The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7323. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE STORY OF SEDAN.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL IN THE FRENCH COURTS.

GEN. WIMPFFEN IS CHARGED BY PAUL DE CASSAGNAC WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GREAT DISASTER—HE ACCUSES HIM OF PRESUMPTION AND FATAL IMBECILITY—WIMPFFEN BRINGS A LIBEL SUIT—THE DAMNING EVIDENCE AS TO HIS CONDUCT—HOW THE GERMANS WERE ENABLED TO SURROUND THE FRENCH ARMY—CASSAGNAC'S CHARGES PROVED TO BE TRUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1875.

I lost the mail on Monday because crowded in among the mass of spectators that thronged the narrow hall of the Cour d'Assizes, in which a very curious case was being tried. So compact was the crowd that the huissiers had great difficulty in getting the witnesses through, and during the operation the noise they made forced the court to interrupt its proceedings. Modesty prevented me from making the attempt, and I remained barricaded in until the end of the trial. The case of "Wimpffen vs. Paul De Cassagnac" was of great personal interest to me, for the jury had to decide upon statements made by me in your columns in the year 1870, and repeated often enough since. In this case the personalities of the General and of the journalist were soon lost to view, and the real question at issue soon became the responsibility regarding the disaster of Sedan. Soon after the event I put on record my opinion that the larger part of this responsibility should rest upon Gen. Wimpffen. I was delighted when Gen. Ducrot's book came out to sustain my view, but greatly chagrined to find, notwithstanding its extreme importance, and although approved by every General officer commanding at Sedan, that this book attracted very little attention. It was in reality the key to the whole unhappy history. Since the German reports have come to confirm its facts and conclusions, it is of far less interest; but it must be remarked that this is the only work published in France since the war which is in accord with the German official reports, and in conformity with the statements of German military writers.

WIMPFFEN AS A JOURNALIST.

Gen. Ducrot's book was, in fact, the inciting cause of the present process. It answered Wimpffen's statements, and defended the officers outrageously attacked in the latter's defense—a pretentious book of some 400 pages—while giving a comprehensive story of the battle of Sedan. Greatly annoyed by this, and by the attacks of the press on account of his accusations against the Emperor and all his brother Generals, without a single exception, Gen. Wimpffen turned Republican, and what is more became a Republican journalist. He joined the editorial staff of the *Nineteenth Century*, under the editorial direction of Edmond About, and in this journal continued his attacks upon the Emperor and his Ministers, and upon the Generals that commanded divisions and brigades at Sedan. For a long time these attacks were unnoticed, but they could not be expected to escape forever from the eyes of so keen and earnest a champion of the imperial cause as M. Paul De Cassagnac. He replied to one of these articles in the columns of the *Pays*. The article was very moderate indeed, coming from De Cassagnac, and every one was surprised when it was read in court. Wimpffen replied sharply in the *Nineteenth Century* over his own signature. The *Pays* retorted sharply, the article being signed by Paul De Cassagnac. Wimpffen replied to this, using some violent language; and De Cassagnac answered in an article which closed the newspaper debate. He accused Wimpffen of being a traitor, of being mainly responsible for the disaster of Sedan, and of having lost the Army through his vanity and incapacity. The dispute then assumed a menacing character, and a long private correspondence ensued. I believe that a duel was talked of, but the seconds could not agree upon the terms, and Wimpffen then tried to bring De Cassagnac before the Civil Tribunal, under the articles of the code relating to insults and outrages to an officer or a functionary. In this court no proof in justification is allowed. The court has to ascertain if there has been insult and outrage, whether justified or not; and if the fact is proved, the author is subject to a heavy fine, with suspension, in some cases, of the journal in which it appeared. De Cassagnac denied the jurisdiction of this court, since he had criticised Wimpffen in his public capacity, and had dealt with him as a journalist rather than as a soldier. He demanded a criminal charge and a trial before the Assizes Court, where, in case of a condemnation, he would have been subjected to fin and imprisonment both. The case was argued by Lachaud on one side and Jules Favre on the other, the court finally deciding that it had no jurisdiction.

A SUIT FOR DEFAMATION.

After some hesitation Wimpffen made up his mind to bring a criminal suit for defamation, and it was upon this charge that De Cassagnac was cited before the Assizes Court. He summoned the five Generals commanding at Sedan, all of whom responded to the appeal, but Wimpffen could not get a single general officer on his side. Three Colonels and one or two civilians constituted his witnesses. He had asked the Comte de Palikao to testify in his favor, but the former Minister of War wrote that he could say nothing in his behalf, and asked to be excused on the very strong ground that the evidence he could conscientiously give would surely turn against him. Wimpffen did not urge attendance after this. One Colonel who did testify for Wimpffen did so under the pressure of private circumstances, and in some way the letter putting the pressure upon this officer fell into the hands of the defense. Paul De Cassagnac was about to read it when Jules Favre protested against this breach of private confidence, saying that this letter must have been obtained through the treason of some one. M. Lachaud replied that the letter would not be read unless found necessary to the defense, but he wished the jury to note the objections of the prosecution. It is needless to say that the officer in question did not force the reading of this note, or that his testimony was of the negative sort. Wimpffen could not urge him to answer questions when he knew that the secret between them was in the hands of the enemy. The procedure in this case is worthy of note. Jules Favre asked that the defense should first be heard. The public prosecutor protested against this demand as unreasonable, but as De Cassagnac and Lachaud said it was quite immaterial to them, the President, M. Douet-d'Arc, decided that it might be left to the agreement of the two parties if the defense demanded it. "Very good," said Lachaud, "then I will demand it in order to satisfy my honorable contradictor." Lachaud and his client then exchanged a few words and smiled over the proceeding, for they saw through the design. I did not, however, until a later period. When the evidence on both sides was in Jules Favre said that it was his turn to address the jury under ordinary circumstances, but in this case it was his privilege to follow the rule of the evidence, and speak after his adversary. His object was to avoid being followed by the terrible Lachaud, who has a faculty for tearing an adversary's plea into shreds. But this was foiled by M. De Cassagnac, who made the first plea, and an admirable one it was. It was pointed, sharp, eloquent, and in some parts really touching. There was a malicious twinkle in Lachaud's cock-eye as he turned toward Jules Favre when De Cassagnac sat down. The eloquent advocate was nonplussed, but he began his speech with apparent confidence, though he soon proved that he was not up to his usual mark. He soon launched out into politics, and told the jury that they were expected by the Bonapartists to rehabilitate the memory of the Emperor, a thing no French jury could do. He went so far in his attacks that the President invited him to moderate his language. Toward the end, however, Jules Favre grew eloquent as usual, and furnished new proofs of his great powers as an orator. There is no contesting his remarkable gifts as a speaker, and when he came to his peroration even his adversaries were spell-bound by his eloquence.

LACHAUD'S ARGUMENT.

If the jury had then been called upon to give a verdict he might have swayed them, but after him came Lachaud, who tore his argument in pieces and convinced the jury that this was the eloquence of words merely, and that truth could get along without a silvery tongue. Lachaud's strength lies in his powers of destroying his adversaries' plea, and in presenting a comprehensive summary of the evidence so that it can be grasped by the simplest mind. After hearing him the jury have a better opinion of themselves, and begin to think that they have great intellects since they were able to follow all the evidence, and grasp the details of the case with so much facility. But Lachaud is eloquent too. We had here two of our greatest pleaders pitted against each other. The audience listened with intense interest as Lachaud drew near his close, and all were expecting a burst of eloquence for a peroration, when he suddenly broke off and adopted a conversational tone. He could not hope, he said, to rival the eloquence of his gifted adversary, and felt sure that a display of oratory was not needed in the case of so honest, so sensible, so intelligent a jury. The effect that this produced was instantly felt. During these remarks Lachaud had looked each juryman in the whites of the eyes, and felt sure of them. He is said to read a verdict in the eyes of the jury better than any man living. A story is told of him while pleading at Rouen. He had finished his plea with a grand burst of oratory, and was looking over the jury to see its effect, when he saw two men who were still against him. He rambled on for a moment while studying their physiognomies, and suddenly came out with a loud denunciation of the *perfide Albion* and a general attack upon the English. The two jurymen brightened up, began to fidget in their seats, and looked very much as if they wanted to applaud. Lachaud got a unanimous verdict. On being asked afterward what England had to do with the case, he said that it had long been his practice with Norman juries to bring this in as a last resort. If all else fails a little abuse of England will soon bring the recalcitrant juror to reason.

FINALE OF THE CASE.

After Lachaud, came the State's Attorney, if I may use this term for the organ of the Government, who examined the legal aspects of the question, and he was followed by M. Grand Perret, the former Garde des Sceaux. M. Douet-d'Arc then summed up the evidence, telling the jury that they were expected to write, register, and sign a page of history. Upon the question of the white flag, he said that it was, according to the evidence of the five Generals, of no consequence whatever in the battle, and had had no influence upon the operations of the Army. Indeed, Gen. Wimpffen had himself confessed that the battle was lost before he knew of it. There was no doubt that the Emperor had taken the responsibility of raising this flag—a responsibility before which several officers had shrunk, but it was in the interests of humanity. M. Douet-d'Arc hesitated for an instant, and added, "indeed, I may call it a work of charity." Thirty questions were placed before the jury, such as, "Was Gen. Wimpffen responsible for the disaster of Sedan?" "Did M. De Cassagnac calumniate him in accusing him of vanity and incapacity?" "Was Gen. Wimpffen a traitor morally—that is, to the Emperor?" And so on, through two foolscap pages. The jury was out but a short time, and returned a verdict of acquittal unanimously—that is, they answered "No" to each of the thirty questions. The court then pronounced the acquittal of Paul De Cassagnac, and after a short consultation with his counsel condemed Gen. Wimpffen to pay the costs of the suit. The defendant had a very enthusiastic reception when he left the court, and as there were subdued cries of "Vive l'Empereur" in the teeth of the Police and in the shadow of the Palais de Justice, he jumped into a cab and hurried away. Gen. Wimpffen came out of the court-room upon the arm of Jules Favre a broken man. The Parliamentary Commission had already made him responsible for "a great part of the disaster at Sedan," and now a jury had pronounced him responsible for the loss of the Army, and had declared to the world that it was not illegal to call him a traitor, a vain and silly man, and an incapable General, unworthy the honors that had been heaped upon him. If there is any escape he will not rest under this verdict.

THE TESTIMONY.

The testimony given by Ducrot, Douay, Lebrun, Pajol, Galiffet, and others, was very hostile to Gen. Wimpffen, and all confirmed the statements in Ducrot's book. On the 30th of August Wimpffen arrived at the Army with an order from the Secretary of War making him second in command. As the Army had just been checked upon the Meuse, he did not present this letter to Marshal De MacMahon. He sent word of his arrival late the next evening, without saying he had been ordered to the Army, and as things then began to look serious he thought best to avoid responsibility. On the 1st of September, at 6 o'clock, MacMahon was wounded, and wrote to Ducrot that the command devolved upon him. This he would not have done had he known of Wimpffen's order. The latter was informed of the Marshal's wounds at 6:30, and of the fact that Ducrot was in command. Yet he did not claim his right to command. With the eye of a soldier, Ducrot had judged the situation, and, finding Sedan untenable, had ordered a retreat. This began soon after 7 o'clock. A division was sent to occupy the plateau of Illy, a very important point, and Gen. Lebrun was ordered to hold the enemy in check at all hazards. Ducrot had resolved upon sacrificing the Twelfth Corps in order to save the rest of the army. Brave Gen. Lebrun knew this very well, and he went at the work with so much vigor that he drove the Germans back, checked their advance, and appeared to be gaining ground. It was then 9 o'clock. Gen. Wimpffen saw a Prussian division falling back, and thinking that Lebrun was about to gain a victory, thought it a good time to come forward. He sent to Ducrot to relieve him of the command, and, stopping the retreat, ordered the divisions already in movement to the front. He stopped the movement toward Illy, despite the protests of Ducrot, who told him it was a vital point. But Wimpffen would listen to nothing. "It is not a retreat we want," he said, "but a victory. We are going to drive the Germans into the Meuse." "Provided they do not drive us there," said Ducrot; "in an hour you will have no chance even for retreat." The Germans had ceased firing at that moment, and were engaged in a flank movement. Wimpffen could not see it, and would not believe Ducrot's words. He ordered everybody to the front, and up to 1 o'clock remained doing nothing, and having no fixed plan. His pleasant dream was then interrupted by the opening of batteries in his rear. The Germans had completed their turning movement unmolested, while Wimpffen was looking straight before him, and now began to attack on all sides. From this moment the battle was lost, and if the white flag had then been raised 15,000 men might have been spared a useless death. From that moment all hope was gone. Attacked in front, on the flank, in their rear at the same time, the French troops disbanded and rushed pell-mell into Sedan. A fearful massacre ensued, and this the Emperor tried to stop by raising the white flag. Gen. Wimpffen rushed into the Emperor's presence and said that if the battle had been lost it was due to the fact that his officers would not obey his orders. "It was because they obeyed your orders too well," cried Ducrot in wrath, rising from behind the Emperor's chair; "but for your crazy presumption in stopping the retreat we should have saved most of the Army and at least avoided a capitulation." "Since I am incapable, then, you can accept my resignation," said Wimpffen. It is fair to presume that he was nonplussed by Ducrot's appearance, for the presumption of such a speech can be accounted for in no other way. He was informed that he could not give up the command in this way; that he had claimed it at a time when he hoped to have the honors of victory, and now he must accept the responsibility of defeat and disaster. This is the story told by all the Generals who figured at Sedan, and the jury decided that it was not a calumny to accuse Gen. Wimpffen of being responsible for that catastrophe.

FRANCE.

RUMORS IN RELATION TO THE FORMATION OF THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, March 6.—It is said to-night that M. Dufaure will attempt to form a Cabinet instead of M. Buffet, who, though he will participate in the negotiations for the formation of the Ministry, will remain President of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, it is reported, will take the Vice Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Justice. M. Grivart, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is mentioned for Minister of the Interior.

SIAM.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND KINGS ADJUSTED.

LONDON, March 6.—Intelligence has been received here that the differences between the First and Second Kings of Siam have been satisfactorily adjusted.

ASIA MINOR.

THE FAMINE CAUSING TERRIBLE DISTRESS—TWENTY THOUSAND DEATHS IN ONE DISTRICT.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing terrible distress. In one district alone twenty thousand persons have died since the commencement of the famine. The population of this district before the famine was 52,000.

CUBA.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS WITH INSURGENTS—A BODY OF INSURGENT CAVALRY DISPERSED.

HAVANA, March 6.—A telegram from the Commanding General at Santa Clara says Brigadier Vergaras' column yesterday attacked a large body of insurgent cavalry on the Roquta farm, and, after an engagement, dispersed them. Thirty-two of the insurgents, mostly negroes, were killed. The loss of the Spaniards was seven killed—Major Vargas, of the Camaguani Volunteers, and six soldiers—and seventeen wounded.

There has also been another engagement on the Mora River, near Guantanamo, where the insurgents, dressed in the Spanish uniform, attacked the troops in the rear. An account of this action received here says the loss of the insurgents must have been heavier than that of the Spaniards.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William C. Newell, of New-York City, has been appointed Messenger to the Executive Chamber by Gov. Tilden.

Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth, of his staff, left New-Orleans yesterday, for the West, via the Jackson Railroad.

Austin Drake, the only son of Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, died in this city to-day, aged thirty-one years.

The residence of John Ceron, at Delaware, Pike County, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000; uninsured.

The river at Chattanooga, Tenn., is falling slowly. Trains are not yet running through on the Memphis and Nashville or East Tennessee Railroad.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed at Little Rock, Ark., during the greater portion of yesterday, being the first snow of any consequence during the Winter.

The members of the Pennsylvania State Legislature paid a visit to the Centennial Exposition grounds yesterday, and inspected the buildings in progress there.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Michigan on Friday confirmed the nomination of Bishop Jaggar, but refused to confirm Dr. De Koven's nomination.

Frank Terwilliger, a clerk in the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, was arrested yesterday for stealing a package containing $2,000. He restored $1,500 of the amount.

The indications are somewhat brighter for an early resumption of work in the mining regions. It is probable that the union men will not hold out much longer, but will enter into a compromise on rates and go to work.

Father Chiniquy, a priest, who has embraced Protestantism, has received a number of threatening letters, one of them warning him, on the peril of his life, to desist from ministerial labors in Montreal within eight days.

George G. Wright, United States Senator from Iowa, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election. His reasons are ill-health, occasioned by too arduous labors during his term of office, and business relations.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ATTENDED BY ALL THE NEW MEN—MUCH INTEREST TO KNOW HOW THEY WOULD ACT—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ORGANIZE THE COMMITTEES—PINCHBACK'S CASE IN THE CAUCUS—ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD ON MONDAY—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The caucus of Republican Senators held to-day was attended by all the Senators who have been claimed by that party. Considerable interest was manifested to ascertain the course of some of the new Senators in reference to the caucus. Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, and Paddock of Nebraska, were present and took part in the proceedings, showing that they class themselves as Republicans. Of these new Senators Angus Cameron is perhaps the most pronounced Republican. The matter of organizing the Senate committees for the next Congress was referred to a committe, consisting of Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Spencer, Sargent, and West. A report will be made to an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Monday.

The resolutions of Senator Morton in reference to Pinchback and the recognition of Kellogg, and which he introduced in the Senate on Friday, were discussed for nearly three hours. Conkling, Hamlin, and Edmunds made positive speeches against the taking up of Pinchback's case, and Morton, Logan, the two Morrills, Wright, Alcorn, West, and Clayton made speeches in favor of taking up the resolutions. It was finally decided that Morton shall call up the Pinchback case on Monday, and that the consideration and definite settlement of the case shall be in executive session. There was no conclusion reached as to how the case should be disposed of, the action simply extending to the taking up of the resolution. While the caucus action binds the Republicans to vote to take up the resolution for consideration; it does not bind them as to how they shall vote on Pinchback's admission. No formal action was taken on the resolution recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

Hamilton, of Texas, who has been an independent, it is announced on seemingly good information, will go into the next Republican caucus. As Flanagan retires and is succeeded by a pronounced Democrat, this action would give Hamilton the control of the patronage of that State. The Republicans, with his accession, will number forty-four, the Democrats will have twenty-eight Senators, and one, Booth, is at present reckoned as an independent.

It is thought that an effort will be made at the adjourned meeting on Monday to make some changes in the officers of the Senate, as the oft-repeated contest against Sergeant at Arms French is renewed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators also met in caucus to-day, to discuss the organization of the Senate committees. A committee was appointed, of which Stevenson, of Kentucky, is Chairman, to classify the Democratic members on committees, and to consult with the Republican committee touching Democratic assignments. The Democrats think their increased membership entitles them to more places on the committees, and Senator Stevenson was instructed to submit a claim to that effect to the majority. In the last Senate they were given the chairmanship of two committees—that of Private Land Claims, Mr. Thurman chairman, and Engrossed Bills, Mr. Bayard chairman.

Andrew Johnson did not attend the Democratic caucus.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RESULT OF THE CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus, as the result of more that three hours' discussion, have decided that the Senate shall at this session take action on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton, and that they shall be considered and disposed of in the following order:

First—The resolution, declaring that P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Second—The resolution declaring that the existing Kellogg Administration is the legal Government of Louisiana.

A number of Senators contended that the resolutions should be considered in precisely the reverse order, but the majority determined otherwise, as above stated. Messrs. Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Wright, and Spencer, were appointed a Committee to revise the Standing Committees of the Senate, and to report at an adjourned meeting of the caucus.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Bogy, Saulsbury, Davis, and Whyte was appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the Republican committee as to the representation of the minority. They were instructed to inform the Republicans that the Democrats were entitled, in view of their increased numbers, and will expect to have, an increased representation on the committees, say at least two on committees of seven members and three on committees of nine. Also, that the minority should be accorded the chairmanship and control of one other committee besides the Committee on Private Land Claims, which they have heretofore held. It is generally understood that the propositions will be agreed to. The Democratic caucus, being called merely for the purpose of organization, did not discuss any political questions to-day.

The Republican caucus, beyond determining the order of business, took no action binding on the votes of its members in regard to the final disposition of the Louisiana question.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1875.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

A rumor was current to-day that the section of the Sundry Civil bill relating to a reorganization of the Treasury Department, was omitted in the enrollment of the bill, although it had been agreed upon by both Houses. This rumor caused much commotion in the Treasury Department, but, on inquiry at the Department of State, it was ascertained that the section was included in the bill, and is therefore a part of the law.

THE LOUISIANA ARBITRATION.

Until within a few days, the plan of arbitration, so far as the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs was concerned, was not positively fixed. It can now be stated that the case will be considered by the whole committee, and that they will commence work as soon as papers now on their way from New-Orleans reach them, probably as early as Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ARKANSAS.

Besides the complimentary dispatch from the merchants of Louisville, heretofore published, Judge Poland, of Vermont, received a telegram from about 150 mercantile firms of St. Louis, in which they say: "Having intimate business relations with the people of Arkansas, we thank you and your associates in Congress for your manly efforts in behalf of order and good government for our sister State."

THE TARIFF.

It is officially announced that the new rates of duty take effect March 3, except on goods named in the bill in warehouse and except on those on shipboard Feb. 10, 1875. Collectors are instructed to add to the calculated duties on all sugars twenty-five per centum. The abatement of ten per centum is no longer allowed. Bolting cloth enters free. The President signed the Revenue act on the 3d inst. By the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the act went into effect after midnight of the 2d inst. upon all articles except spirits, which were not charged the additional twenty cents, or a total of ninety cents per gallon, until the 4th inst.

ARMY NOTES.

By direction of the President, Major James R. Mears, Paymaster of the United States Army, having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age, is retired from active service. Major Jacob E. Burbank, Paymaster, having been found by a Board of Examination incapacited for active service, his name is placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, &c.

NAVAL.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival of the Ossipee at Key West from Samana.

A DENIAL BY SENATOR JOHNSON.

Ex-President Johnson authorizes the statement, that the letter recently published in the newspapers and the telegrams, purporting to have emanated from him, in criticism of the Democratic Party, and especially of the New-Hampshire Democrats, are forgeries. He has written no letters, nor sent any telegrams on the subject.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster General has, in accordance with law, issued regulations under which the *Congressional Record*, speeches of members, public documents, and seeds for distribution, may pass free through the mails when under the frank of members, or ex-members of Congress, for the period of nine months.

THE SERENADE TO SENATOR JOHNSON.

The serenade and banquet to Senator Andrew Johnson will probably take place on Monday evening.

APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER.

The President has appointed John C. Adams Postmaster at Newburg, N. Y.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION THRONGED WITH VISITORS.

The Executive Mansion was completely thronged with visitors to-day, the number of persons who called to see the President being greater than at any one time within a year. Very many Congressmen and ex-Congressmen had interviews with the President, some of them to take leave, and others interested in business for themselves or friends.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division of the Treasury for the week ending to-day were $584,800; shipments of legal-tenders, $3,028,390; bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $382,359,150, and for public deposits, $16,152,200.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $9,834,885 70; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,080,000; coin, $74,016,545 25, including coin certificates, $22,077,300; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $321,441; for the month, $3,261,383; grand total for the fiscal year, $77,763,350. Outstanding national bank circulation, $345,898,527.

IMMIGRATION TO NEW-YORK.

From advices just received at the Bureau of Statistics it appears that the total number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New-York during the month of February, 1875, was 4,876, of whom 3,479 were males and 1,397 females. During the same month in 1874, the total number arrived at the port was 4,222, of whom 3,008 were males and 1,214 females.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Ex-Congressman Alonzo J. Ransier has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina, vice William R. Croutman. Mr. Ransier was the colored Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the Charleston District, South Carolina. Howard Knowells has been appointed Collector for the Fifth District of Illinois, vice Richard H. Whiting, who resigned because of his election as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. A. C. Hamilton is appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, and George A. Grace for the Third Arkansas District.

UNCONFIRMED NOMINATIONS.

The following is a complete list of the nominations which failed to be confirmed during the second session of the Forty-third Congress, ending March 4, 1875:

Postmasters.—Orland J. Clark, for Waterloo, Ind.; Robert W. Lampton, Ashland, Ky.; Charles J. Main, Canton, Ill.; Mrs. Manorah F. Lowe, Xenia, Ohio; H. Dwight Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Job J. Seaver, Malone, N. Y.; William B. Rise, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Hiram W. Haskell, Leroy, N. Y.; Noyes P. Chapman, Canastota, N. Y.; John W. Howson, Casenovia, N. Y.; Luther H. Harbaugh, Latrobe, Penn.; Andrew J. Lorish, Attica, N. Y.; Sylvester B. Allis, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Henry A. Patterson, Janesville, Wis.; James W. Ferguson, Neillville, Wis.; Charles Seymour, La Crosse, Wis.; Lewis S. Fisher, Sparta, Wis.; George C. Crawford, Brunswick, Me.; Matthew W. Coulter, Baxter Springs, Kan.; Robert Love, Trenton, Tenn.; William T. Haxwell, Creston, Iowa; Robert Stewart, Macon, Miss.; Benjamin F. Hamilton, Biddeford, Me.; A. W. Webster, Orangeburg C. H., S. C.; Alonzo G. Ball, Havana, N. Y.; Julius J. Matthews, Lyons, Iowa.

Consuls.—William Crosby, at Talcahuano; Charles Finkelmeier, Tamatave; Edward G. Kelter, Masatlan; Joseph Rawiens, Warsaw; John Murphy, Minatitlan; Joseph S. Potter, Stuttgart.

Surveyors of Customs.—John C. Abercrombie, Burlington, Iowa; William J. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.

Collectors of Customs.—Robert W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.; Charles F. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; Charles G. Manning, Albemarle, N. C.

Pension Agents.—Charles H. Belvin, Raleigh, N. C.; John T. Rankin, Vicksburg, Miss.; Edward F Small, Bangor, Me.

United States District Judge.—Don A. Pardee, District of Louisiana.

United States Marshal.—Lemuel D. Evans, Eastern District of Texas.

Indian Agents.—Thomas J. Jefferds, Chiricahua Agency, Arizona; J. G. Hamilton, Sesseton Agency, Dakota.

Indian Inspector.—Benjamin F. Lee.

For Appointment in the Army of the United States.—Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, Frederick P. Calhoun, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Briggs, promoted; Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, G. L. Rossean, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted; Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, William H. Tiffany, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Harman, promoted. To be Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin F. Pope, to rank from May 14, 1867.

For Promotion in the Army of the United States.—Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, First Lieut. William Harper, Jr., to be Captain, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Irwin, dismissed; Second Lieut. Charles C. Morrison to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Harper, promoted; Second Lieut. Henry P. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Chickering, cashiered. Fifth Regiment of Artillery, Capt. William Silvey, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Hay, deceased.

For Appointment by Transfer in the Army of the United States.—Second Lieut. Charles W. Mason, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry, Feb. 15, 1875, vice Longshaw resigned; together with all the nominations for brevet promotion in the army on account of gallant conduct in the Modoc campaign, and in the operations against the Apache Indians of Arizona. Most of the foregoing failed only for want of time to act upon them, and will probably be sent in again.

CONVICTION OF A UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 6.—The case of the United States vs. A. J. Crane, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Vermont, came on yesterday, before Judge Shipman, who holds the term of the United States District Court. Crane pleaded guilty to a count charging embezzlement as disbursing agent of the Government, and to one charging the making of making false entries as Collector. A count charging embezzlement as Collector, was *nolle prossed* by the District Attorney. Judge Shipman sentenced Crane to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Windsor County Jail, and to pay a fine of $2,000.

The case of the United States against E. A. Jewett, Deputy Collector under Crane, and charged by him with taking the money, was argued on demurrer to the complaint. Decision has not yet been rendered.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PREPARING TO EVADE IT IN VIRGINIA—A BILL TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES IN HOTELS AND THEATRES.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of Richmond City, to-day introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped "Not transferable," and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance, the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded; and if he refuses to take the money and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half of the fine goes to the hotel-keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steam-boats and railroads.

HOTELS GIVING UP THEIR LICENSES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 6.—The passage of the Civil Rights bill is causing considerable feeling everywhere. Two of the principal hotels here have given up their licenses and will run as private boarding-houses. A white man tried to hire a negro to seat himself at a table in the Read House dining-room last night, but the negro, fearing the white people who were present, refused to entertain the proposition.

CANADA.

INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—When the House was in Committee of Supply yesterday the Premier, on the Pacific Railway item coming up, took the opportunity to lay before the members the present condition of this great work, and the future plans of the Government in regard to it. He said the Government are determined to push the work forward as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will allow, and will not commence work until they are thoroughly familiar with the country through which the road will pass, and its probable cost, and are perfectly satisfied that their proposed course is in the general interest of the whole Dominion. The work is a national one, and the Federal interests must take precedence of Provincial ones. They are determined to utilize the water stretches between this province and Manitoba, and between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, but not for a moment forgetting that they are ultimately to build a railway through these districts. They have agreed to build the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific by the year 1890. They have also agreed to expend $2,000,000 per year in British Columbia till the work is finished. The entire route has been surveyed, and the engineers are busy in completing their reports, and by the next session the Government will be prepared to submit for the approval of the House the entire scheme, its probable cost, and the proposed route, after which tenders will be invited. A portion of the Pacific Telegraph Line has already been constructed, and the work is now being pushed forward. Fifty thousand tons of steel rails have been contracted for, to be delivered at Montreal. The sum asked for by the Government to continue the work is $6,250,000.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ISSUE OF DOMINION NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—The bill of Hon. Mr. Cartwright, the Finance Minister, to further amend the acts regulating the issue of Dominion notes provides that whenever the amount of Dominion notes outstanding shall at any time exceed $12,000,000 the Receiver General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes, and whenever the amount of said notes shall fall below $12,000,000, and exceed $9,000,000, the Receiver General shall hold in specie not less than fifty per cent. of the amount of such notes above $9,000,000 for the redemption of such notes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The loss by the burning of the Museum building at Albany on Friday night is estimated at $60,000. The Western Union Telegraph operating room was entirely destroyed. The following is a list of the sufferers: Prentice, news depot; Hathaway, tobacconist; Evertsen, broker; Crosby, insurance agent; Irwin & Co., commission merchants; Teller, commission merchant; Babcock & Robinson, bankers; and Ross & Karslake, lumber office. Most of these suffered from water. Mosher, photographer, was burned out. The building was completely gutted, leaving the walls, which are of marble, stained, charred, and weak. Lieut. Walter D. Hallock, United States Army, formerly a Michigan fireman, while assisting on the roof of the building, had a narrow escape from being carried to the ground when the telegraph wire went down. As it was, he had his wrist badly injured.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire on the second story of the dwelling No. 258 West Eighteenth street, occupied by Ludwig Winkle, caused by a curtain taking fire from a gas jet. Damage, $25.

A fire originating in Baxley & Cole's Bank, Hempstead, Texas, destroyed that and the adjoining building yesterday. The loss is estimated at $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,000.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 227 Sixth street, occupied by Louis Messer as a brass ornament factory. Damage to steck and factory, $200.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at the oil-works of Lombard, Ayres & Co., foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, caused by a leaking tank. Damage $50.

The new agricultural implement works, owned by George Gillies, at Geenanoque, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000; no insurance.

A STEAMER SUNK—THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—While the steamer What Cheer, temporarily running on the Wickford route to Newport, was steaming out of Wickford Harbor during a storm, about 8 o'clock last evening, she struck on the Brothers' Rock, from which the "spindle" had been carried away by the ice. A hole was stove in the bow of the boat, and she remained fast. An alarm was given and the passengers were all rescued, with some difficulty, by row-boats from the village. The mate and three men remained on board all night. It is expected the boat will be got off this morning, with the aid of steam-tugs.

THREATENED FRESHET AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6.—At a special meeting of the Common Council to-night, resolutions were adopted empowering the Street Committee to take all the necessary steps to avert damage by an anticipated freshet. This action was necessary because of the threatening condition of the Fallkill, which is frozen solidly to the bed of the creek, and is spanned by fourteen bridges within the city limits.

LAMAR AND GORDON IN THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

NASHUA, N. H., March 6.—Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, opened the Democratic campaign in this State by a most conservative speech here to-night. He pleaded earnestly for a South which desired peace and was loyal to the Government, and for a people thirsting for a Union of love. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, spoke at Littleton, N. H., to-night.

THE SIOUX AND BLACK HILLS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—A special dispatch from Sioux City says at a meeting of the leading citizens and business men of that city, last night, the Sioux City and Black Hills Transportation Company, with a capital of $100,000, was organized. The object is the transportation of men and merchandise to the Black Hills. Teams will be at once purchased, and trains started by the 1st of April.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

A NEW DEPARTURE FROM DENOMINATIONALISM—AN EXPECTED DELUGE—THE ICE IN THE RIVER—THE FLOOD OF 1849—THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY—A LARGE SWINDLE FRUSTRATED—CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL BENEFITS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

Some one has suggested that Chicago should be called the Missionary City. Your correspondent objects, and would offer instead the suggestion that it be called the City of Denominational Disintegration. Another free-lance has been aimed at the creedal yoke, and the last to step down and out of denominationalism is Rev. N. F. Rawlin, of the Temple Baptist Church. It is believed that his church will follow and support him in his new departure. The reverend gentleman has published a communication which presents anything but an edifying picture of Baptist loveliness in this city. It refers primarily to the Baptist Union, and, principally, is a record in which reputations are sacrificed and official heads brought to the dust in a manner scarcely equaled by any political ring régime. Concerning the union, so-called, Rev. Mr. Rawlin says: "Personal jealousies, sectional strife, wily schemes to undermine the positions and blast the reputation of others, both in the pulpit and in the educational chair, unmitigated slander and bitter war, have been epidemic, to my own personal knowledge, more or less for the past eight years." For years, the gentleman says he has stood aloof from ministerial associations because of these very things, for he claims to have had a sad experience at the hands of some of his clerical brethren such as he never received from any other human being. He hopes the time will come when Christ will be preached instead of sectarian dogmas, and when Christians will be put into the ministry by the spirit of God, instead of self-seeking, hypocritical aspirants for positions and favor, who have plenty of religion, but are as destitute of Christianity as a wood-pile is of diamonds. He says further, that he is "fully convinced that the spirit of party and sect, of pride and vain glory, of ecclesiastical wire-pulling and mean, contemptible underhanded, two-faced scheming, is a spirit of deadly antagonism to the Christian religion, and it is writing 'Ichabod' upon the crumbling walls of denominations, which, God grant, may soon be as effectually demolished as were the walls of ancient Jericho." Next Sabbath evening the reverend gentleman will define his position, and give his reasons for withdrawing from the dominion of denominationalism. It is bad enough in all conscience when one sect wars with another sect, but it seems to me infinitely more unseemly when pastors and churches of the same sect fight each other. Mr. Rawlin has been preaching in Chicago for nearly fifteen years, and has always been considered a man of average ability.

THE EXPECTED DELUGE.

Apprehensions have arisen of a disastrous flooding of the lower part of the city and the country to the south-west of us as soon as the river is freed from its ice. The ice in the river is thicker at present than it has ever before been known to be at this time of the year. In the vicinity of the Randolph street bridge the water has been solidified to a depth of about two and a half feet. At Adams street bridge, four blocks further up the South Branch, the ice has been two feet in thickness, and very solid. The ice between the mouth of the river and Rush street bridge, the first one arrived at after leaving the lake, has been three feet thick in places. One thing worthy of remark is the singularly clear color of the ice, which could hardly be expected of our dirty river; but this is explained by the fact that just previous to the first freeze an east wind had filled the stream with clean and clear Lake Michigan water. It is the opinion of the City Engineer that a sudden spell of warm weather would break up this icy barrier and produce disaster in the south and western portions of the city. That the danger might be obviated as far as possible, the Public Works Department are agreed that the breaking up of the ice in the river, and the keeping clear of the channel, is of the greatest importance in the way of precautionary measures. Their experiments with rend-rock blasting powder in the formidable ice field at the mouth of the river opposite the lighthouse were not a success, however. After a few trials the conclusion was reached that it would take millions of cartridges to burst the whole mouth of the river, and, worse than all, if the cold weather continued, the place would be frozen solid again in a few hours. A sudden flood at Buffalo last year cost that city something like $1,000,000 and should a freshet come to Chicago the loss would be ten times what it was in that old-fashioned town.

THE FLOOD OF 1849.

The Desplaines River, whence the danger is apprehended, and whence it did come in 1849, is said to be not now in a condition to do much harm, having but little water in it, and being in many places frozen to the bottom. The flood of 1849, to which reference has repeatedly been made of late, happened, however, much later in the year than this. Hon. Obadiah Jackson, an old resident, has given an account of this disastrous inundation. He was then going to school at old Father Kinsella's, on the North Side. The flood came on after heavy Spring rains, and a general breaking up of the ice, with a roar like distant thunder. It swept with full fury over the point of ground on the North Side inclosed by the North Branch and the main river. Randolph street bridge was the only one leading to the West Side then in existence. It was a flat turn-bridge, and the flood picked it up and carried it away like a chip. Canal boats were lifted from their moorings, and whirled toward the Lake at an incredible speed. Lumber, shipping, and débris of all kinds, choked up the bridges in such a manner that the current was strong enough to suck in a canal boat and drown all on board. Finally, all the bridges gave way, and were swept out in a general wreck. The flood lasted with violence for about forty-eight hours, but the water did not entirely subside for several days. There was tremendous destruction of property, and such sewerage as we then had was ruined. Several lives were lost, the lake transportation business suffered heavily, and several men failed soon afterward. It was the first great financial blow which Chicago ever received.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CHICAGO.

Speaking of the river reminds your correspondent that another investigation of the pumping capacity and cost of working the engines at the water-works has been made by a local committee of engineers, under direction of Gen. Shaler. The contract requires that the engines shall pump 36,000,000 gallons of water 150 feet high in twenty-four hours. During the

preliminary arrangements a singular circumstance was noted by the commission. A stiff south-western wind sprang up, and in a short space of time the level of the lake was lowered no less than nine inches. During the first trial of fifty hours the engines pumped 74,316,604 gallons, or 91-100 of one per cent. less than the quantity required by the contract. The head equivalent to which the water was pumped during the trial was on an average 134.65 feet, falling 15.35 feet short of the specified head. The committee report, however, that an attainment of 150 feet was impossible, for the reason that the consumption of water by the city during the trial was insufficient. Subsequently a second trial of thirteen hours was made, the result of which was the pumping of 21,001,489 gallons, or at the rate of 38,771,976 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The height to which the water was elevated during this second trial averaged 141 48.100 feet. The committee give it as their opinion that the engines at the pumping station, with those in process of construction for the station in the south-western part of the city, and which I have heretofore described to you, are sufficient for the wants of the city under all contingincies. There is, however, a necessity for increased pumping power for the meeting of the maximum Summer consumption. This is necessary in order to make water-works on the system of direct supply as efficient as works on the system of indirect supply. Brooklyn can supply water 2 42-100 times greater than the average hourly consumption for the year; St. Louis 3 67-100 times the average hourly consumption for the same year; while Chicago can only in an emergency supply 1 41-100 times the average hourly supply, assuming that to have been at the rate of 36,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. In answer to a question propounded by Gen. Shaler, whether, if the block bounded by Washington, Clark, Madison, and La Salle streets were on fire, 13,000 gallons of water per minute could be procured for forty engines, the committee said in reply, that if the pipes are of the size represented, and the connections between the fire-hydrants and these pipes six inches in diameter, they are of opinion that the estimated quantity of water could be easily obtained, provided the height of water in the stand-pipe be maintained at or about 140 feet.

"THE GREAT BASTROP COAL COMPANY."

A few months ago a party of men, purporting to do business in this city, undertook to place the stock of a bonanza of plausibility, impudence, and rascality, otherwise known as the "Great Bastrop Coal Company," upon the London market. An Englishman, known hereabouts as Prof. J. W. Clarke, was made Secretary to the company, and was, by a Col. W. C. McCarty, induced to represent the company in London. The Professor left New-York early in September last, and in November was joined in London by Dr. Collettso. President of the Bastrop, so-called. The doctor excused his delay in reaching London by the plea that it was necessary to have his title deeds and other documents properly authenticated; but soon after his arrival he handed Prof. Clarke a report and basis for a valuation of not less than £3,000,000. This valuation purported to be from the American Bureau of Mines of this city, and was signed by Col. McCarty, as President of that bureau. The Colonel's signature was witnessed by a notary public, the seal of the bureau was affixed to the document, and the Vice Consulate seal of Great Britain testified to the genuineness of that of the notary. If the Professor had had any suspicions, they were quieted by this formidable document, and he in good faith introduced Dr. Collettso to friends likely to advance the interests of the enterprise. Everything was propitious, and had the scheme been anything but a fraud, a company on a stock basis of £1,000,000 would have been formed in a very few days. The Doctor, unfortunately, had no means, and as preliminary expenses to the tune of £10,000 had to be met, he undertook to have a draft on the bureau for $100,000 cashed by some of the parties with whom negotiations were pending. Before cashing the draft inquiries were set on foot through Scotland Yard, London, and Pinkerton's Agency, Chicago, and the result was an exposure of the entire scheme. The Doctor was compelled to seek safety in flight, the Secretary recrossed the Atlantic, and is now in this city a wiser man, and the Colonel has gone, no one knows where. He was a very handsome man was the Colonel. He gave out that he came from Texas, and affected the peculiar ferocious military air and dress which are supposed to be emblematical of that State. Early in the Winter he married the widow of a certain doctor who had committed suicide, owing, it was said, to domestic troubles. The wedding was postponed a few days owing to a disfigurement of the Colonel's handsome countenance. The night before the day originally fixed upon, the Colonel became engaged in a bar-room row with some local actors. He undertook, as a Southern gentleman, to carry conviction by displaying a good-sized revolver, but he had no sooner drawn it from his pocket than a "walking" gentleman hardly half his size floored him with a blow of his fist, and followed it up with such a pummeling that he was unable to call on the widow for a week or more. The American Bureau of Mines, of which W. T. Richmond, Esq., is President, disclaim all knowledge of the coal company. The Secretary of that bureau says, however, that he heard of the company, as it was reported to him by Prof. Clarke, that Bessemer, the English steel manufacturer, had agreed to take stock to the amount of $50,000. Col. McCarty was the original projector, and assisted in the organization of this bureau; but he never put up a dollar. The objects of this bureau, as announced in one of their circulars, is "to organize a system whereby we can, with the assistance of capitalists, and the public in general, suppress operations in bogus mining property and mining stocks." But even the bureau could not assay and find out so big and handsome a rascal as the Colonel. The whereabouts of his "pal," Dr. George Collettso, is also unknown; but it is said they have gone to New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman has just closed a three weeks' engagement at McVicker's. She was "farewelled" all of last week, and, despite the extraordinarily cold weather, succeeded in drawing excellent houses. These "farewell benefits" of this accomplished lady are to be condemned. There is only one thing which is likely to terminate Miss Cushman's connection with the stage, and that will be a condition of ill-health that will render it impossible for her to play more. George Fawcett Rowe is giving us his interpretation of *Micawber* this week, at this theatre, and the "sweetly attractive," "superbly beautiful," and what not, *ad lib.*, Mrs. Rousby is underlined for next week. Frank Chanfrau is in his second week at the Academy, at which popular place *Col. Sellers* Raymond comes with his millions of eccentricities next week. Hooley's company are playing in "Caste," with Jimmie O'Neill as *George D'Alroy* and Billy Crane as *Eccles*. The benefit of Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, last Monday night, was a fair success only. George Clarke and Fanny Davenport are engaged to appear at the Museum next week. I presume Mr. Clarke will bring his moustache with him. The "Belles of the Kitchen," in black, is on the boards at the Grand Opera-house, and the Adelphi variety company are doing an unusually good business.

A BOY PAINTER.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: A marvelous exhibition is taking place at present at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire at Brussels. Some months ago Frederick van de Kerkhove, the son of a corn merchant at Bruges, died at the age of ten and a half years. He had always been sickly, and was therefore not sent to school, but allowed to roam about. His chief amusement was to paint with such rough painting materials as he could procure. The paintings left by him, of which about 100 are now exhibited at the Cercle, were discovered since his death to be productions which the best landscape painters of the age would not disown. In Brussels good judges of art are astonished that an untutored child should have equaled and even surpassed some of the most celebrated masters. In all those of the pictures where there is a river, a little boy is introduced in the act of angling, representing, of course, the deceased. Large sums have already been offered for the collection but refused.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN VIRGINIA.

EFFECT OF THE LAW IN RICHMOND—LUDICROUS SCENES AND INCIDENTS—COLORED PEOPLE INVADING BAR-ROOMS, HOTELS, AND CHURCHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 4, 1875.

Pending the Civil Rights bill, some of the more worthless and turbulent of our colored citizens speculated largely as to what advantages they might gain under it. The favorite dodge meditated was to march into one or more of our first-class hotels and demand accommodations, (which they were confident would be refused,) be forcibly ejected or improperly denied, and then sue and obtain $500 damages in each case. Many were heard to boast that this was the course they intended to pursue. Some had even more extravagant ideas, as, for instance, an old wood-sawyer, who was overheard to say that he intended to lay by his horse and saw as soon as the bill passed, and take the best room at the Exchange Hotel, living on the best. At the end of the month he would refuse to pay the bill when presented, and, being then kicked out, he would bring his action and obtain his $500 under the bill!

It was known here Sunday morning last that the bill had passed both Houses of Congress, and needed only the signature of the President to become a law. On that very morning, in Manchester, just across the river, a negro woman marched into the Meade Memorial Episcopal Church, just before the services began, and took a front seat beside a lady. The lady at once rose, went into the vestry-room, and informed the Rector, Rev. Mr. Samms. Mr. Samms considered the situation for a few moments, and then determined that, as the easiest way out of the difficulty was perhaps the best way, he would dismiss the congregation without having any services, which he did promptly. That Sunday night a number of negroes intruded into St. Peter's Cathedral, but they were put out without much ceremony by the unsympathetic Irish of the congregation.

Monday evening, after it was known that the President had signed the bill, there was a general raid on bar-rooms and barber shops by the colored element, although these do not come within the operation of the bill unless they be connected with an inn or a hotel. Some of the bars waited on their new customers without hesitation, while others merely advanced their rates for drinks to such a figure that the colored bucks could not stand. One well-known saloon on Bank street stuck up this notice:

"Drinks, $5—subject to discount."

The colored barbers unanimously nullified the law, and did not scruple to curse the colored invaders out of their shops. But at a shop on Broad street, kept by a German named Hechler, who has several colored barbers in his employment, the Civil Rights bill was treated with more respect. Two negroes presented themselves there to be shaved, backed by a crowd of colored allies, who stood on the sidewalk at the door. The pair took chairs and demanded to be shaved. The colored employés of the shop drew back and refused to operate. Hechler himself declined the jobs, but politely told the negroes they could sit there until they got tired, or until his hour of closing. In the meantime the crowd increased outside and the excitement grew, many whites coming upon the scene. The Police were informed of the matter and repaired to the spot. They informed the crowd that they had nothing to do with the Civil Rights bill, but as it was their duty to clear the sidewalks and disperse mobs, all hands who did not desire a night's lodging in a station-house had better pass on. With some grumbling, this order was obeyed, and the two fellows inside, finding themselves deserted, sneaked off very quietly.

On Tuesday a colored funeral procession stopped at Leigh street Baptist Church, and sent for the Pastor. The negroes demanded that the church should be opened to them, and that the Pastor should conduct the funeral services. He declined to do either, and they went away after some big talk. On the same day a negro man went to the Exchange Hotel, and demanded to be served with dinner. He was referred to the proprietor, Col. Carrington, who politely received the colored citizen, conducted him with great courtesy to the dining-room, set a number of servants to wait upon him, (at a separate table,) overwhelmed him with the daintiest food, and otherwise treated him to the best he had in the house. All this, however, was so different from what the negro expected or desired, that it quite deprived him of all appetite. What he wanted was not dinner, but a kick, so that he could have his action under the bill. He left that house crest-fallen and disappointed, a sadder, if not a wiser man, and feeling actually that his investment in a first-class dinner had utterly failed to pay.

I might give you a number of little cases that have occurred here, but those I have mentioned will indicate clearly enough how the bill is operating here. It has caused no row nor trouble as yet, and is not likely to, unless the negroes are bent on provoking the whites. So far the results have only been ludicrous, and it is likely that the Civil Rights bill will be utterly routed by laughter and ridicule.

To-day a negro man, accompanied by two colored women, slipped unnoticed by the door-keeper of the Senate and marched boldly toward the privileged seats of the Chamber. They were intercepted, however, by the Sergeant at Arms, who politely, but firmly, told them that they must go out, but that they might take seats in the gallery, if they chose. They scorned the gallery, and declared that under the Civil Rights bill they were entitled to go and sit where they pleased, and they intended to do so. The Sergeant at Arms then peremptorily ordered them to depart, peaceably if they would, but forcibly if they must. With indignant mutterings and threats they left the Chamber.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons gives readings at Assembly Hall to-morrow night, and a number of negroes have sought to purchase reserved seats, but they found that the agency here had *already disposed of them all to one gentleman*, who had raised the price to $3 a seat—subject to discount in certain cases. As this gentleman declined to discount for them, they declined to enjoy civil rights at the rate of $3 each an evening.

A day or so ago a resolution was introduced in the House of Delegates as to the expediency of repealing the law licensing hotels—such repeal to have the effect of remitting all licenses to private boarding-houses. The resolution was referred, and the committee has not yet reported. Several hotels in Alexandria, however, have already surrendered their licenses, ady have taken out boarding-house licenses.

FISH STORIES.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "In our issue of the 23d inst. we gave an extract from the Paris *True Kentuckian* to the effect that 'a fish-duck had been killed recently with eleven fish in its stomach, the united weight of which was over two pounds.' An old gentleman of eighty-six, who for many years followed the occupation of a fisherman and pilot, says that some years ago, at Nantucket, he saw seven shoal ducks taken from the stomach of a monk fish that was not over three feet long! The ducks were fresh, and must have been captured by the fish within a few hours, probably while they were diving for mussels. These ducks generally average from three to four pounds, undressed. The same gentleman says he once caught a halibut that had the tails of six dogfish protruding from its mouth when taken on board the smack. But the strangest story remains to be told. Some fifty years ago, Capt. Eben Gardner, of Nantucket, was, in company with a number of others, fishing for codfish off 'Sconset, and lost overboard an open jack-knife, on the handle of which his name was cut. The water where it was lost was some seventy or eighty feet deep. When the boats had landed on the shore and the fish were being dressed, the identical knife, lost some hours previously, was found in the stomach of a cod, caught from a boat that had been fishing at some distance from Capt. Gardner."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The late Mrs. Susan D. Lord, of Beverly, Mass., made the following bequests for religious and charitable purposes:

To the Second Congregational Church in North Beverly, $1,000; to the Orthodox Congregational Church in Wenham, $500; to the Orthodox Baptist Church in Wenham, $500; to the American Home Missionary Society, $1,000; to the American Tract Society in the City of Boston, $1,000; to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $1,000; to American Bible Society, formed in New-York in 1316, $500; to American Education Society, $500; to American Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education, $500; the Woman's Board of Missions, $500; to the Home for Consumptives in the City of Boston, $100.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 4th inst. says: "Immediately before moving the adjournment of the House last evening, Mr. Mackenzie laid on the table an order in council granting a subsidy of $12,000 per mile to a railroad not exceeding 120 miles in length, connecting the Canada Central with the projected road from the mouth of French River to a point south-east of Lake Nipissing. The eastern extremity of the subsidized road is to be on a line drawn from Pembroke to Douglas, and at a point that will facilitate connection with the Northern Colonization Road, which, as well as the Kingston and Pembroke and such other roads as the Government may stipulate, is to have running powers over the new line. The contract for the Georgian Bay Pacific Line, eighty-five miles in length, was also brought down, although by the late act its production was not strictly necessary. The contract is awarded to a firm of whom Hon. A. B. Foster is the head. The terms are $10,000 and 20,000 acres of land per mile, with a guarantee of four per cent. on $7,500 per mile. Mr. Foster has resigned his position as a Senator, which would be incompatible with the acceptance of a contract under the Government."

DR. HALL'S LAST LECTURE.

SOURCES OF INFLUENCE AND POWER IN THE PULPIT—DUTY OF FRATERNAL LOVE BETWEEN MINISTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

The last lecture of Dr. Hall before the Yale Divinity School was a fitting conclusion, both in matter and manner, to the series, which has been eminently practical and popular throughout. The attendance increased from week to week, and Friday afternoon the Marquand Chapel was crowded to its utmost. A supplementary lecture or "talk" will be given next week, at which questions will be answered, and a short prayer-meeting will be held. The subject of the last lecture was difficult to express accurately, but the thought was the sources of influence and power on which the preacher may fairly calculate when he goes into the pulpit to preach. The impression that the pulpit is losing its power, and its mission becoming obsolete, finds no warrant either in actual fact or the tendencies of the age. This is, he said, an error, into which literary men are often unconsciously betrayed. As a class, they are not particularly docile pupils of the pulpit. They are accustomed to look on themselves as the great popular instructors, and that no power is to be compared with that of the press. When they go to church, the topics are all different from their usual range of thought and study, and the minister does not place reliance for success on mere rhetorical finish, but on the plain, unadorned, simple truth. Without reflecting unduly on the literati as a class, for there are many brilliant exceptions where men are broad enough to take in the whole range of truth, they are, as a rule, he said, not fair and competent judges regarding the pulpit. Never since the time of the Apostles have there been more devoted men in the pulpit than now. There need be no fear of allying yourselves with a lost cause. He thought the recent Evangelical Alliance in New-York showed as much Christian wisdom and intelligence as did the Council of Nice. He would rather trust Jonathan Edwards than Anaxagoras, and Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, than Jerome, for all purposes of scholarship and religious earnestness, and so, also, would he place Moses Stuart before Clement, of Alexandria. We need not fear those who decry the pulpit. Never has there been more energy, learning, and power in the ministry that there is in the Protestant pulpit to-day. Among the sources of power for the preacher, he may legitimately derive a certain power from his official standing. He must not presume to be heard deferentially on this account. The sensible doctor, just from his studies, with parchment in hand, does not calculate on successful practice on this account alone, nor does the officer with his commission expect to carry the day because of it. So the sensible clergyman will not expect that the mere title of "reverend" will open a certain avenue of success. But he is not to ignore his official standing. The Apostles frequently referred to this in their writings. Then the forms of church life itself would seem to indicate that we are to carry a certain sense of responsibility with us, from the fact of examinations, ordinations, licenses, &c. In this connection he spoke of the duty of fraternal love between ministers. They can sympathize with each other as no others can do with them. They need such comforts and supports. The world is more ready to believe anything to the detriment of ministers than any other men. In law or medicine not many achieve success who are out of sympathy with the bulk of their brethren. So also is it in the ministry.

A legitimate confidence may be founded on the fact of our education. Aside from this general fact is this, that we have studied the particular matter to be preached upon. We have more than our own theories. We have been to the storehouse of God's truth, and we give it out, not as our own, but on the authority of God. Although the minister may feel that there are men of greater culture than himself in his audience, yet on this particular truth he has gone to the foundation, and is better prepared than they to speak on this particular point. The ordinary life and labors of the minister may be another source of confidence and power. There is a certain power in a good man's life, and when men believe him to be honest, straightforward, and unselfish there is an added power in his words. There is something back of what he says. The whole weight of his life and character gives momentum to what he utters. But in order to this, it is assumed that he continues long enough in a parish to lay up this power. Many do not get a chance to do it from the brevity of their sojourn in a place. It is also assumed that he works in the right spirit, with patience and love. Many gain the impression that the minister's activity is to fill up his church, but he should so live as to negative this idea.

Then there is power in the Word itself. There is a completer fitness in the works and in the Word of God for the end they are designed to subserve. The book has a Divine nature, and in itself carries an irresistible power.

Finally, there is the power of the Holy Ghost. This came on the Prophets of the Old Testament, and their utterances became oracles forever. It descended on Christ, and he spake as never man spake. It came to the Apostles, and they so spake that multitudes believed. This same spirit is freely given to us, as ministers of Christ, and in the measure in which we open heart and hand to receive it. Earnest and believing prayer is implied, so also faithful labor. The spirit will not abide in the heart that cherishes contention and strife. But "he that believeth on me, the works that I do, shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do, because I go to my Father."

TO DIE A-TRYING.

HEROISM OF A MISSISSIPPI BOATMAN—THE STORY AS TOLD BY A COMPANION.

A "Boatman" sends the following to the St. Louis *Democrat*: "John Johnston was only a keel-boatman, born in Giles County, Tenn. Poverty and inclination drove him to keel-boating. During the Spring of 1873 he and the writer of this sketch were engaged in keel-boating on the Big Black River. About the last of May the boating season ended, and we were preparing to start for Tennessee River, when the steamer Ben. Sherrod came down and landed at Grand Gulf. We went on her, as we knew all hands, and she was to return to the Tennessee. While we were in New-Orleans we hired as deck-hands on her. We had but one trunk in common, in which were deposited our earnings, some $200, and our clothing. The Ben. Sherrod left New-Orleans, with over 400 passengers, and proceeded on her trip. Wooding in Raccounsee bend, we took on forty cords of dry willow wood. This was piled in the usual way, along side and close to the boilers. Johnston and I went off watch at 12 o'clock at night, and lay out on the guard, as the inside of the boat was very warm. About I o'clock we were aroused by the cry of fire, and found the smoke suffocating. In a few seconds the after guards were crowded with deck passengers, and in a few minutes the flames burst through the roof, and we saw that the pilot had lost all control of the boat and she was circling around. Occasionally as the boat swung round near the shore, passengers would jump overboard, and very soon the lower guard was comparatively empty. A passenger on the upper guard swung two children, about four and six years old, down by the arms, and begged for some one to take them while he went back for his wife and youngest child. Johnston took them. The father went back, and never returned. I began to consider that it was about time to get away, and said to Johnston, 'Let us get our trunk away and save it.' His answer was, 'Save the devil! It we save anything, it must be the children.' I replied that I did not believe we could, but thought it might be fatal to us. He said, with an oath, 'It will be a glorious death to die a-trying.' We did try, and succeeded. Since then I have seen, heard, and read of heroes, but never of any more genuine act of heroism than that performed by John Johnston on the night of the burning of the Ben. Sherrod. Over 250 lives were lost."

NOMINATIONS IN MICHIGAN.

The two parties in Michigan have just made their nominations of candidates to be supported at the Spring election. The Democratic Convention was held in Jackson on the 2d inst., and the Republicans in the same place on the 3d. Both Conventions nominated Hon. Benjamin F. Graves for re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. To fill the vacancy on the Bench of the same Court caused by the resignation of Judge Christiancy, upon his election to the United States Senate, the Republicans nominated Isaac Marston, formerly Attorney General of the State, and the Democrats Lyman D. Norris. For Regents of the State University the Republicans nominated Hon. Samuel S. Walker and Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon, and the Democrats Judge Samuel T. Douglass and Peter White. The State Reform Convention, in Lansing, on the 3d, indorsed the Democratic nominations.

THE BISHOPRICS OF ILLINOIS AND SOUTHERN OHIO.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 6.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-Jersey, on the 15th of February, refused to consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio. No action has yet been taken in the case of Dr. De Koven.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Diocese has refused to consent to the consecration of Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois. The Standing Committee of the Delaware Diocese has taken similar action.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

POLITICAL TOPICS AND SOCIAL THEMES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—A SCANDAL AT NICE—CHEATING AT CARDS—THE STORY OF MAJOR WALTER HARBORD, OF HER MAJESTY'S SEVENTH HUSSARS—SWINDLERS IN THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

A few days ago I wrote you that the Senate bill had been voted down and a third reading refused by the Assembly, and the natural supposition must have been that this disposed of the matter. Such was not the case, however, as I shall show in a moment. For two days there was great consternation among the different groups of the Chamber, caused by the frightful idea that there had been a virile decision upon an important measure, and the Left soon became frightened at the probable effects of its victory. There seemed to be nothing left but dissolution, and in reality only a limited number of Republicans and the Bonapartists really desire to go to this extreme. MM. Gambetta, Thiers, Grévy, Dufaure, and a small number of men who are sure of re-election, are not afraid of a dissolution, but others who are less sure of their personal success favor dissolution in principle but go against it in fact. A sure thing, they believe, is a great deal better than an uncertainty, and on patriotic grounds they may be excused for thinking that the national interests are quite as safe in their hands as they would be in the hands of other Deputies. There is nothing very noble in this sort of reasoning, but in political life nobility of sentiment, perhaps, is not always the ruling cause of action. A majority of those who had rejected the Senate bill were taken aback by the idea that they had in reality voted the dissolution, and they took pains to inform the Right Centre that their objections were not so very serious, and might be overcome by argument. They said that the main objection was to the clause giving the President the power of naming one-third of the Senators. The proposed constitution voted to a third reading made his re-election depend upon a vote of the Senate, and he would thus appoint his own electors. Furthermore, in case of impeachment he was to be judged by the Senate, and he would thus appoint his probable judges. If this could be gotten over, the Left would not stand upon the question of universal suffrage. The Left Centre gladly jumped at this pole held out to them, and active negotiations began. On Monday there was a proposition to bring the matter up again. Admiral Saisset contested the right of doing this after the Chamber had refused to pass the bill to a third reading; but, as the saying goes, "where there is a will there is a way," and M. Buffet found a way for renewing the debate. The Chamber sustained the ruling. During the three days thus gained the various groups came to an understanding, and last night the journals announced the fact with a great flourish of trumpets, saying that "*L'accord est fait sur tous les points.*"

It is impossible to say at this time what prospect this new project has of passing, but I must confess that it appears to me to be the most sensible proposition yet made. As the Republicans objected to the clause giving the President the right of appointing one-third of the Senators, the Marshal voluntarily renounced this right. This left the committee free to evolve a new scheme, and it came out with the following:

The members of the Senate shall be named: One-third by the Chamber of Deputies, and the remaining two-thirds by an electoral corps composed of:

1. The Deputies of the Department.
2. The Conseil Général of the Department.
3. The Conseils d'Arrondissement.
4. A Delegate from each commune, whatever may be its importance or its population.

The Senators named by the Assembly are permanent (*inamovibles*,) the 253 named by the corps electoral named above shall be renewed by thirds, and in an order indicated by drawing of lots. The functions of Senator shall be gratuitous.

I do not see, at this moment, any very serious objections to this proposition. I wrote some time ago that the nearest approach to our system would be to have the Senators elected by the Councils General of the departments, three being chosen for each, without regard to its size or number of inhabitants, but I think it better to add to such electors the categories above named. The Deputies of the department represent the political element; the Conseils Généraux represent the conservative, the landed, and industrial interests; the third category, or town councilors, represent the popular element; and the delegate from each commune, it is understood, will be, as far as possible, the largest property-holder, or the man paying the largest amount of tribute to the State. Elected under these conditions, the Senate would have a fair Conservative majority and a Republican minority. I fear, however, that this is altogether too sensible a project to stand much chance of success, but everybody seems of opinion that it will pass without great difficulty. It has in its favor the fact above mentioned: that there appears to be nothing beyond it but dissolution, and a majority of the present Deputies are too fond of being Deputies to risk their chances in another popular election.

A SCANDAL AT NICE.

In the London *Gazette* the other day there appeared a two-line notice of some interest to us upon the Continent, particularly to those who are addicted to club life. This notice stated that Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, had retired from the Seventh Hussars, her Majesty having no further use for his services. In plain words, this gentleman was dismissed from the British Army. He is a brother of Lord Suffield, and has always held a very fine position in society. But when in India there was some army gossip about him, though nothing very serious, and on his return to England he had no difficulty in entering the clubs. This Winter he went to Nice, where he was made a member of the *Cercle de la Mediterrannée*, (Mediterranean Club.) They play high there, higher than in the "Cercle Massena," all the members being men of wealth and position, who go South for the Winter. Every evening there is a game of *baccarat*, and it was noted that Major Harbord was very successful—too successful, in fact—and people began to envy his good luck. One day the servants, who gather the used cards into packs to sell at reduced rates, found some extra cards upon the table. As this was repeated the next night, they told the manager, and his suspicions naturally fell upon the man who had been a constant winner. That night Major Harbord was watched. He had the bank, and when the time came for a coup he drew out his pocket-book while holding the pack of cards in his hand, and threw a few bank-bills upon the table. Owing to his high position nothing was said when he won the coup, but all the other members were carefully watched in turn. The fact was clearly established, and the next night was designated for the exposé. Harbord did precisely the same thing; taking some cards from his pocket with his pocket-book, and thus giving himself two or three, among them the nine of diamonds he desired. A player who was watching cried out to every one not to go on, as there was cheating at the table; but one Englishman scouted the idea in Harbord's case, and threw a five-pound note upon the table, and told the banker to go on. Harbord won, and then there was a general demand for an examination of his cards. It took place in the presence of a great many gentlemen, several of them being officers of the English Army, and the swindle was detected. Every one turned his back upon the *escroc*, but he went up to Sir William C—— and said, "Very disagreeable business, this; I don't know what to make of it." "You've been caught in the act of cheating at cards," replied Sir William, "and that is all you can make of it. But I advise you to quit this room without trying to address any one else, or you may get kicked out by the servants." Harbord tried to say something further, but Sir William turned his back on him. There was a meeting of the committee, and he was expelled the club in disgrace.

AFTER INCIDENTS.

After leaving the club Harbord began to think of the consequences of his folly, and hastened to take the train for London in order to get the Government price for his commission before the facts were known. It was a matter of some £10,000. But that night some forty telegrams were sent to the War Office by the English officers at Nice certifying to the affair, and when Major Harbord reached England it was to find that the whole thing was known, and that he had been expelled from all the clubs of which he was a member. When called upon to explain his conduct he could not deny the truth of the reports, and did not think it worth while waiting for the witnesses to come on from Nice; hence he confessed. He was promptly dismissed the British Army, and his commission was forfeited. He thus lost some $50,000. All his winnings would not equal a third of the value of his commission, and hence we may draw the moral that in this case dishonesty was very bad policy. Major Harbord is now promenading the boulevards of Paris a broken man, and with the certainty of never again regaining the position in society he so foolishly forfeited.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME IN PARIS.

This case leads me up to two cases of swindling here in Paris, by what is known as the confidence game, and I may do some one a service by telling these stories. They have been told over and over again, however, without stopping this simple mode of swindling. The first case is that of an American described as a General of Volunteers during the war. He was very fond of visiting the Louvre, and there made the acquaintance of a man who had precisely the same tastes. The two engaged in conversation, and the General was greatly pleased with his new friend. They went out in the evening, and the next day had a meeting in the divan of the Hotel du Louvre, where a bottle of champagne was ordered and drunk. Then the General showed his letter of credit, which the new friend pretended to doubt, but to prove its genuineness the General was persuaded to send for 5,000 francs. He did so, and then the confederate entered upon the scene and was introduced as a man who had recently traveled with the friend. Giving him a well-filled pocket-book, after ostentatiously displaying its contents, the friend sent for cigars. "You would not have done that," he said to the General; "but I am a good reader of men, and this man carries honesty in his face. But you Americans are so suspicious." The General tried to protest, and the confederate returned and handed back the pocket-book all right. The General was challenged to do the same thing, and gave up his pocket-book containing 5,000 francs, plus 145 francs in French bank-notes and silver. I need scarcely say that the friend made an excuse to go out for a moment, and that neither of the two men has yet returned. The second case is equally stupid, but a little more complicated. A gentleman from Boston, who has recently married a second wife, and come abroad for a tour, was stopping at the Athenée. One morning he was coming out of his banker's office, Rue Scribe, when a well-dressed man stepped up to him and asked if he was Mr. Munroe. On being told that he was not, the stranger made his excuses, and said that he wished to deposit a large sum of money. The two talked for some time, and in the evening the old gentleman met the stranger at his hotel. They conversed for some time, struck up a friendship, and the stranger was invited to breakfast. This intimacy went on for a few days, the two going to the Café de la Paix afterward for coffee. While there a man came to a table beside them and called for whisky. When it was brought he said it was not the kind he wanted, and in a strong Irish brogue began to talk to the waiter, who did not understand a word. "Excuse me," said the Irishman to the two near him, "I hear you speaking English. Will you be good enough to explain to the waiter that it is Irish whisky, and not Scotch, that I want?" After this there was a long conversation, and the Irishman said that he had just had a fortune of several millions left him by an uncle, who had made it in oil in Pennsylvania. There was one condition to his uncle's will. It forced him to give $300,000 to the poor of America, which he was very glad to do for the old man's sake—a mere bagatelle in comparison with the sum left him—and he had already sent over $100,000. He wanted to find one or two Americans who would take over and distribute, say, $50,000 apiece for him. The stranger modestly offered his services, but said that some guarantees would probably be required. "Oh! of course," said the Irishman, "I want men of position and property." "I don't know how to prove that I am," replied the other, "except by showing that I have an equal sum at my banker's." "Oh! that will do—bring me $50,000 as a proof and I shall be satisfied." The money was brought; the Irishman took the bundle of bills and began to count them, walking toward the door. He stood there as if for more light a few moments, then came back with the money, gave it up, and pronounced the guarantees sufficient. It was then the turn of the dupe. His check-book was at home, but he could bring the money in the morning. "There's no hurry," said the Irishman; "in fact, this gentleman might take over the whole $100,000, but he is not going to Boston." The old man drew out $10,000 in French bills and with his friend went to meet the millionaire. He handed over the money and the Irishman proceeded to count it in the same fashion walking toward the door. As he did not come back as quickly as on the previous occasion, the old man went to the door to look for him, and on coming back to say that he had gone, found that his friend had also slipped out of the side door. The old gentleman saw at once that he had been swindled. His wife wanted him to say nothing about it, preferring the loss of the money to the ridicule, but a statement was made to the Police and thus got into the papers with the names, which I suppress. Such swindles as this are of very common occurrence here, so common, in fact, that I have already noted five in a single month without writing of them, but as the thing goes on constantly it may be better to put simple men upon their guard. Yet what can you do with men so simple as these? If their money went to some good purpose no one would regret to hear of their losses. One of the greatest faults of Americans in Paris is that they pick up friends at every corner, and "swear eternal friendship" to men they have known but two or three days. Some of the chance meetings we have in traveling are very delightful, but one cannot be too cautious in the case of perfect strangers. There are a great many men here who prey upon Americans, and naturally they are glib in speech and very plausible. Since they make a living in their profession, we must assume that dupes are not wanting.

MUSIC AND THE THEATRES.

I understand that you may have a number of our best artistes during the coming year, and among others Mlle. Roussril, who is now the nearest approach to Rachel that we have. She is an excellent actress, and will be appreciated. There is also M. Rémeny, violinist to the Emperor of Austria, who is really wonderful. He played at a matinée the other day, and carried the house by storm. I never knew, before hearing him, what there really was in a fiddle. It is simply marvelous. Concerts are becoming fashionable here, and literary lectures also. Next week a concert is to be given by Mlle. Paulina Castri, assisted by M. Delle Sedie and several other artists from the Italiens. This artiste is, I think, known in the United States. The popular dramas of the moment are "La Fille de Roland," at the Français, and the "Trente Millions de Gladiator," at the Varieties.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A school for artists in mosaic, report says, is about to be erected in Sèvres, in order to endow French architecture with that powerful aid in decoration.

An action for breach of promise has just been tried in London, where the lady was the defendant. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, found that she had damaged her lover to the extent of $26.

A skating match from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg, for 500 roubles, was won the other day by M. Saxine against M. Lozovsky. Each skater was prohibited from resting more than five minutes after every hour.

It has been determined by the Russian Government to send fresh transports of criminals by sea to the once Japanese island of Saghalien, where the convicts will be employed in working coal mines near the Russian colony of Doe.

The clerical famine, which has prevailed for some time in Prussia, has extended to Austria. Bishop Zwerger, of Seckau, lately announced in a sermon that in Styria alone sixty cures were vacant from want of clergy to fill them.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford forbids, on pain of denial of the sacrament, the association of Roman Catholics with the Order of Good Templars, on the ground that Good Templarism is a religious association, and that it is a secret society.

A correspondent of a London newspaper, writing from Penrith, states that about three weeks ago an easterly wind blew down a large fir tree on land belonging to a lady in the neighborhood of Appleby. The last gale from the west, however, blew it up again, and it is "now standing quite stately and majestic, as if nothing had ever happened to it."

A society formed at Halle for feeding wild birds in Winter has twenty-two stations in the neighborhood of the town, where during the late severe weather many hundreds of birds received three meals a day. It is believed that the expense will be repaid a hundredfold by the destruction of noxious insects.

Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, when reopened, is to possess a complete set of stained-glass windows, carried out under the supervision of Mr. Street, R. A. It is probable that the south transept windows will be taken as a memorial to the late Duke of Leinster, whose family monument will be re-erected in the south transept.

A memorial to the late Canon Kingsley is to be erected at Eversley, at the expense of Rev. Sir William Cope, who is patron of the living. It will consist of a chapel in an outlying hamlet, to perpetuate a service which he instituted; and, if funds should be forthcoming, the restoration of Eversley Church, which Mr. Kingsley began, will be finished.

A letter from Yokohama, in the *Börsen Zeitung*, says that now the danger of a war with China is over the Japanese Government is devoting all its energies to internal affairs. The Emperor himself directs the policy of his Ministers, and is especially desirous of completing the reorganization of the army and navy, which is to be carried out after the Prussian model.

A correspondent writing to *Galignani* says that, owing to the slackness of trade and manufactures and the severity of the weather, the condition of the working population of Berlin is at present most depressed, employment being scarce and wages low. Whereas until recently it was difficult to obtain sufficient men for the public works on the streets at the rate of one thaler a day, at the present time there are more applicants than can be employed at two marks, which is one-third less.

Some excitement has been created at the Military School of Saumur (Maine-et-Loire), by an unusual occurrence. An order of the day was posted up on the school walls, which was certainly fabricated. The General commanding the school instituted an inquiry for the purpose of discovering the author of so audacious an impropriety. But not having succeeded, he has issued an order prohibiting all holidays during the year 1875, until the offender shall have avowed his fault.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* states that the wool clip this year will show a deficit of 15,000 to 20,000 bales. There have been numerous suspensions and failures. Some of the largest property holders have become either bankrupts or insolvent debtors. Some old-established foreign importers have been obliged to suspend business, notwithstanding that the debtors owe them millions. All large importing houses show splendid sales, large assets, but not one dollar which at the present moment can be collected.

A Pera correspondent writes, under date of Feb. 1, that the Porte has at length granted the requisite powers to a company for making the river Sakaria, in Asia Minor, navigable for ships. The company in question has been unsuccessfully applying for a firman for fifteen years. Had it been granted two or three years ago there would have been no famine in Asia Minor, and thousands of lives would have been saved. The same writer states that brigandage is on the increase. The local authorities are useless, and the inhabitants are almost entirely at the mercy of the robbers.

Count Sollohub, of the Ministry of Justice, at St. Petersburg, has forwarded to the Howard Association, London, of which body he is a corresponding member, a photograph of the tomb of John Howard, who died near Kherson, in the south of Russia, in January, 1790. The tomb consists of a plain obelisk, surrounded by a circular wall, in which is a large gate of iron-work. In a letter accompanying the photograph the Count remarks: "Owing to neglect and the lapse of time, some of the stones of the obelisk have fallen down. I have, therefore, brought the matter under the notice of the Minister of the Interior, and he has given the needful directions respecting it. The municipality of Kherson will erect a new monument before long, and it is already being prepared."

The loading apparatus for the new heavy British ironclad Thunderer is rapidly approaching completion, in the works of Sir W. Armstrong. The loading is to be performed by hydraulic power much on the principle proposed originally by Mr. Stevens in this country. The gun is allowed to recoil when fired until it is entirely within the turret, when the muzzle is depressed almost to the level of the deck, and the turret is wheeled round to a certain position away from the enemy, where the charge is raised to the mouth of the gun on a truck, and is rammed home by a piston which comes up through the deck. This movement performed, the gun is run up ready for firing again, as the turret returns to its old position. The hydraulic pumps are worked by steam direct from the ship's engines, and several ingenious improvements have been introduced.

A correspondent at Baysander, writing to the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, gives the following account of the prospects in his locality. He says: "We are being ground down by taxation, eaten up by locusts, and burned up by fire; and as if these ills were not sufficient, produce is falling in value, while at the same time 'peste' is reappearing in our cattle! As for the locusts, they invaded the town in great force from a southerly direction, and advanced along the principal streets in such masses that the roads and footpaths were literally covered with them. Most of the neighbors turned out and with branches of trees, &c., prevented their getting into their houses, keeping them moving along in the hopes of driving them through the town. Plants in patios, &c., have thus in some places been saved, but nearly all quintas have been quite destroyed, and trees, both large and small, are as bare as in the middle of Winter. So I suppose we may soon expect a vegetable famine, and as for fruit, I fancy we have eaten all we are likely to get."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

GARIBALDI AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPITAL.

THE LENTEN SEASON—THE DISADVANTAGES OF ROME—THE LABORING CLASSES AND THE POOR—THE CANALIZATION OF THE TIBER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

The Lenten quiet into which we are now settled is very agreeable after the vulgar bustle of Carnival, and the sun is shining upon these meditative days through a cold, clear atmosphere, in contrast with the weeks of a Winter of inconstant winds and rotting clouds, sifting down mildew and blue devils. For an hour every day, in a dozen Roman churches, as many orators of the approved order of *padri predicatori*, are pouring out their eloquence in appeals to the careless Romans to turn from their vanities and follies to give heed to serious things. So far as I have observed, a beginning has been made with good attendance, and were the Holy Father allowed by the Jesuits to leave the Vatican and go the rounds of the churches, he would see much to cheer his heart and make him more hopeful of these his naughty children, and of man in general. It is said that his Holiness has lately been down into St. Peter's, to look at his portrait in mosaic, which has been exalted above the bronze effigy, so called, of the Apostle, and that he wishes to escape from his keepers and come out and take a look at Rome. The wish is most natural, and it is a pity that it cannot be gratified. The old man would be sure to receive from all classes an applause which would do his heart good, and he would pay for it with his benediction, and the quarrel would be ended and the old sore healed.

AN IMPROVED CITY.

Garibaldi's project for the improvement of Rome continues to be much talked about, and the prospect seems to be good that steps may be taken for carrying it out. The activity of the past three or four years has produced visible results, and the city is already a good deal improved; but nearly everything remains to be done. Rome was, and is, an example of a city surrounded by all the conveniences of modern civilization, with but few of them turned to account in the ordering of its own administrative economy. Here is a town of two or three hundred thousand inhabitants, with a river running through it, with no adequate means for getting across it. The fragments of the narrow bridges which served the ancients are the sole make-shift means of transit of the modern Romans. There is no park or place of recreation for the population, for the ill-kept Villa Borghese is private property, opened to the public as a favor; and the garden of the Pincian Hill is not much larger than a lady's bed-chamber. There is not a street within the walls, or a road outside, where one may take a walk to breathe the fresh air and stretch one's legs without the risk of being smashed or suffocated by the crowds jammed into the narrow gorges. At any time during half the year, the Tiber is liable to take it into its head to put the fine new shops of the Corso and other streets under water. Any one who has seen it knows what a delectable thing is the deposit of slime two or three inches thick left by the foul river after an inundation. An expenditure of $40,000,000, following judicious plans, might make of Rome a commodious and pleasant centre of population; but at present the city is not much advanced beyond the period of Papal neglect and ruin.

THE LABORING CLASSES AND THE POOR.

A great want of judgment has been shown by the municipality in its expenditures upon the foundations for buildings far away from the centre of the city, in the wide area between the Churches of Santa Maria Maggiore and St. John Lateran, massive foundations upon which buildings will hardly rise for many years. The outlay has been made partly in the spirit of favoritism, to help forward speculative projects, some of which have already broken down. Millions of money have thus been wasted, which ought to have been used to help enterprises to furnish cheap and comfortable accommodations for the poor and laboring classes, in imitation of what we have seen done of late years in Florence. The drudging stone-masons, mechanics' assistants, and work-people of all sorts, engaged ten hours a day in constructing the great palaces which we admire for their solidity, for a compensation of from forty to sixty cents per day, are, generally speaking, lodged in a manner so wretched as to excite commiseration. The quarters in which the poor are huddled together in nearly all large cities are sufficiently miserable; but the narrow streets, with no sunlight, the damp, thick old walls, and the cold brick and stone floors of the crowded hives of these cities are to the last degree forlorn and comfortless. There is Christian work enough to be done to remedy in a degree this sad condition.

THE CANALIZATION OF THE TIBER.

As for the project of Garibaldi and his friends, it is to divert a portion of the water of the Tiber by cutting a canal from a point where the Teverone throws itself into the main stream, a short distance above Rome, and carry this canal straight across the Campagna, along the east side of the city, to the sea near Ostia. There the proposed new port of Fiumicino is to be built, from which, through the canal and an auxiliary railroad, Rome is to receive its supplies and carry on its commerce with the outside world. The canal would also serve the useful purpose of taking off the surplus water of the Tiber in time of flood. The project is practicable, and would be of great utility if carried out. But there is no capital to be found here for its execution, and dependence is made entirely upon having it furnished from other countries. Of projects there are already enough, and some of them of pressing necessity, to the execution of which no hand is put; while the life of some of them is threatened with suffocation under wind-bags of talk. It is thought that the Government will be willing to guarantee the interest-money on a certain amount of capital invested, and it is clear that money cannot be obtained for such enterprises without some such security or pledge being given beforehand.

ITALY! TRADE.

From the report just printed we discover that the foreign commerce of the Kingdom of Italy has fallen off the past year 130,000,000 francs. The precise figures are these: A diminution of 147,000,000 francs in the value of exportations and an augmentation of 17,000,000 francs in importations. In making up balances of the past year, Italy finds herself in the same condition as England. But, in spite of present momentary discouragement, perhaps the future of Italy is quite as hopeful as that of the other country, as concerns an enlargement of transactions of trade with the foreign world. England has, by the application of the principle of free trade, strained her absorbing and supplying powers to the utmost limits, and it does not seem possible, or at least easy, to carry it much further; while this country is but just beginning the activities of trade and industrial development. What influence the commercial treaties with other countries—soon to expire and to be renewed with modifications with a mild flavor of protection—are to have upon the foreign trade of the future, we must wait to see. The spirit of commerce has never died out among the Italian people, and we have had proof how, under favoring circumstances, it may revive, by the rapid increase in the past few years of the registered tonnage of the kingdom.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FOUNTAIN.

FROM THE FRENCH OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

A fountain bubbles forth, hard by the lake,
Between two stones up-sparkling ever,
And merrily their course the waters take,
As if to launch some famous river.

Softly she murmurs, "What delight is mine,
To was so cold and dark below;
But new my banks green in the sunlight shine,
Bright skies upon my mirror glow;

The blue forget-me-nots through tender sighs,
'Remember us,' keep ever saying;
On a strong wing the gem-like dragon-flies
Raffle me, as they sweep round playing.

The bird drinks at my cup; and now who knows
After this rush through grass and flowers,
I may become a giant stream, that flows
Past rocks and valleys, woods and towers.

My foam may lie, a lace-like fringe, upon
Bridges of stone, and granite quays,
And bear the smoking steam-ship on, and on,
To earth-embracing seas."

Thus the young rivulet prattled as it went,
With countless hopes and fancies fraught;
Like boiling water in a vessel pent,
Throbbed through its bed, the imprisoned thought.

But close upon the cradle frowns the tomb;
A babe the future Titan dies,
For in the near lake's gulf of azure gloom
The scarce-born fountain buried lies.

F. H. DOYLE.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MADGE'S SACRIFICE.

BY E. M. ALFORD.

"I say, Kit, isn't this cozy?"

"Awfully so!" responded the curly-headed youth appealed to, taking a pipe out of his pocket, and stroking complacently its highly polished surface.

The young people were ensconced on two crimson-cushioned settees, within one of those clear old open chimneys, so rare nowadays, with logs blazing brightly on the polished steel dogs between them. A very favorite resort of any of the family, when they could indulge in a fire-light chat.

The room on which the bright beams played so fitfully was most picturesque. Rather low, with great beams showing across the ceiling; oak-paneled walls, oaken tables and chairs of various forms, and a polished oak skirting to the floor, with a well-worn Turkey carpet in the centre. The windows were heavily mullioned, and rejoiced in quaint old tapestry curtains, in keeping with the quaintness of the whole room.

"Yes," went on the girl, meditatively, "I don't believe there ever was such a dear homely home as ours. You can't think how often the thought of this chimney-corner has kept me right at school, Kit, when I have been inclined to throw my lesson-books out of window, and scamper off on the moors. I do so hate poring over books when the sun's shining!"

Kit shrugged his broad shoulders, and said lazily: "There, don't go lecturing me any more, Madge, for of course it's double as hard for us men." [Kit was barely twenty.] "Girls are made to keep quiet. But what's the use of having a broad chest and strong limbs, I should like to know, if the one is to get narrow and the others limp, poring over books?"

And Kit stood up and stretched himself, knocking down an imaginary foe, with a fist, on either side.

Madge gazed up at him admiringly, but said quietly: "If I were a man I'd work though, Kit, at something or other. Do you know I'm half ashamed of you some times when I see you lounging there so contentedly, while that dear father of yours is working so hard in his dull little study. If you don't pass this time I shall set you down as a dunce, or worse, when you know how they all pinch at home to keep you at college."

"Talking of that, Madge, I want your advice," said Kit, in the most affable manner. "I've got myself into a bit of a scrape by not paying my tailor at Oxford. The fellow wouldn't wait, you see, and there were one or two other pressing trifles; so I borrowed a few pounds—twenty, I think—of Tom Helston; and he's so hard up now, poor chap, that he can't put his hand on the pound or two to come home for Christmas. His mother and Mary will be in a fine way about it."

"Oh, Kit! how could you?" exclaimed Madge, the color mounting to her temples, and her blue eyes filling. "Tom Helston, of all people; with his poor mother a widow, and pretty Mary going without a new dress for Christmas, even!"

Kit blushed this time, and said, penitently: "I am a selfish, thoughtless brute, Madge; but you'll help me through this once more, won't you? If you don't stick to me, I shall come to grief for certain. There's nothing like being stuck to, for keeping a fellow straight."

Madge could not restrain a smile at the comically dolorous tone in which this was said, and at the look of resigned despair on her brother's handsome sunny face as he appealed to her.

"Oh! you are incorrigible, Kit; but I'll stick to you, never fear, till I leave you in safer hands. But let me warn you that Mary doesn't approve of handsome do-nothings any more than I."

"What on earth is that to me?" said Kit, getting red, but not with anger. "Anyhow you'll manage about the twenty pounds, won't you? I haven't the face to ask the dear old governor for another advance just now."

A pained expression passed across the sister's face as she answered, "That's half cowardice, Kit. It's the doing wrong, not the confessing it, that we ought to shrink from, I think. Suppose, now, you give up your pipe for the holidays. That would go some way toward bringing Tom home; and I'll advance you two pounds out of my allowance to send him. We must see about the rest by and by."

"Beggars mustn't be choosers," said Kit, with a shrug; "but I call it hard lines on a fellow. Anyhow, here goes!" and he threw the mahogany-colored meerschaum under the grate.

Thereupon Madge rose, and, going to a neat little desk, took out two sovereigns, wrapped carefully in tissue-paper, stored away for some pet scheme of her own. She did not tell Kit, as she put them with a smile into his hand, that they were the scraped-together savings of a year, hoarded up with care for the pleasure of giving a Christmas-tree to the school children this Christmas-tide.

Kit drew down the fair face to his own and gave it a hearty kiss, and then rose, saying more gravely than was his wont:

"I declare, Madge, you're a regular brick, and I feel no end ashamed of myself. I won't make any more promises. Least said soonest mended; but you'll see if I don't turn over a new leaf."

So Kit went off to the Post Office, and Madge sat down by the fire again with a happy face, not to think over her sacrifice, but to ponder long and earnestly on the possibility of getting the rest of the money to pay off Kit's rash debt.

Meantime, Kit passed out at the vicarage gate in the Winter twilight, and sauntered along past the church and the pretty cottages that bordered the village road, with its wide margin of sward and stately sheltering elms, to the Post Office.

He had paused ere he reached it, however, before the most dainty of these cottages, and gazed in through the unshuttered window upon the coziest of parlors, where the firelight flickered on gilt-framed pictures and tasty furniture, and lingered lovingly around the bent head of a young girl, as she knelt by the chair of an elder lady sorting some gay-colored wools on her lap.

The elder lady was Mrs. Helston, the widow of the late vicar, and the kneeling girl was Mary.

Kit heaved a great sigh as he gazed. At any other time he would have rushed in upon them, sure of a kindly welcome. But now he dared not face their sad looks. His punishment had begun. Never mind; to-morrow would bring Tom down, and then all would be right. So thinking, he hastened on to the Post Office, and dispatched Madge's savings.

He found his sister still over the fire on his return. Her pretty fair hair drawn up from her brow, as the little hands had worked in it thoughtfully, her blue eyes shining eagerly, her small mouth firmly set.

"Kit, I've been thinking, and I've made up my mind. Tom must be paid, whatever it costs, and father mustn't be worried. You and I must do it, Kit. *I* have an idea. Have *you*?"

"Not the ghost of one. I wish I had."

"Well, you must sit here alone, as I have done, and think hard till you've got one. And the first thing to-morrow you will walk with me into the town, wont you? And then I shall see how mine will work."

"All right, Madge. Do you know, I half think Tom's in love with you. He's always raving about your wonderful hair. You let it all down in the tableau last Christmas, as *Undine*, you know, and Tom can't forget it."

"Can't he?" said Madge, with a curious smile, as she left the room.

Arrived at her own room she shut herself in, and, putting on a pretty white dressing-gown, unfastened the shining golden braids, and let the wealth of glittering hair fall like a cloak around her. Then she stood in front of the glass and gazed long and earnestly. At last she turned away with a slight sigh of regret, saying aloud, "Good-bye, old wig! good-bye, young Madge! What a fright you'll be by this time to-morrow!"

II.

A bright frosty morning, with that delightful freshness in the air which makes the heart dance with joy, whether it will or no. And there was no want of will in the two young people who set out together on their expedition to the three miles' distant town, as soon as breakfast was over.

Kit and Madge were the vicar's only children by his first wife, but there were three little ones by the present Mrs. Mowbray, and Madge had early determined to work for herself and cease to be a burden on her father as soon as possible. With this view she had been acting as pupil teacher in a good school for the last year, and, having now arrived at the age of eighteen, considered it high time to make her start in life. Kit was a source of anxiety and expense to the family, which was an extra inducement to Madge to exert herself. And she was glad of the opportunity of discussing her plans with him on this soul-cheering morning. Madge's enthusiasm inspired Kit, and the three miles' walk was quickly accomplished as the two chatted eagerly over their resolutions and plans for the future.

"I felt uncommonly queer, I can tell you, Madge, as I looked in at Mrs. Helston's window last evening, and for the first time in my life daren't go in, knowing how cut-up they'd be to see me without Tom. I've been downright ashamed of myself ever since you gave me the money. And so help me, Heaven!" he added gravely, raising his hand for a moment, "I won't run into debt again, come what may."

"That's a good Kit; now I don't mind anything," said Madge as she stopped at the chief hair-dresser's shop, with her face all in a glow. "Now you go and read the papers," she added; "and I'll meet you in half an hour at the Post Office. And mind, Kit, when you see me, you're not to say a word."

Unsuspicious Kit went his way, preoccupied with a plan of his own—namely, the selling of some new costly books, the thoughtless purchase of which during his last term at Oxford had helped to bring him into such straits, and driven him to borrow of his poor but generous-hearted friend. It was to spare the feelings of Kit's home people that Tom had lent the money; he was too prudent and thoughful a son to have done so for any less purpose. But while Kit is eating humble-pie at the chief stationer's shop, and arranging to part with his beautiful favorites at so much less than he gave for them but a few months before, Madge has entered the barber's with an inward shrinking, and is confronted with Mr. Combe, the master of the shop.

Madge entered the inner room, feeling very shy and frightened, and utterly at a loss to explain her errand. But she sat herself in front of the mirror silently, the white cloth was thrown round her shoulders, the glittering braids let down, and then fortune favored her.

Mr. Combe started with unfeigned admiration as he unplaited braid after braid and shook out the silky hair, and said:

"Excuse me, Miss, but what a head of hair, to be sure! It would be a fortune to me just now. I happen to have to fit up a lady with an entire head-dress of just this particular shade, I have sent far and wide to match it in vain. See, Miss," laying a thin strip of golden hair against Madge's luxuriant tresses, "it takes the tint to a T. You don't happen to be wanting to part with any of it, I reckon? I could afford £4 for the half of it, and welcome." The good man had spoken, of course, in jest, chatting on as he brushed out the glittering mass admiringly; so that he was considerably taken aback when Madge answered demurely:

"How fortunate I should have come to-day! Yes, I will sell it gladly if you will give me £3 for the whole. I could not part with it by halves, you know."

Any pathetic feelings Madge might have had about the matter were dissipated by a merry laugh, as she caught in the mirror the expression of Mr. Combe's face, as he stood behind her, the brush suspended in his uplifted hand.

"Mercy, me! Miss, I thought you were in earnest, you looked so grave like," and the brush descended on the head again at the sound of the merry laugh.

"So I am, Mr. Combe; quite in earnest. I want £3 for a particular purpose, and I can do without my hair till it grows again. Come, cut it off quite close; it's best to get a thing done, when you've made up your mind."

"Excuse me, Miss, I daren't do it, such lovely hair as it is. Your folks would be downright savage with me if I were to let myself be tempted."

"Oh, no, they wouldn't," laughed Madge. "They can trust me to do what I will with my own. If you won't cut it off for me, I must do it myself," seizing on an idle pair of scissors.

"Oh! please, Miss, no; don't chop it off anyhow! If it is to be done, let me manage it skillfully for you, so as to show as little as possible. Unfortunately, it is too soft and silky for a crop. I'm afraid you won't like the look of it, Miss."

"I don't expect to," said resolute Madge. "I know what you mean; it will be just a head of stubble. Never mind, time will mend matters. Now make haste, please."

And Madge shut fast the merry blue eyes, that she might not watch the process in the mirror. The deed was quickly done, and she was aroused by Mr. Combe's saying:

"There, Miss! I'm sure I beg your pardon. It does seem a sin and a shame. But if a £10 note down would be any comfort, I'm sure it's worth it well." And he stroked the beautiful long tresses admiringly.

"Oh! thank you," said Madge gratefully, turning away from the mirror, where she had caught a glimpse of a smooth, round golden head and childish face, with a momentary shock.

The half hour was just up, and, stowing away carefully the precious £10 note in an old leather purse; and muffling the little head in a thick veil she had wisely brought for the purpose, Madge hastened to join her brother.

Kit, preoccupied with his own troubles, did not notice at first any alteration in her appearance. And they walked briskly homeward, he lamenting over the loss of some of his favorite books which the bookseller was to take off his hands to the amount of £10.

"And I am sure they cost me at least double that," sighed the youth. "If there is one thing more intolerable than another in this weary world, it's poverty, and no mistake."

"Now, don't grumble, Kit," said Madge cheerily. "I don't think it's half bad to be poor. It must be very hard not to be selfish, when you can always have just what you want. I've often thought what a help it was not to be rich."

"But, then, Madge, you know you're not like other people. You always were an oddity, though of the right sort. But what a pace you are going at! are you cold?"

"I should think I was; the wind seems to blow right into my skull."

"And you've got a thick veil on, too. I say, Madge, what have you done to your head?"

"I've been to the hair-dresser's, of course. Wait till by and by before you criticise the result. I call it first-rate."

And so they chatted on till the old vicarage was gained, where Madge crept up to her room the back way, her head aching so, poor girl, from its unusual exposure to the cutting east wind, that she could only lay it on her pillow and cry.

Presently the dinner-bell rang, and Madge started up, realizing for the first time the ordeal she had to go through, and in her present aching state dreading it extremely. The pain was a sufficient excuse for a little delay. So, locking her door, she sent down a message that her head ached badly, and she had rather rest than eat, and then covering herself up on the bed, she fell into a sound slumber.

Twilight was creeping on when she awoke, much refreshed, though cold and hungry. She smoothed down the short ends of gold, that had got stivered out into a sort of halo during her sleep, and descended to the oak-paneled parlor.

There, as she expected, was the whole family party sitting round the hearth in the gloaming. But, as she had not expected, another youth sat by Kit's side; Tom Helston himself. He had joyfully set off for home as soon as Kit's remittance had arrived.

He sprang up eagerly to greet her as she came in, but gave an involuntary start as the firelight played on the glossy cropped head.

At the same moment a chorus of voices exclaimed, "Why, Madge, what have you done to yourself?"

"You look like a charity-school girl," said pert Miss Nellie.

"Or an escaped convict," chimed in Master Bob.

"Or an unfledged duckling!" suggested Kit.

"What has become of your golden plumage, my bird?" asked the father kindly, making room for poor blushing Madge on the chimney settee, beside him. He noted that the merry blue eyes were glistening, and though puzzled himself, longed to shield his darling.

Madge made a desperate effort to rally her spirits, and resist the inclination to rush off and hide her literally diminished head on her own pillow.

"I've turned it into more substantial gold, father," she said, looking up into the kind face by her side. "I know I am a fright, but if you would only none of you look at me these holidays, I dare say it will have grown to a decent length again by the next."

"Sold it!" exclaimed the chorus of voices again. "Who'd have thought of Madge being so mercenary!"

Poor Madge! the ordeal was far worse than she had anticipated.

"I wanted the money for a very particular purpose. Father, mother, indeed, indeed it was very important," she urged, as she saw the surprised and rather pained expression on her father's face, and the disapproving frown on her mother's.

"I think, Madge, you might have consulted me on the matter first," said the latter.

"It's altogether preposterous!" said Kit angrily, as he pushed back his chair and hastily left the room.

"I'm sorry I've vexed everyone so," said poor Madge; "but still I think it was right. I'm afraid," she added, trying to rally, "you only cared for my poor old wig, not for its wearer at all. I never guessed before how like Samson I was, nor that all my power would depart with my hair!"

Tom Helston said nothing, but sat looking very blank for awhile, and soon took his departure.

The same evening, as he sat with his sister over the cottage fire, he exclaimed, not apropos of anything that had been said before:

"It's a miserable old concern of a world, Polly! The people you think the highest and best, turn out to be mean, money-loving, commonplace folks, after all!" And the good-humored face puckered itself into a most uncomfortable frown.

III.

Madge's Christmas did not promise to be a very bright one this year. And had she not been sustained by entering into the true spirit of that blessed festival, I think her brave heart would have given way to depression and discontent under her troubles.

In her generous impulsiveness she had not considered, as she should have done, the duty she owed her parents before taking so decided a step. Perhaps the fact of working for herself so early had made the girl of eighteen more independent in her feelings than became her age. And though no further word of blame came from either father or mother concerning her deed, she thought she could detect a shade of disappointment and distrust in their faces, which her troubled fancy dwelt on and exaggerated.

As for Tom, generally so full of life and fun at holiday times, and Madge's devoted admirer, a change had come over the youth, his sister declaring that he was sulky from morning till night, and always railing against the unpoetical, money-making spirit of the age.

But worst of all was Kit—Kit, for whom all this annoyance had been encountered. Instead of thanking her when she put the £10 note into his hand, thinking that here, at least, would be a ray of pleasure, he crumpled it up almost savagely, and said, with as much temper as such an easy-going lad was capable of;

"I've a mind to toss the dirty bit of paper into the fire, Madge. I call it uncommon hard lines on a fellow to be made out such a brute as all that!"

"As all what, Kit?"

"Why, to take the very hair off his sister's head to pay his beggarly bills. I wish all those books had been at the bottom of the sea, and my best suit into the bargain!"

"That would have been a pity, as the fishes wouldn't have appreciated them," said Madge, trying to laugh.

"Now don't chaff, Madge. I am awfully put out, I can tell you. I wouldn't have had it happen for twice the money. Why, I thought I might have had you up to Oxford this comem., if I pinched a bit. But I couldn't have the face to lionize you now."

"Oh! Kit, don't bother like all the rest!" said poor Madge, driven to speak out at last. And therewith the tears overflowed.

Kit couldn't stand that, so he strode off with the hardly-earned money. The next day he walked into the town again to receive another ten-pound note from the bookseller, on the receipt of the huge box of books sent from Oxford by the lad's order. On his way home he met Tom Helston, and paid him the remainder of his debt. But Tom was ungracious, too.

"If you were so flush of money, Kit, why couldn't you have given your sister what she wanted? I'd have waited gladly."

It was on the tip of Kit's tongue to tell the tale of the hair, only Madge had bound him over to keep the peace, fearing his friend's refusal to take the money so earned. Thus Kit could but shrug his shoulders, and say, somewhat enigmatically: "I tell you what it is, Tom, I don't know about intellectual equality and all that tall-talk; but as to the moral line, they beat us all to bits, and no mistake!" And so the friends parted.

Poor Kit! he had never felt so ashamed of himself in his short life before. It seemed to put his easy-going self-indulgence and carelessness about money affairs in quite a new light. He called himself a great many ugly names in private, and wore a defiant, aggrieved air in public for some days. At last, on Christmas Eve, he could stand it no longer, and startled Madge with the exclamation: "I say, Madge, it's more than a fellow can stand. I wouldn't have come home this vac. if I'd known how horrid it would be. I'm not going to keep the peace any longer. So you must let me off. I shall tell the governor first, and Tom after. A fellow can't go through Christmas with a thing like this on his mind!"

"Very well, Kit; only don't let Tom make a fuss about the money. Now my hair's gone, it would be too bad to have lost it in vain."

"You won't have done that, Madge, anyhow," said Kit, in a choky voice. "You've made me see myself in my right colors at last. I had no idea before what a selfish villain I was."

Madge smiled brightly up into the delorous face above her, saying: "You are our own dear old Kit, of whom we shall all be proud some day, I know!"

And so, with lightened hearts, the two separated: Kit to repair to his father's study, there to make his contrite confession, and explain Madge's sacrifice; Madge to lay out the two pounds Kit had returned to her, on buns and presents for the school-children's feast, which was to take place on this Christmas Eve.

The oak-paneled parlor before described was to be the scene of the festivities, where forty boys and girls were to be regaled first, and entertained after by a Christmas-tree and magic-lantern, the former to be presided over by Madge and Mary Helston, the latter to be managed by Kit and Tom.

The girls had been pricking their fingers over holly decorations, and making their arms ache with decking the tree during a good part of the afternoon, with only Nellie and Bob, and little Clare, as their helpers or hinderers. The last thing was to hang the mistletoe, and that was quite beyond their powers.

"I wish Tom were here," sighed Mary. "He used to be so ready to help in this sort of thing. But when I asked him to come with me to-day, he looked quite glum, and said he had other things to attend to. So tiresome, too, for I know he's only moping about at home, and worrying mother with his dismals."

"And Kit's gone out, too," said Nellie; "and he has always hung the mistletoe before!"

The absence of the expensive brothers seemed to throw a gloom over the party. The young ones missed the rollicking fun that Kit and Tom together generally set going. And the two girls, I think, if the truth must be told, each felt a certain amount of depression at the defection of their respective cavaliers. For poor Kit had been too much out of heart with himself this Christmas-tide to venture much into Mary's presence; looking upon her, as he did, as a superior being to himself; one whom it was almost profanation for such a good-for-nothing spendthrift to dare to approach.

Tom Helston, on the other hand, had nursed his wrath against Madge for the mercenary disposal of her hair. And though sore at heart over his broken idol, had yet been barely civil to her when they unavoidably met.

Now Madge felt this much more than she could have believed possible. She had always felt a great interest in Tom, and in his successes at school and college. But she had fancied this a similar sisterly interest to that which she had taken in Kit's triumphs at cricket and foot-ball. Nor did she guess till deprived of it how precious his friendship was to her; nor how much of her own mental growth she owed to the long holiday letters with the clever, well-read Oxonian; nor how much the tedium of school-work was cheered by the thought of how Tom Helston would expect her to be well up in this, or to cultivate her taste for that. She knew now that she had disappointed him, and felt depressed with the consciousness.

The twilight was creeping on, and the spiritless workers were sitting listlessly on the chimney settees, when, with a merry peel of laughter, Kit burst into the room, laden with a great branch of glistening holly thickly besprinkled with berries, and followed more quietly by Tom with a gigantic mistletoe-bough.

"Hallo! little ones," cried Kit, throwing down his holly, "set to work and strip off all these sprigs, while Tom and I hoist this fine fellow to the ceiling. By your leave, Miss Mary," stooping to kiss the blushing girl, as she stood admiring the pretty white berries of the bough he had suspended.

Kit was himself again, and no mistake, as full of fun and frolic as the most frolicsome could wish. And pretty Mary brightened up, and the children grew uproarious. But Madge, though happy in the changed aspect of things, felt shy and ill at ease, and uncomfortably conscious of her cropped head.

While Tom, generally so full of quiet humor, and so ready to respond to Kit's jokes, looked unwontedly grave for him, with a new expression on his kind, clever face, that Madge could not interpret.

At last the mistletoe was hung, and all arrangements completed, half an hour before the time for the arrival of the guests, when Kit exclaimed:

"Now for a cozy round the fire, and see who can tell the most horrible stories!"

"No, no!" said little Clare, "I don't like Kit's stories; they're all about ghosts and ogres. Please, Mr. Tom, tell us a fairy story; I like your stories best."

And the little maid climbed on his knee, and nestled her curly head against his shoulder, composing herself to a comfortable listening, with one chubby finger thrust into her mouth.

"Very well," said Tom; "I'll try:

Once upon a time there was a very beautiful Princess, and she was as good as she was beautiful. Everybody praised her; some for her beauty, some for her goodness, and not a few for both.

She was always dressed, too, in the loveliest dresses, and wore the most dazzling jewels in the world. And the people of that country were very proud of their Princess, and of all her beauty and splendid attire.

Now, it came to pass that there was a dreadful famine in one part of that land. It was the people's own fault, because they had been too lazy to sow the seeds properly in the Spring. But the consequence was that women and children, and even strong men were dying for want of food, and from lack of money to buy food from those that had plenty.

At last, in their trouble, they went to the good Princess and asked her to help them.

So she emptied all her coffers and gave them every penny she had, and they went away happy.

But soon they came again in as much distress as before; for that money was all spent, and the famine was worse than ever.

Then the Princess took off all her brilliant jewels and gave them to the beggars. But the courtiers grumbled and said: 'Why should our Princess lose her beauty for the sake of these miserables? There is nothing so priceless as beauty.'

Then the Princess answered: 'Look on me, my people, the fairy Selbstverleugnung maketh amends.'

And as they looked, they saw a fairy wand waved over their Princess, and were obliged to confess that her beauty was more dazzling than before.

But again the poor people came in their tattered garments to ask for bread. Then the Princess arose and took one of the poor women with her into an inner chamber, and exchanged her own gorgeous attire for the tattered clothing of the poor woman, and returned again to her throne.

But when the courtiers saw what was done they were furious still, and exclaimed: 'Shame on our Princess to insult her beauty thus. There is nothing so priceless as beauty!'

But again the fairy wand waved in the air over her bent head, and again the people confessed, 'Her beauty is more dazzling than ever!'

When next the beggars came, the courtiers jeered at them and said: 'Go home, ye knaves! ye have spoiled our Princess already. What would you have of her now?'

But the Princess lifted her snowy arms, and took out the pin that fastened her golden locks, till they fell, a shower of real gold, around her, and flowed over the steps of the throne to the very feet of the beggars. Then the Princess called for a pair of shears and clipped them all off, and the beggars gathered up the shining gold in armfuls, and went away blessing her.

But the courtiers were furious now, and would have pursued and beaten the beggars, had not the Princess called to them in her gracious tones, and said: 'Look on me, my people; the fairy Selbstverleugnung maketh amends.' And when they turned, lo! there was the wand waving over the head of the Princess, and her beauty was more dazzling than ever!

Again the beggars came in their distress, and now the Princess was puzzled for a moment. But presently she sent for a clever dentist, who put her under laughing-gas, and drew all her pearly teeth in a twinkling by the power of steam. Each tooth was a separate pearl of great value. So the beggars went away richer than ever with their thirty-six precious pearls, and never came to beg of their Princess any more, but bought corn, and cropped their lands diligently, singing the praises of their beautiful Princess, who had given her very hair and her teeth for them!

But when the courtiers saw the dainty pearls fall from her ruby lips, they were mad with anger, and ran upon the beggars to kill them.

But suddenly the sweet tones of the princess checked them, as she cried: 'Look on me, my people, and confess that the fairy Selbstverleugnung yet maketh amends.'

So they turned and looked on her, and the courtiers had to shade their eyes with their hands, so dazzling was the brilliancy of her beauty.

Then they exclaimed with one voice: 'Hail to the fairy Selbstverleugnung! Hail to our peerless Princess! Beauty is precious for beauty's sake, but the beauty of Selbstverleugnung is beyond all price!'"

"What a funny story!" said little Clare. "What does that long word mean?"

"It means self-sacrifice," said Tom, "and it is the name of the good fairy that makes even ugly people beautiful, and makes the lovely lovelier far."

"I'm sure the Princess couldn't have looked pretty," asserted Nellie, "when all her hair was gone, and her teeth too. She must have been a worse fright even than Madge!"

On hearing her own name Madge looked up from her intense gaze into the fire, and glanced across at Tom on the opposite settee. But as their eyes met a conscious blush passed over her fair face, and the blue eyes drooped again under his earnest gaze, while little Clare added to her confusion by exclaiming, with a sudden happy thought:

"I do believe Mr. Tom meant Madge all along, and that she is his beautiful Princess!"

Upon this Madge rose, saying she must go and look out for her guests.

And Tom presently followed her, and found her standing in the quaint old porch, cooling her blushing cheeks in the frosty air, and waiting for the children.

"Oh! Madge," he said in a tone of entreaty, "will you be my own beautiful Princess, and teach me through life your lesson of Selbstverleugnung?"

Madge raised her glistening blue eyes to his, and said, smiling through her tears:

"Oh! Tom, how can I be that, when you know I am such a fright?"

How Tom convinced her of the contrary, it is not our mission to inquire. We only knew that the considerate school-children gave them time to settle the matter there in the porch to their mutual satisfaction, and that the said children received a beaming welcome from the happy pair as their reward, when at last they made their appearance, trooping up hand in hand to the vicarage, singing a carol as they went.

Never had a happier Christmas eve been passed under that dear old vicarage roof than was spent by the young people on this particular occasion entertaining their merry guests. And when the Vicar laid his hand on Madge's head as she wished him good-night, saying, "Bless you, my child, it was a golden deed after all," she felt that her cup at least was brim full.

Some years have passed since then. Kit has taken his degree without any more failures or debts, and is helping his father as curate; the villagers respecting him none the less for being the best cricketer in all the country round. He and his pretty wife live with her mother in the dainty cottage aforementioned.

His friend Tom has led a brilliant career so far, and is looked upon as one of the most promising young barristers at the Bar. His wife's golden head is often bent with his over his work, and she is in the full sense of the word "a helpmeet" for him.—*The Argosy.*

MAN'S RIGHT OVER THE LIVES OF ANIMALS.—A new religion on this very point is rising on the world of Europe, and not a day too early. In the last thirty years a most sensible and very significant change may have been noticed among ourselves by all who are not young, in the rapidly increasing disgust, or even horror, at all mangling of animals for sport. A recent burst of indignation against it seemed to pervade our literary and our middle classes, and was so echoed in the press as sensibly to be felt in high quarters. Nearly all this cruelty of sport vegetarians now trace to the bare fact that we feed on animals; for we are full a century past the time when educated Englishmen could enjoy a fight between two fierce beasts, or between a man and a bull. We now reserve our cruelties almost entirely for the gentle birds and beasts which we think nice to eat, and the moment we resolve to eat them no mangling of them in trial of our skill or of a new weapon seems to touch our heart as cruel. And, strange to say, when the common conscience cries out in indignation against men who, in the gratification of scientific curiosity, inflict exquisite torture on animals as sensitive as ourselves, the men of science fling back the stone and declare that all the tortures they have inflicted from the time of Galen is less than a single week perpetrates in the London shambles. A calf killed in the style which from time immemorial has been orthodox with the English people is said to suffer as much as a man suffers from death by crucifixion, though why the two forms of death should be compared, is not in itself clear. Naturally the lover of veal, suddenly enlightened on this point, is indignant, and declares that brown veal would have pleased him as well as white veal; and he had no idea that, to please his eye, poor calves are horribly tormented. Who of us requested the butcher so to go out of his way? A pertinent question, which elicits an important fact, of which the flesh-eater may be quite unaware. The butcher's heart cannot remain as tender as his heart is. The butcher could not get through his business if he retained any such precention of animal suffering as a tender lady has—or, we may add, as a man who would shudder to wound an innocent bird or hare in mere sport. We cannot blame the butcher if he become perfectly callous to the sufferings of animals. His trade not only trains him to callousness, but even demands it of him; and this is equally true of the vivisector; hence no security whatever, in either case, is possible against any amount of wanton cruelty. The man who by practice steels his own heart, *must* lose with his sensitiveness his discernment of animal suffering and his concern for it. As long as we have butchers and clumsy butcher-boys we must count upon endless cruelties, which if we could see, we should never deliberately consent to purchase our meal of flesh-meat at such a cost. It is not alleged that this applies in *every* case. Fowls and ducks are killed in a moment, without cruelty. It is principally in killing larger animals (or, among fish, those which have peculiar vitality) that cruelty is practiced; yet who shall say what lingering distress is endured by a goose whose liver is artificially enlarged, or by an ox or pig which is smothered by fat? When eaters are greedy, pampered, fanciful, and rich, and caterers are by trade callous to animal suffering, no limit to the miseries of innocent, helpless creatures can be steadily maintained. Vegetarians allege, that nothing short of a resolute disdain to banquet at the expense of animal suffering can effectually put down this incessant heart-wounding cruelty—whether from the steeltrap, the gun, the pole-axe, or the knife.

Before man can cease to be the tyrant of the world, and become worthy of being its lord, he must love not only other men, but also all harmless animals. Then they will be his daily delight; and love, gushing through common life, will redound to the joy and perfection of man himself, who cannot harden his heart against birds, sheep, and oxen—all, according to the doctrine of evolution, his distant kinsfolk—without serious damage to his own higher nature.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABOUT THE DINNER-TABLE.—Of summoning the members of a household to the dinner-table there are three principal methods, according as the horn, the bell, or the gong may be preferred. In olden time, it seems, the horn or cornet was the favorite instrument. And to that fact a curious, not to say a bold, piece of etymology is referred. "At the period," says Alexandre Dumas, "when noon was the dinner hour the horn or cornet (*le cor*) was used in great houses to announce dinner. Hence came an expression which has been lost; they used to say, 'cornet (or trumpet) the dinner' (cornez le dîner)." So that, as we are informed, "'cornet the dinner' was the feudal equivalent of the modern and more familiar phrase, 'ring for dinner.' And in days when inferior people ate little meat in the Winter months save salted beef the more usual form of the order was 'cornez le bœuf,' or 'corn the beef.'" Hence the name of the well-known viand, "corned beef." "Richardson errs egregiously when he insists that *corned beef* derived its distinguishing epithet from the grains or corns of salt with which it was pickled. Corned beef is trumpeted beef, or, as we should nowadays say, dinner-bell beef." Here, thrown down from the dinner-table, is a bone of contention for etymologists.

How long one should sit at the dinner-table is sometimes a matter of controversy. Grimod de la Reynière, "the famous editor of the *Almanach des Gourmands*," says that "five hours at a table are a reasonable latitude to allow in the case of a large party and recondite cheer." Legend tells of a certain Archbishop of York "who sat three entire years at dinner." But the mistake arose out of a "merry jest." The Archbishop had just sat down to dinner one day about noon, when he was called upon by an Italian priest, who, hearing he was at dinner, "whiled away an hour in looking at the Minster," and called again. but was again "repelled by the porter." Twice more, at two P. M. and at three P. M., the Italian repeated his visit, and was either told or led to infer that His Grace was still engaged in the same occupation, for, at the fourth visit, "the porter, in a heate, answered never a worde, and churlishlie did shutte the gates upon him." Hereupon, the Italian, whose time was short, departed "for London, and returned to Rome without seeing the spiritual chief of the northern province. Three years later, encountering in Rome an Englishman who declared himself right well known to His Grace of York, the Italian, clothing his face with a merry smile, inquired drolly: 'I pray you, good sir, hath that Archbishop dined yet? Whence arose the malicious story of a three years' sitting at dinner.'"

As to the "best number of guests for an agreeable dinner," it is probable that the world will never agree. Grimod de la Reynière preferred three to any other number, and would not, on any account, suffer six to be exceeded, The "finest gourmands of modern France and modern England" have declared twelve to be "permissible." But the most humorous view ever taken of the subject is attributed to a certain "President of the Tribunal at Avignon," who remarked to a friend one day: "By my faith, *we* have just had a superb turkey. It was excellent, stuffed to the beak with truffles, tender as a chicken, fat as an ortolan, aromatic as a thrush. By my faith, we left nothing but its bones!" "And how many were there of you?" inquired the friend. "Only two," answered the other, with a gentle smile. "Only two!" exclaimed the astounded hearer. "Precisely so," replied the lawyer; "there was myself, and there was—the turkey." As to dining alone, there are many reasons for and against it; but one of the objections was forcibly put by Theodore Hook, who said, "When one dines alone, the bottle *does* come round so fast."

The tortures to which "the Strasbourg goose" is subjected by those who cater for the table, have frequently been held up to execration; but a most amusing story is told of a French peer who, having for the first time seen an account of them, "burst into tears, declaring that he would never again eat the liver of a tortured goose," adding, however, after a moment's reflection, in language worthy of a born Irishman, "And why should I, since the livers of two Toulouse ducks, treated in the same way, are equal in size and flavor to the largest liver of the Strasbourg goose?" Of another Frenchman, the Chevalier D'Allignac, who had escaped from Paris to London "in the evil days of the great French Revolution," a different sort of anecdote is told. The Chevalier, it is said, had great difficulty in making a bare subsistence, until one day he was asked by "a young English nobleman" to "mix a salad in the French fashion;" which he did with such success that he, under the title of the "gentleman salad-maker," became "the hero of the hour," received an honorarium of £5 a time for his services, started his carriage, in order that he might pass quickly from house to house during the dining hours of the aristocracy;" and ultimately returned to his native land with a fortune, acquired partly by salad-making in person, and partly by a "lucrative trade in sauces, spices, and other culinary dainties," which he sold to those "who lived beyond the boundary of his quarter for personal attendance, or who could not afford to pay his fee for a visit."

And now to conclude with a very interesting anecdote, which is not likely to be so familiar as to be stale. Some forty years ago, it is said, a lady called upon Mr. Longman, head of the publishing firm in Paternoster Row, and pleaded: "Give me the subject of a book for which the world has a need, and I will write it for you."

Mr. Longman asked, "Are you an author?"

"I am a poet," was the reply; "but the world does not want poems."

The publisher remarked, a little dubiously: "Well, we want a good cookery book."

"Then," said the lady, "you advise me to write a cookery book?"

Cautiously the publisher rejoined: "I *should* advise you to do so, if I were confident of your ability to write a good one."

Well, years went by; and, during those years, cooks and epicures and housewives in all parts of England were besieged for receipts to be forwarded to the address of a certain lady. The lady's own flattering letters or persuasive speech either elicited from the cooks themselves the information required or enlisted the cooks' masters and mistresses on her side; and "the result of her exertions, carried on for many years with equal resoluteness and good temper, was the *Modern Cookery in all its Branches*, published in 1845, which continues to hold its place in the esteem of housewives." Its author was Miss Acton, who "derived from her *one* great work an adequate provision for the remainder of her life."—*Chambers's Journal.*

DANCES OF OLDEN TIMES.—There were dances of the court and dances of the people. The Morris dance, which seems to have been an invention of the Moors, had firmly established itself in England in the sixteenth century. The country dance was even of earlier date. The old Roundel or Roundelay has been described by ancient authorities as an air appropriate to dancing, and would indicate little more than a circular dance with the hands joined. Among the nobler and statelier dances in vogue at the court of the Tudors, were the Pavan (from *pavo*, a peacock,) with the Galliard, a lighter measure, which was probably to the Pavan what in later years the Gavotte was to the Minuet, the Passamezzo, the Courant, and the Saraband. Sir John Elyot, who published in 1531 his book called the *Governor*, wherein he avers that dancing by persons of both sexes is a mystical representation of matrimony, mentions other dances, such as Bargenettes and Turgyons, concerning which no explanation can be offered, except perhaps that the former may be derived from Berger, and be something of a shepherd's dance. There was also an esteemed dance called the

Evening effect on the *ensemble* of the room; and there will be an india-rubber plant or two, and a few bits of greenery in pots, but for gorgeous geraniums, bright calceolarias, sweet verbenas, brilliant petunias you must not look. Gardening is an art but little cultivated, and to waste money on what will fade in a week, and have to be renewed all the Summer through, if your room is to look bright and its glories remain undimmed, is a folly of which no well-regulated German would be guilty. The chairs will be miscellaneous as to pattern and stiff as to arrangement; there will be a good deal of "bent wood" and wicker-work. Much of the furniture will be covered with wool-work, and about the room you will see evidences of the industry of the ladies of the house, in bead mats, knitted and crocheted antimacassars, elaborate footstools, and bright colored étagères. The portières which probably drape the doors of communication with the other apartments will perhaps also be gorgeous with Berlin wool-work borders; but there will be little harmony, and no happy results in these patchy contributions of affection. There being no chimney-piece, the somewhat monotonous adornment of the gilt clock and candelabra which unfailingly ornament French salons will be wanting, but there will be a "Schrank" or two (a sort of cabinet) with glass doors through which you may peer at the treasures within. On its shelves you will see a few china cups and saucers, a handsome beer flagon, a kaleidoscope letter-weight, a card dish, a confirmation plate, a spare sugar basin, a few old jugs, ornaments of birthday cakes; *que sais-je?*—all those useless and troublesome trifles which a family gathers as the years roll on. On the wall there will, almost invariably, be one spot, which from a distance looks like an astronomical system, but which upon inspection proves to be a collection of the family photographs, stars of greater and lesser magnitude, hung close together in black oval frames (gilt tarnishes, costs more originally, has to be renewed, is subject to the flies,) the husbands and wives sitting hand in hand, the young men in uniform in fine military position, the maidens in their best clothes looking highly demure and very much alike.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.—There are two kinds of marriages in Scotland—regular and irregular. Almost all are regularly effected, by the proclamation of banns and a ceremonial, at which, in presence of friends, a clergyman of some denomination officiates, a certificate of the proclamation being his warrant to do so. The ceremony may take place at any hour and anywhere. In some cases it takes place in a church or chapel; in others, and these by far the greater number, in the house of the parents of the bride. Among the humbler classes, the affair usually occurs in the evening, and is accompanied with some little festivity. No fees are exigible by officiating clergymen. The ceremony is reckoned to be an ordinary piece of ministerial duty. The actual cost of a marriage ceremonial, therefore, may be limited to the outlay for the proclamation, which varies from about five shillings to a guinea. As the minister verifies the marriage, with the names of witnesses, on the certificate, which is returned to the officer by whom it was issued, the whole thing is put beyond challenge. In all this, the sole subject is a distinct verification of the contract which has been effected by the two persons concerned. The religious part of the ceremony is, legally speaking, of no moment. In law, marriage is not only a civil contract, but is allowed to be entered into with the same freedom as a contract of sale of effects; indeed, with more. Proof of mutual consent is what is absolutely required. Boys on reaching fourteen, and girls twelve years of age, are qualified to enter into the contract. Neither parents nor guardians have a right to interfere. Rather a strange privilege this; for minors are not entitled to negotiate the purchase of a house, or to enter into any heavy transaction, without consent of legal guardians. Luckily we do not often find boys of fourteen or girls of twelve indulging in the whim of matrimony.

So much for regular marriages; now for those of an irregular kind. Herein lies the weak, we might say the disreputable, part of the Scotch marriage system. As nothing more than proof of mutual consent, followed by cohabitation, is deemed sufficient in the case of subsequent contest, a door is opened for abuse and litigation—we might add domestic misery. Mutual consent may be expressed in words, uttered in presence of witnesses, or proved by letters or admissions of the parties. Thus, if a man say, pointing to a woman: "That is my wife;" and she courtesy in assent, this is sufficient proof of their marriage. It is, however, important to note, that the consent on both sides must be serious, and placed beyond doubt. A man saying jocularly, or for some wicked purpose, "That is my wife," or writing an inscription in a hotel book, purporting that the lady who accompanies him is his wife, will not constitute marriage. There must be no trick, or even the suspicion of trick. That is law; but, unfortunately, young women liable to be imposed on do not know the niceties of legal proof, and may imagine that the trick of inscription in a hotel book as Mrs. So-and-so, marries them at once and forever. Hence some of the litigations and disputes which we see in the newspapers regarding marriage. Looking to private morals and public policy, it is not easy to understand how lawyers, men of sound learning and the best intentions, do not make an effort, by an appeal to the legislature, to remedy the abuses that occasionally come before them. Fortunately, there are not a great number of "bad cases." But why should there be any?

We cannot leave this department of the subject without alluding to what have long been known as Gretna Green marriages. As on the western border, the village of Gretna Green was, in old posting-days, the first convenient halting-place on Scotch ground for runaway couples from England, it became a favorite resort at which a mutual declaration of marriage could be exchanged before witnesses and verified by certificate. The declaration generally took place in the presence of a blacksmith, who, in reality, was no more necessary than any other witness, but who gradually assumed an authority which imposed on the credulity of the English strangers, and thereby profited by the liberality usually dispensed on such auspicious occasions for his trifling services. The declaration of the marriage being obtained, the parties could at once return to England, and their marriage was held ever after to be valid there and all the world over. An end may almost be said to have been put to Gretna Green and similar runaway marriages by an act of Parliament passed some years ago, which declares that no irregular marriages of that kind are valid unless one of the parties has for the last three weeks preceding the union been resident in Scotland.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HENRI DEUX WARE.—Of all the crockery "crazes" that the present or any other century has produced, the most extraordinary is that affecting the "Henri Deux Ware," once styled "Faïence de Diane de Poitiers," but now generally classed as "Faïence d'Oiron." The manufacture of this remarkable ware preceded the struggles of Palissy by several years, and is remarkable as having been at once carried to a high degree of perfection, and then unaccountably lost. For a long time considerable mystery existed concerning the Henri Deux ware—with which, it is unnecessary to say, Henry of France had nothing to do whatever. At one period it was referred to Italy, and was supposed to have been brought thence by Catherine de Medici or her relations, and to have been the work of Benvenuto Cellini. Girolamo della Robbia, and others. It was not till 1862 that M. Fillon commenced those researches which eventually traced the mysterious ware to the until then unheard of townlet of Oiron, near Thouars in Touraine. This little place became a lordship because it pleased the Sieurs de Gouffier to establish themselves and build a château there. The lordship consists of a considerable plain, visited in Winter by flocks of web-footed birds, whose habit it is to wheel in a circle before alighting on the ground—hence the name of Oi-rond (goose-round) inscribed in the charter-house of the château. Here, about the year 1529, the manufacture of fine pottery was commenced by the direction of Hélene de Hangest, the widow of Artus Gouffier, Sieur de Boisy, and Governor of Francis I. when Duke of Valois. Dame Hélene had succeeded in securing the services of a potter named Charpentier; and it would seem that, aided also by the artistic taste of her librarian, Jehan Bernart, this gifted lady anticipated by a couple of hundred years the employment of fine pipe-clay in England. After the death of Madame de Boisy, the manufacture was carried on by her son Charles, until the château was harried during the civil wars in 1568. The distinguishing characteristic of Henri Deux ware is, in the first place, the body, which is very light and delicate and of a pure white pipe clay, of so fine a texture that it did not require, like the ordinary Italian faënza, any coating of opaque colored glass or enamel, but merely a thin transparent varnish. Great care was required in its manufacture. It is supposed, although some good authorities dissent from this theory, that the foundation was first molded by hand, (not turned in a lathe,) quite plain and without the least relief, the surface hatched with cross lines, and a thin outer coating or "engobe" of the same clay applied. The ornaments were then engraved in the same manner as the "champ levé" enamels, and colored pastes introduced into the hollows left by the graver. The surface was now made smooth, and the object baked and varnished. This work then was clearly incrustation rather than painting. The style of decoration is unique—a smooth surface of the finest inlaying resembling the niello or damascening of steel work. Initial letters, interlacings, and arabesques on the smooth surface are enriched with raised ornaments in bold relief, consisting of masks, escutcheons, shells, &c. The immense value of Henri Deux ware is due not only to the peculiar character of its fabric and its artistic merit, but in some measure also, to its excessive rarity. Only fifty-four well-authenticated specimens are described by Mr. Chaffers. Of these twenty-eight pieces are in France, twenty-five in England, and one in Russia. Many of these ceramic treasures bear witness to their first owners in the salamander of Francis I., the monogram of Henry II., and the monogram and arms of Anne De Montmorency.—*All the Year Round.*

THE GENERAL CHORUS.

We all keep step to the marching chorus
Rising from millions of men around.
Millions have marched to the same before us,
Millions come on with a sea-like sound.
Life, Death! Life, Death!
Such is the song of human breath.

What is this multitudinous chorus,
Wild, monotonous, low, and loud?
Earth we tread on, heaven that's o'er us?
I in the midst of the moving crowd?
Life, Death! Life, Death!
What is this burden of human breath?

On with the rest, your footsteps timing!
Mystical music flows in the song;
(Blent with it?—Born from it?)—loftily chiming,
Tenderly soothing, it bears you along.
Life, Death! Life, Death!
Strange is the chant of human breath!

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ECLIPSES IN CHINA.—The Chinese view an eclipse with wonder, mingled, to a great extent, with fear and terror, and most of them take some steps to aid the sun or moon, as the case may be, in the hour of need, the principal agents employed being, of course, gongs and gunpowder, without which no ceremonial observance of any kind is complete. The officials at their several yamêns, (official residences,) go through a regular set ceremonial on these occasions. They call in the aid of Taoist priests, and an incense-vase and a pair of large candlesticks, containing red candles for luck, are placed on a table in the hua-tung, or audience-hall, but sometimes in the court in front of it. When the eclipse is beginning, the red candles are lighted, and the official enters, dressed in his robes of state. He takes some lighted incense-sticks in both hands, and bows low in front of the table, waving the incense about according to custom before placing it in the vase. He next proceeds to perform the ceremony of "ko-tou," (lit. knock head,) kneeling down thrice, and knocking his head nine times on the ground. He then gets up, and huge gongs and drums are beaten to frighten the devouring monster away; and finally the priests march round the table in solemn procession, repeating certain prescribed formulas in a sing-song tone, until the termination of the eclipse.

The officials are, of course, always, supposed to be successful in their endeavors to rescue the sun and moon from their perilous position, and the ignorant masses in China fully believe that the happy result is brought about by the ceremonies just described. They have seen the orb more or less obscured, or, as they have it, swallowed up by some monstrous beast, and after a time returning to its former condition, and they are quite satisfied that the deliverance has been effected by their own exertions and those of the officials. We have also heard that on these momentous occasions some of the people beat in their own houses a species of winnowing instrument, made of bamboo splints, in the hope that the din they raise may aid in averting the dire calamity from the sun or moon; and on the occurrence of an eclipse of the latter, sailors on board native junks always beat gongs with very great heartiness and goodwill, and the noise thus made is sufficient to drive anyone but a Chinaman distracted. We do not for a moment affect to suppose that Chinese officials, generally, actually believe in these absurd customs and mummeries, though they are obliged to observe them in obedience to the behests of their imperial master, and in deference to the superstitious feelings of the populace; for fully two centuries ago, the Roman Catholic priests, who were then in high favor at the Court of Peking, taught them the main principles of astronomy, how to foretell eclipses, &c.; and many well-educated Chinese are acquainted, through the medium of translations, with some of our best works on this and cognate subjects.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SHELLEY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH WILLIAM GODWIN.—Shelley's friendship with the celebrated philosopher William Godwin is one of the most interesting passages of literary history. It began in romance, and culminated in deep affection. The author of *Political Justice* came of a Nonconformist family, and, having been educated at the Hoxton College, was himself for some time a Nonconformist minister. The close spirit of speculation, however, in which he indulged, led to a change in his religious opinions; and, resigning his ministerial position, he devoted himself still more assiduously to historical and metaphysical inquiries. His novel of *Caleb Williams* is distinguished for an originality which entirely removes it from the category of ordinary fiction. The man himself is a striking figure for his noble independence of character, and the absence of personal feeling which marked the whole course of his polemical strife. He succeeded in attracting as his disciples some of the best spirits of the age, by whom the philosopher was regarded with mingled feelings of affection and veneration. Shelley, inflamed with the desire to be of some use to his species, was not likely to remain unknown to Godwin for any length of time. Accordingly, in the year 1812, and while residing at Keswick with his young wife, he wrote a letter to Godwin, in which is to be distinctly traced a fine spirit of enthusiasm, though, for want of proper direction, one which threatened to be of no use to society. In the course of his communication the writer observes: "I have but just entered on the scene of human operations; yet my feelings and my reasonings correspond with what yours were. My course has been short, but eventful. I have seen much of human prejudice, suffered much from human persecution, yet I see no reason hence inferrable which should alter my wishes for their renovation. The ill-treatment I have met with has more than ever impressed the truth of my principles on my judgment. I am young. I am ardent in the cause of philanthrophy and truth; do not suppose that this is vanity; I am not conscious that it influences this portraiture. I imagine myself dispassionately describing the state of my mind. I am young. You have gone before me—I doubt not, are a veteran to me in the years of persecution. Is it strange that, defying prejudice as I have done, I should outstep the limits of custom's prescription, and endeavor to make my desire useful by a friendship with William Godwin?" Godwin does not quite seem to have known what to make of this letter from a Paladin who was anxious to "ride abroad redressing human wrongs;" but he afterward took kindly to Shelley; and the latter, in another epistle to the philosopher, confesses to being filled with the most intoxicating sensations that Godwin should have been brought to take a deep and earnest interest in his welfare. The specific public results which sprang from their friendship cannot be dwelt upon at this juncture, but one thought it is difficult to repress, viz., the singularity of the fact that two men differing so utterly in their mental organization should have been brought into close union. On the occasion of Shelley's visit to Ireland, he discovered the full value of the philosopher's superior wisdom; and if the poet at more than one subsequent period was rebellious under Godwin's advice, there never was an instance when, as quickly as he discovered it, he did not frankly confess his error. In one juncture Shelley sought Godwin's aid and judgment upon literary matters, and the letter he received in reply is a remarkable specimen both of sound judgment and criticism. After referring to the proper attitude of the student in considering the life's work of great men, he proceeds to say: "Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton are the three greatest contemplative characters that this island has produced. As I put Shakespeare and Milton at the head of our poetry, I put Bacon and Milton at the head of our prose. Yet what astonishing prose writers had we in Sir Thomas Browne and Jeremy Taylor! not to mention two others, only inferior to them, Robert Burton and Izaak Walton. Hobbes and Shelton also, as prose translators, may almost rank with Chapman in verse." He then compares these writers with the more modern, concluding by a pungent personal application: "Those were the times when authors thought. Every line is pregnant with sense, and the reader is inevitably put to the expense of thinking likewise. The writers were richly furnished with conception, imagination, and feeling; and out of the abundance of their hearts flowed the lucubrations they committed to paper. *You* have what appears to me a false taste in poetry. You love a perpetual sparkle and glittering, such as are to be found in Darwin, and Southey, and Scott, and Campbell." Putting out of court all questions upon theological matters, there were just those qualities of robustness of intellect and firmness of purpose in Godwin which were invaluable to the poet at this period, when he was in danger of allowing his prodigious talents to become mere wasted forces. One result of the correspondence which passed between the poet and the philosopher was that Shelley set himself to the study of history, which he described as a "record of crimes and miseries." Of the total sum of Godwin's influence over the poet we have no adequate conception; but while the intimacy confirmed Shelley in proving all things, to see whether they were honest and true, fearless as to the consequences of inquiry, it doubtless also led him into a more exact mode of thinking and writing—which indeed is observable in his poems after he had sat at the feet of this philosophical Gamaliel. And Godwin was admirably seconded by his daughter. In her love and counsel Shelley at length discovered his sheet anchor. To her he could unburden himself, not only looking confidently for sympathy, but also for intellectual appreciation and interchange of ideas. An apparent insolence in the expression of his infidelity now gave place to moderation, though the extreme nature of his views was unflinchingly shared by his wife. Shelley's second love, who was five years his junior, is described as "rather short, remarkably fair, and light-haired, with brownish grey eyes, a great forehead, striking features, and a noticeable air of sedateness." One writer has compared her with the classic bust of Clytie. Careless as to her personal appearance, she exhibited qualities of mind which fully challenged Shelley's admiration; she had received by nature a large share of the endowments of her parents. The strength of her character and the acuteness of her intellect made her an inestimable companion for her erratic husband, whose love for her appears to have amounted almost to idolatry. Of her feelings toward him, some idea may be gathered from the passionate bursts of anguish written in her diary after his melancholy death.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BALLETS IN FRANCE AND FRENCH BALLET-DANCERS.—In Paris, indeed, the ballet was very securely instituted. The Académie Royale de Musique et de Danse had been founded in 1669, and from that date the ballet, as an entertainment of dancing only, may be said to have come into being. There had been earlier ballets, but these were of the nature of old English masques, and consisted of songs and spoken dialogues in addition to dances; the term *ballet*, it need hardly be explained, being derived from the Italian *ballata*, the parent of our own *ballad*. At first the French Opera or Academy suffered from the smallness of its troop; vocalists could be obtained from the church choirs, but for the ballet it was hard to find recruits; and sometimes young boys were pressed into the service, and constrained to personate nymphs, dryads, and shepherdesses. "Danseurs," writes a French historian of the Opera, "qui sous un masque et des vêtements feminins, les formes arrondies par l'art et le coton, n'excitaient qu'un enthousiasme modéré." At court there was no lack of dancers of the gentler sex, however, and at court the ballet prospered greatly. A ballet performed in 1681 was at any rate strongly cast, since there appeared among the dancers Mme. la Dauphine, the Princess de Conti, and Mlle. de Nantes, supported by the Dauphin, the Prince de Conti, and the Duc de Vermandois; but these distinguished personages probably sang more than they danced. Louis XIV. frequently figured in ballets, one of his favorite characters being the *Sun* in "Flora," said to be the eighteenth ballet in which he had played a part. Lulli the composer, director of the Opera, paid great attention to the ballet, occasionally appearing as a dancer; as a singer and comic actor he had already acquired fame. To Lulli has been attributed the introduction of rapid dancing, in opposition to the solemn and deliberate steps favored by the court during the early part of the reign of Louis XIV. It may be added, that the King held out a measure of encouragement to such of his nobility and courtiers as were disposed to follow his example and exhibit upon the scene. "It is our pleasure," he says in the patent granted to the Abbé Perrin, the first director of the French Opera, 1669, "that all gentlemen and ladies may sing in the said pieces and representations of our Royal Academy, without being considered on that account to derogate from their letters of nobility or from their privileges, rights, and immunities." The dramatic ballet, or ballet of action, is said to have been invented by the Duchesse du Maine, whose theatrical entertainments at Sceaux rivaled the festivities of Versailles, and obtained the preference of many nobles of the court. The lady, however, unfortunately meddled with the Spanish conspiracy—she should have confined herself to the plots of ballets—and forthwith the establishment at Sceaux was broken up. In this way Mouret, her musical director, who also composed several operas and ballets for the Academy, suffered severe loss; eventually he went mad and died in the lunatic asylum at Chârenton.

Mlle. de Subligny came to England armed with letters of introduction from Thiriot and the Abbé Dubois, to John Locke of all people! Locke probably was not very sympathetic in regard to the lady's art, yet respect for his friends led him to bestow upon her due civility and attention; according to Fontenelle, he constituted himself her *homme d'affaires*. Another dancer, Mlle. Sallé, whose charms and graces Voltaire had celebrated in verse, appeared in London with letters of introduction from Fontenelle to Montesquieu, then Ambassador at the Court of St. James'. It is clear that the ballet-dancers were becoming personages of real importance.

Mlle. Sallé, it seems, achieved extraordinary success in the year 1734 at Covent Garden Theatre, which a French journal of that date describes curiously as the Théâtre du Commun Jardin. The lady was an admirable dancer, and brought with her complete dramatic ballets, the characters in which were appropriately dressed according to the time and place of the story they related; for Mlle. Sallé was a reformer in the matter of stage costumes. She discarded paniers and hoops and false hair. As *Galatea* in a ballet upon the story of Pygmalion, she wore nothing, we are told, "in addition to her bodice and under petticoats, but a simple robe of muslin draped after the manner of a Greek statue." She won great applause, too, by her performance of Ariadne in a ballet called "Bacchus and Ariadne," the beauty of her dances, attitudes, and gestures, and her skill in depicting by movements without words grief, anger, love, and despair obtaining the warmest approval. She was patronized by the King, Queen, and the royal family, and her benefit produced an "overflow," and something more; tickets were sold at most exorbitant prices, and the people fought for places both with swords and fists. There are stories, too, of purses full of gold being flung upon the stage, with showers of bonbons—not ordinary sugar-plums, but rouleaux of guineas tightly wrapped up in bank-notes. The dancer is said to have profited by her benefit to the extent of some £10,000. It must be owned, however, that the story of Mlle. Sallé's success is of a very highly-colored description, and can only be credited absolutely by persons largely endowed with credulity.

Satire, of course, found occupation in the successes of the ballet-dancers. In 1742 Hogarth published his *Charmers of the Age*, a caricature of the aspect and attitudes of M. Desnoyer and the Signora Barberina, then performing at Drury Lane Theatre. A grotesque air was given to these artists, popularly regarded as personifications of grace and elegance, and a measured line was added to the drawing that their leaps and bounds might be fairly estimated.

It was in France, however, that the *ballerina* secured her greatest triumph, and the *ballet d'action* attained its fullest vitality. The dancer became a power in the State, influencing princes, ministers, and people. Poets were her slaves, and oftentimes philosophers were caught in her toils. From Mlle. la Fontaine, of two centuries since, "*la première des premières danseuses*," who received the title of La Reine de la Danse, there being at the time, however, but three other professional dancers in Paris, through a long line of most distinguished artists, the *ballerina* of to-day may trace her descent. But now, however, there is pause in her success, a cloud over her career. Indeed, it must be said, that for a generation almost there has been no new triumph registered of the ballet, and its artists.

After Mlle. la Fontaine came Mlles. Roland and Prévost; the famous Camargo and her rival Sallé, of whom some mention has already been made; Mlle. Marie Madeleine Guimard, exquisitely graceful and fascinating, but of such slender proportions that she obtained the surname of "le squelette des Grâces," while witty but malicious, perhaps jealous, Sophie Arnould described her as "the spider;" Mafleuroy, who married Boeldieu, and Mercandotti, who married Mr. Ball Hughes, otherwise "Golden Ball," the greatest gambler of his time, which is saying a good deal; Noblet and the Elslers; Pauline Leroux, who became the wife of Lafont, the most elegant actor of the modern theatre; Duvernay and Taglioni—to name no more, for we have now come to surviving artists—these are among the more famous of the Reines de la Danse who have ruled absolutely at the Académie Royale of Paris and elsewhere.—*Belgravia.*

THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS.—Upon the 8th of September, 1468, Christian I., of Denmark, by the contract of marriage between his daughter Margaret and James III. of Scotland, engaged to pay a dowry of 60,000 florins *(Rhinske gylden)*—of which 10,000 were to be immediately paid—and for the remaining 50,000 to pledge the Orkney Isles until he or his successors should redeem them by payment of that sum. But as the Danish King could only pay 2,000 of the 10,000 florins, a later treaty was concluded on the 20th May, 1469, at Copenhagen, whereby, under the same conditions as the Orkneys had been pledged before, the Shetland Islands were also impignorated for the balance of 8,000 florins. Both groups of islands were thus mortgaged, "sub firmâ hypothecâ et pignore," for 58,000 florins of the Rhine, of a hundred pence each, or about £24,166 13s. 4d. sterling.

This is the "Impignoration," as historians call it, by which Scotland held (and, as coming in her place, Great Britain now holds) these islands. The treaty of 20th May, 1469, is the title by which the Shetland Islands, and that of 8th September, 1468, the title by which the Orkneys are held by Great Britain. On these treaties she founds her right of occupancy.

But Denmark expressly reserved and retained her right of redemption. More than a century after this marriage contract, when another was concluded between a Danish Princess and a Scottish King—Christian IV.'s sister Anne and King James VI.—in 1589, it was proposed from the Scotch side that the right of redeeming the islands should be given up by Denmark; but the Danish Council of Regency during the King's minority would not consent to this, and in later treaties of 1621 and 1639, the rights of his successors on the Danish throne to claim the restitution of the islands were anew reserved. During the English Civil War, (1640,) when Charles I. sought assistance from his uncle, the King of Denmark, an arrangement was about to be made by which the sum for which the islands were pledged was to be repaid, and the Danish occupancy of them resumed, when the death of Charles put a stop to the matter.

It has been asserted by Scottish writers that Denmark has made an absolute cession of the islands. This is erroneous. No such act has ever taken place. It is also asserted that she has renounced her right of redemption. This is equally unfounded. No historical evidence of either statement can be given. Another assertion is that the Danish rights have been extinguished by prescription. But national rights do not prescribe. If they did, what term would be necessary, and what court would fix it? We have seen, not long ago, that the rights of Germany to Elsass and Lothringen were not prescribed by the lapse of a couple of centuries.

But so far from these random statements being justified by facts, the contrary can be proved. The right of redemption has been formally asserted by Denmark in 1549, 1558, 1560, 1583, 1640, 1660, and in 1667. The last-named date is that of the "Peace of Breda," when the plenipotentiaries of Europe assembled at Breda, attested that the right of redemption was unprescribed and imprescribable. This was the last occasion on which the claims of Denmark were formally preferred and their validity recognized. The "Peace of Breda" was concluded between Denmark and England under the guarantee of the King of France and the States-General of Holland. When, during the negotiations, the Danes brought forward the claim on the islands of Orkney and Shetland, the English plenipotentiaries replied that they had received no instructions on that head; but to satisfy the Danes, an article to the following effect was introduced into the treaty: That the suspension of the restitution of the said islands (Orkney and Shetland) should not operate to the prejudice of his Most Serene and Powerful Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, nor diminish his right to recover them, which is acknowledged to remain open, entire, and uninfringed, and which he may prefer at a more convenient time.

The right of redemption has therefore never been yielded, and the whole transaction on which Great Britain founds her present possession of the islands was a pledging which, as has been well remarked by an Orkney antiquary, "is a transaction which in its very nature implied only such a redeemable substitution of ownership as was consistent with the unchanged integrity of the pledge, so that when redeemed it should return unaltered to its original owner." The title of Great Britain, as coming in place of the Scottish Crown, the original "heritable creditor," is therefore a redeemable one. There can be no claim against Denmark for interest or arrears of interest, because the subject pledged has been a productive and profitable one, producing by the revenue drawn from the islands since 1468 sums equivalent to the original principal of £24,166 13s. 4d., with interest—over and over again. So that a "count and reckoning," after the Scottish legal custom, would show a large balance justly owing to Denmark by the English Exchequer, from the usufruct England has enjoyed.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"TITULOMANIA."

A French correspondent writing from Berlin, gives, according to the London *Globe*, an amusing account of the present rage in that city for titles of all sorts. The "people," properly so called, exists no longer; everybody is a person of distinction. No matter whether he belongs to the Army, to the learned professions, or to a house of business, he has his official designation of honor, and is mortally offended if any ignorant or careless acquaintance has the misfortune or presumption to forget it. Besides the mere honorary appellations, which are all apportioned out on a scale calculated on the most extreme nicety, there is a whole legion of professional designations, the addition of which as an appendage to the name, is as rigorously exacted as the prefixes. Thus a very ordinary-looking burgher will expect to be addressed not only as "Mr. the Well-born," but as councillor, superintendent, secretary, or what not, of some committee or office or board, the very name and functions of which would, in any other country be passed over as too obscure for attention. The "privy councilors" alone have three separate ranks among them—the "simple," the "veritable," and the "inferior" privy councilors—and in order to avoid a quarrel, or at least grave offense, it is necessary to distinguish accurately between the classes. Among the inferior functionaries the multiplication of sounding titles is no less absurd. "Calculators," "registrars," "expeditors," "conservators," are to be found in swarms in the depots or offices, whether official or mercantile, and a paltry shopman who has ever sold a pennyworth of chicory to a member of the royal household never fails to write his full rank of Mr. Purveyor to the Court. To write a letter to a person of any importance it is necessary to buy first of all an enormous envelope, and when by dint of small writing the address is finished, it will read to somewhat like the following effect: "Mr. the right honorable highly born truly well-born, the Privy Councilor of Architecture," then the individual's name, and then the appendages, such as "Member of the Society for the Extinction of Pauperism, of the Imperial Board Privileged for the Inspection of Sewers," &c. The most ridiculous part of the whole affair is that the wives claim a participation in the glories of their lords, and gravely announce themselves as doctoresses, directresses of police, lieutenantesses, and "even sergeant majoresses." A mere "worthy Sir" or a "gracious lady" is now become an abject and scarcely reputable member of society; and as for a simple Mr. or Mrs., such a creature would hardly be regarded by the people of Berlin as a fellow-being, far less a member of even the lowest society.

A PUZZLING BEQUEST.

The Civil Tribunal of Paris has just pronounced judgment in the affair of the will of M. Julien, formerly Managing Director of the Western Railway. He bequeathed in token of friendship, to the men employed by the company, a sum of 50,000 francs. The question was how that clause was to be interpreted. M. Dupuy, advocate for the employes in general, argued that every man should receive a share, which should be two francs a head, there being about 24,000 of them. M. Craquelin, Advocate of the Clerks of the Direction, twenty-six in number, maintained that they alone had a claim to the legacy. The testator meant to show his regard for the persons with whom he was familiarly acquainted, and could not entertain such sentiments for men whom he perhaps had never seen, such as stokers, pointsmen, &c. The tribunal interpreted the legacy in its most extended sense, and decided that the 50,000 francs belonged, without distinction, to all the men employed.

THE BEAUX OF THE PAST.

STRANGE COSTUMES OF THE ANCIENT TIMES.

EXTRAVAGANT AND PECULIAR DRESSES—A CENSOR ON SLIPPERS—A DISCOURSE ON BEARDS—JEWELRY AND FINE CLOTHES.

In the great frost of 1683-4 on the Thames the gallants of the period carried muffs, a most useful fashion for the weather of 1874-5.

"A spark of the bar with his cane and his muff."

In fact their dress, though too elaborate for skating on the Central Park, was certainly warm and comfortable. An enormous powdered wig, a long-skirted coat, with rows of buttons down the front, having small pocket-holes without flaps, immense cuffs edged with lace, and a gay shoulder-knot. "The sleeves of his shirt are very full at the wrist, which is garnished with a ruffle. The gloves, held in the left hand, have wide tops, edged with lace. He carries beneath his arm his broad-brimmed hat, for in Summer it was seldom permitted to disarrange the wig. His cravat is long and edged with lace, his sword-belt and girdle (the gayest part of male costume at this time) of gold lace and embroidery. His waistcoat reaches to his knees, over which his long stockings are rolled, and his shoes are very high in the heel."

Addison in No. 16 of the *Spectator*, says: "I have received a letter desiring me to be very satirical upon the little muff that is now in fashion; another informs me of a pair of silver garters buckled below the knee, that have been lately seen at the Rainbow Coffee House in Fleet street; a third sends me a heavy complaint against fringed gloves." He declares seriously that he thinks of establishing an office to be called the "Censor of Small Wares," to report on these things, because he says, "to speak truly, the young people of both sexes are so wonderfully apt to shoot out into long swords or sweeping trains, bushy headdresses, or full-bottomed periwigs, with several other incumbrances of dress, that they stand in need of being pruned very frequently, lest they should be oppressed with ornaments and overrun with the luxuriancy of their habits."

In March, 1709, the Censor of Great Britain, Isaac Bickerstaff, issued the following mandate: "The Censor having observed that there are fine wrought ladies' shoes and slippers put out to view at a great shoemaker's shop, toward St. James' end of Pall Mall, which create irregular thoughts and desires in the youth of this realm, the said shopkeeper is required to take in these eye-sores, to show cause the next court-day why he continues to expose the same, and he is required to be prepared particularly to answer to the slippers, with green lace and blue heels."

In the reign of Queen Anne, who was so particular about the dress of her servants that when Lord Bolingbroke, hastily summoned to her side, gave attendance in a Ramillies or tie wig, instead of a full-bottomed peruke, he so offended her that she said, "I suppose his Lordship will come to Court next time in his night-cap," the gallants wore splendid costumes. Square-cut coats and long-flapped waistcoats with pockets in them; the stockings drawn up on the knee so as entirely to conceal the pantaloon, but gartered with jewels and ribbons below the knee; large hanging cuffs and lace ruffles, the skirts of the coat stiffened out with wire and buckram, from between which peeped the hilt of the sword, deprived of the broad and splendid belt in which it swung in the preceding reigns; blue or scarlet silk stockings, with gold or silver clocks; lace neckcloths, square-toed, short-quartered shoes, with high red heels and small buckles; very long and formally-curled perukes, black riding-wigs, bag wigs, and night cap wigs; small three-cornered hats, laced with gold or silver galloon, and sometimes trimmed with feathers, composed the habit of the noblemen and gentlemen during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I.

In fact, the enormous perukes were the curious and emphatic feature of this reign, and of that of William III. The dandies combed theirs in public, at theatre, coffee-house, or park, while the great soldiers, churchmen, and statesmen, lawyers, doctors, and lords all wore them.

In fact, a zealous hair-dresser had put upon his sign-board this suggestive verse:

"O, Absolom! O, Absolom!
O, Absolom! my son!
If thou had'st worn a periwig,
Thou hadst not been undone!"

The gallants of this period had gotten over that fear of contagion which troubled old Pepys in 1664 and 1665, when the plague was raging. He says, "Put on my colored cloth suit, and my new periwig, bought a good while since, but durst not wear it, because the plague was in Westminster when I bought it, and it is a wonder what will be the fashion after the plague is done as to periwigs, for nobody will dare buy any hair for fear that it had been cut off the heads of people dead with the plague." Not an agreeable idea surely. Pepys himself was very fond of fine clothes. His "white suit with silver lace to the coat, camlet cloak with gold buttons, jackanapes coat with silver buttons" are evidently very dear to him. He hated to spend money for his wife's clothes, but enjoyed buying then for himself, as he records in his diary of Oct. 30: "Forty-three pounds worse than I was last month, but it hath arisen from my laying out in clothes for myself and wife, viz.: For her about £12, and for myself about £55 or thereabout, having made myself a velvet cloak, two new cloth shirts, black plain both, a new shag gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist; with a new hat and silk tops for my legs, two periwigs, one whereof cost me £3 and the other 40 shillings. I have worn neither yet, but I will begin next month, God willing." Under Nov. 30 he writes: "Put on my best black suit, trimmed with scarlet ribbons, very neat, with my cloak, lined with velvet, and a new beaver, which, altogether, is very noble."

He could spend £55 very well and amiably for himself, but £12 for his wife troubled him. It may be a good thing for the women of the present that they do not find such additional trial in making their husbands pay their dressmakers' bills, as this competition in dress would surely induce.

Charles II., curiously enough, tried to introduce a plainer style of dress than that which had prevailed before him. Pepys says: "The King hath yesterday in council declared his resolution of setting a fashion for clothes, which he will never alter. This day the King began to put on his best, and I did see several persons of the House of Lords, and Commons, too—great courtiers who are in it—being a long cassock close to the body, of long cloth, and the legs ruffled with white ribbon, like a pigeon's legs; and, upon the whole, I wish the King may keep it, for it is a very fine and handsome garment."

This long vest was stiff and plain, it is true, but the long hair, the broad hat and feather, the rosetted shoe, and the highly ornamental sleeve, full, puff'd, ruffled at the hand, with the "white ribbon ruffled like a pigeon's leg," makes the dress still very gay. Embroidery of gold and silver lace came in in the next and unfortunate reign of the last of the Stuarts, and gloves with large fringed tops were fashionable. A critic of the period writes "that in wearing Dutch hats with French feathers, French doublets with collars, after the custom of Spain, Turkish coats, Spanish hose, Italian cloaks, Venetian rapiers, with such like, we had likewise stolen the vices and excesses of these countries, which we did imitate natural."

George II. introduced blue and white into the navy, from having seen the Duchess of Bedford in a riding habit of those colors, which struck him very favorably. Scarlet, with blue facings, was the color of the army in the reign of Queen Anne, and the black cockade came into use in the reign of the second George, probably made to oppose strongly the white cockade of the Pretender.

In 1770, beaux of the period dressed in "bag-wig and laced ruffle and *black solitaire*," which was not a diamond but a broad black ribbon worn about the neck. In Anstey's *New Bath Guide* it is asked:

"What can a man of true fashion denote
Like an ell of good riband tied under the throat?"

A silk coat with embroidered cuffs, a Nivernois hat, bagwig, ruffles, solitaire, buckles set with stones, cameo brooches, silk stockings, snuff-box and muff. Truly very fine indeed.

In almost such a suit as this did Garrick play "Macbeth," and Quin, at sixty years of age, and of such corpulence as to weigh twenty stone, used to play young *Chamont* in "The Orphan," in a suit of clothes heavy enough for *Othello*, a pair of stiff-topped white gloves, an old-fashioned major wig, and black stockings, and people argued as to whether *Hamlet* should not wear diamond knee buckles and a Ramillies wig!

The Macaroni Club, so much alluded to in George Selwyn's memoirs, and in the plays of the period, was an association formed in London in the year 1772 in opposition to the famous Beefsteak Club.

The dress of this club, formed of young men of fashion, was enormously extravagant and peculiar.

The hair was dressed in an enormous toupee, with very large curls at the side, while behind it was gathered and tied up into an enormous club or knot that rested on the back of the neck like a porter's knot. Upon this an exceedingly small hat was worn, which was sometimes lifted from the head with the cane, generally very long, and decorated with extremely large silk tassels. A full white handkerchief was tied in a large bow round the neck. Frills from the shirt-front projected from the top of the waistcoat, which was much shortened, reaching very little below the waist, and being without the flap-covered pockets. The coat was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar, as now worn; it was edged with lace and braid, and decorated with frog buttons, tassels, and embroidery. The breeches were tight, of spotted or striped silk, with enormous bunches of strings at the knee. A watch was carried in each pocket, from which hung bunches of chains and seals. Silk stockings and small shoes, with little diamond buckles, completed the gentleman's dress!

What a dandy, to be sure! From this dress and these dandies comes the line in our national hymn:

"Yankee Doodle went to town
On a little pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it maccaroni."

In 1786 the beau of the day wore a hat of most capacious brim, with a very broad hat-band and buckle, a powdered wig and pigtail, a short waistcoat, an exceedingly long-tailed coat, having very large buttons, tight buckskin breeches, buttoned at the knee, and tied above and below it with bunches of ribbon. His boots were of a very odd form, like modern Hessians, except that the point is behind and not in front of the leg. These long-tailed coats and extensive collars became quite the fashion now, and were cut away in front to a sparrow tail behind, completely putting to flight the broad-skirted garments which had so long reigned supreme.

The French Revolution is said to have brought in the horrible stove-pipe hat, which is of all head-coverings the most inconvenient and disagreeable, and which has had the longest reign of any sort of headgear. It would be satisfactory to hear one good reason given for the attachment of mankind to this ugly, inconvenient, hot, cold, tight, hard hat, but none has ever been given.

The revolutionary heroes in France wore a sugar-loaf hat which was not ugly. They wore a loose cravat of white cambric, tied in a large bow, a frilled shirt, a white waistcoat with red perpendicular stripes, a long green coat, with a high collar and small cuffs, buttoned tightly over the breast, from whence it slopes away to the hips, having very wide and long skirts.

The pantaloon was very tight, buttoned up from the ancles to the middle of the thigh, with low top-boots. The coat-sleeve was furnished with ruffles at the wrist, which must have been an inconvenient fashion in this bloody and revolutionary period.

Beards, which had been out of fashion for some years, came in again in the reign of Henry VIII., and each man wore his beard as indicative of his pursuits. The churchman wore a long beard and moustache that flowed on the breast. This was known as the cathedral beard. The soldier wore the spade beard and the stiletto beard.

Shakespeare, in his "Henry V.," makes *Gower* exclaim: "What a beard of the General's cut and a horrid suit of the camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-washed wits is wonderful to be thought on!"

An old ballad thus discourses of beards:

"Now of beards there be
Such a companie,
Of fashions such a throng,
That it is very hard
To treat of the beard
Though it be ne'er so long.

The soldier's beard
Doth match in this herd
In figure like a spade,
Which he will make
His enemies quake
To think their grave is made.

The stiletto beard,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath;
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face
What wears he in his sheath?"

Falstaff speaks of himself as having "a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife." Dyeing the beard became a common fashion, and in Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman," the *Barber* remarks: "I have fitted my divine and canonist, dyed their beards and all."

It is curious that in the most manly period of England's history, men wore corsets and laced in the waist.

Sir Walter Raleigh, most manly and most learned of men, had a waist of remarkable smallness, produced, it is said, by tight lacing.

The dress of the time of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland was ludicrous; those padded doublets and well-stuffed trunk-hose are supremely ugly. There is something pretty about the hat—a high crown, with a rolled border and a rosette in front, something like the one with which *Barbe Bleu* has made us familiar in that opera.

In 1646 was published a picture called "The Picture of an English Anticke, with a list of his ridiculous habits and apeish gestures." "He wears a tall hat, with a bunch of ribbons on one side; his face is spotted with patches; two love-locks on each side his head, which hang upon his bosom and are tied at the ends with silk ribbon in bows; his beard, on the upper lip, encompassing his mouth; his band, or collar, edged with lace and tied with band strings, secured by a ring; a tight vest, partly opened and short in the skirts. His cloak was carried over his arm. The tops of his boots very large, fringed with lace and turned down as low as his spurs, which jingled like the bells of a morris dancer as he walked."

The feet of his boots were two inches too long. These large boots came in for a full share of ridicule.

In Ben Jonson's "Every Man Out of His Humor," one of the heroes exclaims: "One of the rowels of my silver spurs catched hold of the ruffle of my boot, which, being Spanish leather and subject to tear, overthrows me."

The Roundhead beaus were a very different lot:

"What creature's this, with his short hairs,
His little band, and huge, long ears,
That this new faith had founded?
The Puritans were never such;
The saints themselves had ne'er so much;
Oh! such a knave's a Roundhead."

There, of course, grew a fashion in plainness, and Puritanism had its coquetries. Ladies wrought religious sentences on their dresses, and wits made fun of them as follows:

'Nay, Sir! she is a Puritan at her needle, too,
She works religious petticoats, for flowers,
She'll make church histories—besides,
My sleeves have such holy embroideries,
And are so learned, that I fear in time,
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor!'

A few liberal-minded men would still wear the graceful cavalier dress, and one dressy churchman, John Owen, Dean of Christ Church, and Vice Chancellor of Oxford, is noted for wearing so late as 1662, "powdered hair, snake-bone bandstrings, a lawn band, a large set of ribbons pointed at the knee, Spanish leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat most curiously cocked!"

Churchmen have always been well-dressed men, and always should be. The sacred calling should never be disgraced by careless dressing. "If there is no man well-dressed in the parish but one, let that one be the Parson," said a wise Bishop, and what does parson mean but the person?

Literary men have always been accused of slovenly habits in dress, and certainly the literary gentlemen of the middle ages whose effigies remain to us, were very plainly and soberly habited; but they have left us accounts of how other people dressed, which proves that they observed all the curious freaks of costume. Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales," gives us the young squire of the period "in a short gown with sleeves long and wide, embroidered all over with white and red flowers, and his hair as carefully curled as if each lock had been laid in a press."

The yeoman, also, was quite a buck in Chaucer's day. He wore a coat and hood of green, with a horn slung across his shoulders by a green baldric, like a good forester. Under his belt was fixed a sheaf of arrows, tipped with peacocks' feathers; a sword and buckler on one side, and a "gay dagger" on the other. In one hand he bore a bow, and upon his arm a "gay bracer," while a silver figure of St. Christopher, his patron saint, ornamented his breast.

In the "Parson's Tale" Chaucer gives us much information of the gorgeousness of the churchmen, and the Monk in the "Canterbury Pilgrims" is dressed in the most costly furs and finest cloth, and

"For to fasten his hood under his chin
He had of gold y'wrought a curious pin."

One of the greatest swells of the olden time was the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the famous Clarence who was drowned in a butt of malmsey.

"His red hat had a gold band and jeweled button to secure the stem of a feather placed at its back, which bends gracefully over the head. His crimson jacket is furred with deep red; it is exceedingly short, gathered in folds behind. The sleeves being extremely large and long, it looks like a feminine garment. He wears the garter round his left leg; his hose are blue, and he has a fashionable, long-pointed shoe."

So much for a gay gallant whose dandyism has become historical.

Jewelry disappears from the dress of men as civilization advances. "Wear not fine feathers thyself, man, they belong to the other bird," says an early dramatist, and in 1875 the jewelry permissible to man seems to be reduced to a seal ring and perhaps a pair of sleeve-buttons. The beaux of the past had no such reticence, and adorned themselves with collars of gold set with precious stones, and wore finger-rings of large stones, even in the days of Edward II. wearing a jeweled band around the head. The fashion of wearing a jewel in the hat, strings of pearls, and even diamonds, around it, obtained even late into the reign of Charles II. It is in some European countries proper for a man to wear jewels now, as witness the Prince Esterhazy dropping his diamonds. In the East it is still a matter of propriety, and the Indian princes who come to London to offer allegiance make the hearts of the fashionable women ache with envy over their great uncut diamonds.

But the Anglo-Saxon race has been averse to jewelry and fine clothes for a hundred years, so far as men are concerned. It is almost too mournful, this gloomy black, in which alone a man is now allowed to be fashionable. One regrets the beautiful and manly cavalier dress, in which those splendid figures whom Vandyke has immortalized fought at Edge Hill, lounged about the Court of Charles the First in his happier days, and finally died so nobly and gracefully. It might not be convenient for Wall street, but it would be very becoming at the dinners and balls in the evening.

Our American streets miss the enamel of costume which makes a European city so gay. The soldiers in their proud scarlet in London, relieve the gloom of the atmosphere, and the churchman, the soldier, the peasant and the Gypsy make gay the towns on the Continent. The stage gives us occasionally the beautiful costumes of the past. Mr. Wallack, in his twenty-five years of careful acting and stage management, has been singularly accurate in costuming his pieces, thus conferring a great obligation on a town where that business has been done in the most slovenly manner. It was enough to break the heart of an archæologist to see the anachronisms perpetrated in the opera of "Lohengrin," which was half well done as to costume, but the other half dreadful. Mrs. Rousby's recent production of "'Twixt Axe and Crown" was a careful bit of Holbein, her own extraordinary beauty and her careful costuming perfecting a really artistic picture.

An occasional fancy ball, if done well, is an excellent thing, as it sends people back to the costumes of the past, teaches them much that is tasteful and becoming, breaks in on the miserable montony of black coats, gives the beaux of the present an opportunity to show off their personal advantages, which has been so much enjoyed by the beaux of the past, and if thoroughly and conscientiously done, leads to no little study of history and the fine arts, to the consideration of the fitting and the becoming, which is always in danger of being overlooked and of being lost sight of, when the fashions of dress are left as they are too apt to be, to the ignorant and selfish hands of those who simply wish to make money out of those whom they are to dress.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ARGUMENTS FOR VEGETARIANISM.—But beyond this the subject admits, and has received, a purely scientific treatment. Only the outlines can be here sketched. First, what are the diseases by which our richer classes are chiefly attacked? Those which stand in close relation to gout. Dr. Prout recounts them as "strumous, lithic-acid, and gouty diseases," and attributes them to an imperfect assimilation of the albuminous principles of food; that is to say, to an excess in flesh diet. Next, what classes of men recover best from wounds and severe accidents? Much important testimony affirms it is those who eat least of flesh meat. Eminent surgeons testify that in this respect the Indians and the Chinese far surpass the English soldiers, and attribute it to "their vegetable regimen." As gout is not heard of among Irish peasants, so too, it is alleged, their blood is less inflammable than that of well-fed Englishmen, and they recover better from severe hurts. Thirdly—It is claimed that vegetarians have more exemption from the attacks of epidemic disease than flesh-eaters; in particular it is denied that any case of cholera has been found among them. Fourthly—It is admitted by physiologists in general that the cases of extreme longevity are almost solely found among vegetarians. Of course, many things must conspire that an individual may attain the greatest age possible to man. He must have had no hereditary weakness, no violent shock from accident or acute disease, no permanent excess of toil or distressing care, no long exposure to bad atmosphere in cities; and if vegetarian food is of critical importance, he must have been a vegetarian from childhood; then possibly he will live to the age of a hundred. It is ridiculous to expect that by adopting this practice late in life an individual can become signal in longevity; yet it is maintained he may somewhat lengthen his years, especially because the diet itself suffices to cure many maladies, probably by the greater purity which it gives to the blood. The case of Prof. Adam Ferguson is signal and notorious. When past fifty he was seized with very alarming paralysis. His friend, Dr. Black, the celebrated discoverer of latent heat, who was no vegetarian, was called in to treat him, and prescribed a strict vegetarian and milk diet. Under this he entirely recovered; ate no meat and drank only water or weak tea for the rest of his life; had no second attack, and after the age of seventy was remarkably hearty, continuing in much vigor until almost ninety. He lived to ninety-three. The effect of a mere vegetarian diet to renew shattered life appears here undeniable. Fifthly, fruit, which is presumed to have been the food of original man—of man who is born "a tropical product," with hairless body—fruit is to him peculiarly medicine as well as food. The Germans have their "grape cure," and among fruits let grapes by all means have a most honorable mention; yet happily they do not stand alone. When a child was covered with ulcers from heat to foot, and blinded by them—when physicians despaired and confessed drugs to be useless—Mr. S. Rowbotham, a Surgeon of Stockport, guiltless of vegetarian theory, cured the patient perfectly in a few months by a diet of stewed English fruit and honey. Sixthly, to pass from these details of experience to the higher region of comparative anatomy and physiology, it is contended that the interior organs and teeth of man show him to have been made for a frugivorous animal. To this day even surgeons and physicians of eminence may be heard to say, (what betrays an ignorance in them disgraceful,) that our canine teeth show us to be made for tearing flesh. That this is a gross error is no new discovery. Linnæus, Gassendi, Ray, Cuvier, Thomas Bell, Lawrence, equally with Prof. Richard Owen, avow our teeth not to be canine, but to be nearest to apes' teeth. Their fangs are indeed larger than ours, and well adapted to crack strong nutshells; but none of them in a state of nature eat flesh. Indeed, anyone who examines a dog's teeth sees at once the entire contrast; yet our scientific men (so called) allow the epithet *canine* to run away with them! A close comparison of the digestive organs in man with those of the domestic animals on the one side, and of the carnivora on the other, shows distinctly that his organs are *intermediate*, as are those of the apes. The entire argument is very extensive. Mr. John Smith develops it in his *Fruits and Farinacea*; here it can only be pointed at. He admits that art and the use of fire make flesh tolerable to us as food, but denies that that which art enables us to do can ever thereby become normally necessary, or tend to so great robustness as the use of that food to which our physiology and anatomy direct us. The mediate place between herbivorous and carnivorous animals is denoted by the epithet *frugiverous*. This is the place of man, also of the apes and monkeys, apparently, too, of the bear and the pig. The horse also has some approximation to the human organs, perhaps because grain is a food so well suited to him. Seventhly, in detail certain peculiarities are alleged, to which a reader (if he concedes the facts to be all correct) will give what weight he thinks they deserve. It is said that no carniverous animals sweat, but all herbivorous animals sweat; and since man sweats, this allies him more closely to the herbivora. It is further said, that in the carnivora the salivary glands are comparatively small, in the herbivora very large; and the reason too is plain: the herbivora masticate their food with their broad grinders, and need saliva for the operation; but the carnivora never grind food, they have no grinders, and they cannot masticate. Now in all these points man resembles the herbivora.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SPANISH SPORTS.

A BULL FIGHT AT ST. SEBASTIAN.

CARNIVAL DIVERSIONS—EN ROUTE FOR THE RING—LOCAL SIGHTS—A FLYING COMBATANT—THE CONTEST.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1875.

The carnival has commenced, and there will be but little work done in Spain for the next three or four days, except by the soldiers of the rival Kings, who are combating with each other at several points at the same time. This picturesque old town does not mean to be behind the other Spanish towns in its programme of festivities, but the *pièce de résistance* here is a grand bull fight. The town is posted with bright red and yellow placards, announcing that the contest between man and beast will take place in the Plaza of the "Old Town" shortly after noon to-day, and, as the steamer does not leave until 4 o'clock, I intend witnessing a spectacle in which all Spaniards take an intense interest, but which few Anglo-Saxons care to see a second time. The centre of the flaming placards announcing the entertainment is occupied by a rough representation of a wretched horse impaled upon the horns of a bull, while the rider is depicted in mid air, just in the act of falling upon the back of the enraged animal. The little boys and girls of St. Sebastian—happy young innocents—are collected in small groups in front of these posters, rubbing their hands with glee in anticipation of the treat which is in store for them, and gloating over the agonies which the artist has tried to indicate the poor horse is suffering. These pictures are bad enough, but the reality is nothing short of sickening, rendered more so in consequence of the apparent enjoyment which the spectators—male and female alike—derive from the sport.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

"Never seen a bull-fight," said a Spanish officer in whose company I was just now, at the Hotel Escuria, a handsome building, which can "put up" something like a couple of hundred beds, but in which at the present time there are but three voyagers. "Well, I pity you." Whether I was really deserving of pity for having had no previous opportunity of witnessing this national *fiesta* of the Spaniards I leave the reader to judge from the following description, but, for my own part, I would witness the execution of a batch of felons, or see fifty or a hundred men fall killed and wounded in a bayonet charge, in preference to being again a spectator at a Spanish bull-fight. Be that as it may, I was compelled to confess to my interrogator that all knowledge I possessed concerning the national sport of his countrymen had reached me through the medium of the printing press. In compliance with his request, however, I decided to remain in ignorance no longer, and to accompany him to the scene of the contest during the course of the afternoon.

EN ROUTE FOR THE RING.

Shortly after 1 o'clock we left the hotel and started off en route to the Plaza, the strains of music coming from the direction of which gave evidence that something unusual was taking place. We crossed the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, in the "New Town," and joined the crowd of people who were hurrying through the narrow streets of the "Old Town" bound for the same destination as ourselves. Strange old thoroughfares these Spanish streets are: paved with soft sandstone mixed indiscriminately with ragged blocks of granite and uneven fragments of limestone; the result being that the roadway is full of holes and crevices, which in their turn are filled with muddy water, decayed vegetables, and garbage of every imaginable description, scavengers being unknown in Spanish towns. The streets are very dark and narrow, and on looking up toward the sky only a thin streak of light is visible, because each story seems to overhang the one beneath it. Indeed, this really is the case, so that what with the balconies, the huge coats of arms projecting from the walls of the principal buildings, and the irregularity of the house-fronts generally, the top floors on each side of the way appear almost to meet each other and lead to the impression that we are walking through an immense sewer, rather than a public street, an impression which is augmented by the mud and filth over which we are picking our way.

A CASTILIAN PETTICOAT LANE.

Passing through the market-place, which is now deserted by everybody, (except a few fishwomen who are jabbering away with a rapidity which only fishwomen can attain,) for all the inhabitants of St. Sebastian are going to the fiesta—we find ourselves in a large square, surrounded by iron-railings on the side which faces the long narrow street leading up to the plaza, and by stone arcades on the three other sides. In the centre is a fountain, at the foot of which is a basin filled with dirty water, of the consistency of boarding-house pea-soup. In this liquid, an analysis of which would show about fifty per cent. of fish-scales, mud, and other refuse matter, the proprietors of the fish, meat, and vegetable stalls in the market wash the various articles they have for sale, and occasionally, when a fit of cleanliness seizes them, they perform in the same water a similar operation on their hands or faces. Fastidious foreigners might object to this proceeding, but as every day they are in this country they will see acts of uncleanliness far worse than this, they had better not come to Spain unless they are prepared to adopt the maxim of following in Rome the example set by the Romans. This square beyond the market-place is not without interest. It would be possible to fill a couple of columns by enumerating the motley collection of articles on sale there. The place, in fact, is a Spanish "Petticoat Lane," a sort of "Rag Fair," in which everything exposed for sale is second-hand, worn out, and apparently useless. Is it necessary to say that the majority of the proprietors of the crazy, tumble-down stalls beneath the arcades are Israelites? I think not. Wherever a collection of old clothes, old hats, boots, shoes, walking-sticks, umbrellas, kitchen utensils, second-hand furniture, crockery, guns, rifles, pistols, and worn-out cutlery is met with, it may be taken for granted that a "Son of Moses" has a vested interest in the articles. And this is the case here, where the hooked noses, greasy locks, and half closed pig-like, ever restless eyes of the occupants of the various stalls indicate their nationality as distinctly as if it were stamped in plain letters on their brows.

A FUGITIVE BULL.

As we were leaving this square we could not help noticing that numbers of men and boys had climbed up to the top of the iron railings, and that the windows of the houses in the street which we were about entering were crowded with people. It seemed strange that this should be the case, for apparently there was nothing to attract unusual attention. While we were wondering what could have possessed the people to climb up these railings in such numbers, the question we were about asking a bystander was suddenly answered by the appearance of an enormous bull charging along the street, making directly for the place where we were standing. Right and left the people were rushing into the houses to get out of the way of the bull, who, foaming at the mouth and covered with blood, had just effected his escape from the plaza. This was my first introduction to a Spanish bull in fighting condition. We were directly in the "line of attack" of the infuriated beast, and the idea suggested itself that perhaps we could obtain a better view of the animal as he charged by if we re-entered the iron gates through which we had passed into the street, and, closing them, watch the result with iron bars between ourselves and the principal performer in the scene which was being enacted. My companion fell in with the suggestion, and we retraced our steps. Perhaps we walked back at a quicker pace than usual; perhaps we ran, I am not quite sure, having been too much occupied in noticing the surrounding circumstances to speak with certainty upon this point. What I do know, however, is that a moment afterward the bull charged past, over the exact place we had occupied half a minute previously, knocking down half a dozen urchins as he pursued his mad career. The youngsters seemed none the worse for their mishap, but, picking themselves up they joined in the wake of the crowd which was pursuing the enraged animal. "Does this often happen?" I asked my friend, expressing at the same time my surprise that the boys who were knocked down had taken their tumble so kindly. He replied in the affirmative, adding that occasionally people got killed by a bull that had escaped from the ring. Without entertaining any great affection for dumb animals generally, I took a great interest in that particular bull. Where he went I do not know, but several times later on in the day, I found myself glancing over my shoulder when any unusual noise was heard behind us. It is such a funny sensation to be in one of these long narrow streets without a by-lane or court-yard any where, and with the doors of the houses closed on each side of the thoroughfare. Spaniards never hurry themselves, and in the event of a stranger knocking at the door and asking permission to occupy the hall for a moment while the bull passed by, it is more than probable that before his summons was answered he would have formed a closer acquaintance with the savage beast than would be desirable.

THE PLAZA DEL TAUROS.

But now we are in the Plaza del Tauros, and have taken our seats in the balcony of one of the houses surrounding the square. In the centre, occupying about two-thirds the area of the plaza, a ring has been railed off, and it is within the confines of this ring that the bull-fight is to take place. In one corner of the square is stationed a band of—"music" was the first word which suggested itself, but to give a more accurate idea, it is better to say "instruments," for the discordant noises issuing from the players are without harmony or symphony in the very smallest degree. The scene before us was a most animated one. The weather was fine, and as mild as a May day in the States. This being the case, the Señoras and Señoritas had come out in their gala attire, and every tint of the rainbow was represented in the colors of the dresses and mantillos, or rather head-gear, of the ladies in the balconies, while the attire of the Dons was none the less gay. Just outside of the inclosed circle was a sort of box, something like a "judge's box" at a race meeting, in which the "Master of the Ceremonies" was seated. Just as we are seated a procession of *Picadores*, *Chulos*, and *Banderillos* passes round the inclosure. The procession is followed at a short distance by the *Espada*, who, as well as the *Chulos* and *Banderillos*, (dart-carriers, whose office it is to stick little darts one on each side of the neck of the bull,) is on foot. The *Picadores* are mounted, and carry long lances, the use of which will be afterward explained. The *Chulos* carry gaudy-colored cloaks to attract the attention of the bull, in case he succeeds in dismounting one of the *Picadores*, which is often the case. All of the performers are dressed in the gaudiest colors imaginable. The *Espada* (or executioner) is armed with a sword with which he is to give the death-stroke to the poor beast when the proper time arrives, or is called into the circle to dispatch some unfortunate horse who has been mortally wounded in the conflict.

THE FIGHT.

A horn is sounded, and immediately the band ceases; complete silence reigns in the plaza, and everybody is on the tip-toe of expectation. The only occupants of the inclosed space now are the four *picadores* who take up their station about half way across the circle. They sit motionless upon their horses, standing about five yards apart in a line facing the opening in the inclosure by which the bull will enter. A narrow passage runs from the inclosure to a court-yard beneath one of the houses in the plaza. In this court the bull is confined. With an amount of formality difficult to understand or appreciate, the Master of the Ceremonies hands the key of the court-yard to an attendant. The door is opened and immediately afterward the bull rushes forth. Charging at the centre horseman, he is received on the point of his lance, the steel tip of which is about an inch long, and, turning his horse suddenly to the left, he "caroms" the animal, as it were, on to the next *picadore*, who wards off the charge in a similar manner. Thus was the poor animal passed from *picadore* to *picadore*, until one of the men missed his fence, and the bull rolled horse and rider on the ground. The rider escaped, but a horrid gash in the side of the poor horse told a sad tale. The horses were blinded by bandages round their eyes, so that they could be brought to face the bull. Most of them were worn-out brutes that were of little or no use but for the purpose of satisfying the Spaniard's appetite for bloodshed. The inclosure was covered with blood ten minutes after the bull had entered it, as were also the horses and *picadores*. One of these men was thrown by the bull right up into the balcony of one of the houses surrounding the square. He landed there upon his hands and feet, and, a couple of minutes afterward he entered the arena and remounted his horse. It is not my intention to describe the horrible sight to which I was an eye-witness for the first time at any great length, for the details connected with a Spanish bull-fight are particularly disgusting. After the animal had been tortured sufficiently by the *picadores* they retired, and the *bandilleros* entered the ring. There were three of these men, and one after the other they stuck little darts on each side of the bull's neck. The poor animal, infuriated before, was now perfectly mad with rage, and a couple of minutes afterward the *bandilleros* left, and the *espada* was alone with the bull. He was armed with a long thin sword, and carried a flaming red cloak in his left hand. At the moment he entered the circle, the bull, covered with foam and blood, was pawing the ground in rage and agony. He made straight at the *espada* with head lowered and tail erect. There were no *chulos* now to wave their cloaks in the face of the animal for the purpose of drawing him from the charge. It was simply a contest between one man and the bull. If the former lost his presence of mind, and failed to mortally wound the bull at the first thrust, the probability is that he would have been gored to death. This would have amused the spectators greatly, as the excitement would, of course, have been intense. Another *espada* was waiting just outside the ring to give the final coup to the bull if the other one failed in doing so. A priest was also standing near provided with the "Host," which he would have been called upon to administer to the man had he been seriously injured. This proceeding was not necessary, for the bull dashed at the cloak which the man held out at arm's length. So furious was his charge that his horns pierced the wooden paling that surrounded the ring. At the same moment the *espada* plunged his sword up to the hilt into the body of the animal, wounding him just behind the shoulder. Immediately withdrawing the weapon he thrust it once again into the poor beast, whose legs gave several spasmodic kicks; a sudden convulsive trembling passed through the animal's body, and it was a corpse. The spectators cheered loudly, the band of instruments struck up a lively air, and a troop of mules, gaily decked out in ribbons and paper flowers, and with hundreds of little bells on their necks, entered the inclosure. The *espada* disentangled his cloak from the horns of the dead bull, fastened a rope around the carcase, and, having wiped the blood from his sword on the body, it was drawn out of the inclosure by the mule team amid the shouts of the populace. The whole affair lasted about half an hour. After an interval of about twenty minutes another bull was introduced, but your correspondent had seen enough of bull-fighting, and left the plaza "a wiser but a sadder man."

Moral.—Do not go to a Spanish bull-fight a couple of hours before taking a short trip on the ocean. If you do, sea-sickness is the inevitable result.

BISHOP ELECT JAGGAR.

In response to an inquiry from Bishop William Bacon Stevens, Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, recently elected to the Episcopate of Southern Ohio, has written a letter defining his views and position, especially as relating to the Cheney movement. He says:

"I have never felt free to omit 'certain specified terms in the Baptismal Office,' nor do I approve of such irregularities. I hold, of course, that the 'obligations of individual consciences' are supreme, but I do not hold that the omission of any specified terms in the Book of Common Prayer should be resorted to as the proper or justifiable remedy for a minister of this Church. I sympathized with the 'perplexities and sorrows' of Mr. Cheney, under the first sentence which was pronounced upon him, and signed, as expressive of that sympathy, the letter which has been published, but I disavow emphatically the interpretations which have been put upon certain phrases in that letter, and which might imply that I countenanced him in his resistance to the decision of the court. The letter, sharply analyzed, may admit of such inferences, but the ground of my action was sympathy with one peculiarly tried, and not approval of his course; and certainly I have not approved of his subsequent conduct. I think you know how the spirit and sentiment of the convention of 1871 caused me with many others to become more settled in the conviction that my position in the church in which I was born, and under whose ministry and liturgy I was reared, was not to be an apologetic one, but that of one holding that our Church was in all its essential features both Scriptural and Apostolic. Events transpiring more than a year since, and to which I need not here refer, have only deepened these convictions—and I may venture to hope that my record in Philadelphia sustains, as of no recent growth, my decided opinion that there should be no departure from ritual law in the public offices of our church, either by omission or addition. It is scarcely necessary to assure you, my dear Bishop, that I should not have accepted the call which involves for me so much sacrifice, if I had not believed that I could promise 'conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church,' with a true and loyal heart."

LAW REPORTS.

PACIFIC MAIL.

FROM THE COMMITTEE TO THE COURTS—MOTION IN THE IRWIN SUIT.

It has been already noticed in THE TIMES that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has commenced a suit against Richard B. Irwin, the California agent of the company, to recover $750,000. A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, to make certain portions of the defendant's answer more definite and certain, and to strike out other portions as irrelevant to the issue. The complaint in the suit charges defendant with appropriating to his own use moneys of the company which came into his hands as its confidential agent, on the 24th of May, 1872, to the amount claimed, such sums being made up of items of $650,000, $50,000, $25,000, $10,000, $10,000, and $5,000. The answer sought to be changed by the present motion states, after a general denial of the allegations of the complaint, that after January, 1872, "the affairs of the plaintiff were managed and controlled by a Board of Directors, duly elected by the stockholders of the said corporation, and vested with the usual powers and functions of Directors or managing Trustees of corporations organized under the laws of the State of New-York; that during the same period, and until or about May 26, 1873, one Alden B. Stockwell was the duly appointed President of the said Board of Directors and of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; that very large discretionary powers in regard to the control and management of the affairs and property of the said company, and in regard to the expenditure and disbursement of its funds in and about the business of the said company were delegated to and conferred upon the said Alden B. Stockwell, as such President, by the said Board of Directors; that prior to the — day of October, 1873, and subsequent to the date mentioned in the complaint, it was claimed on behalf of the said plaintiff by the said Board of Directors that the said Alden B. Stockwell, as such President, had abused the powers and discretion so conferred upon him by the said Board of Directors as aforesaid, and had in his official capacity misused, squandered, wasted, and misapplied the funds of the said company to a very large amount, and that he was liable to account for and make good the sums so misused, squandered, wasted, and misapplied to the said company; that among the sums so claimed to be due to the said company from the said Alden B. Stockwell were the said several sums mentioned in the complaint, and which were so claimed upon the ground that the same had been delivered by the said Alden B. Stockwell as such President to the said defendant wrongfully and in violation of his duties in that capacity; that thereupon, and on or about the — day of October, 1873, a full settlement, compromise, accord, and satisfaction was duly made and concluded between Alden B. Stockwell and the company, whereby, in consideration of the said claims and demands of the company, and in full satisfaction and payment thereof, the said Stockwell transferred and delivered to the company, and the company received and accepted from Stockwell, property to a very large amount, (the precise value of which the defendant is unable to state, but which he believes and avers to have exceeded the aggregate sum mentioned in the said complaint,) and other good and valuable consideration, in full payment, discharge, satisfaction, and compromise of all the said claims of the said company against the said Stockwell, including their demands against him for the several sums of money mentioned in the complaint, with the understanding and agreement between the said company and the said Alden B. Stockwell, that by the delivery, receipt, and payment of the said property and other considerations aforesaid, all claim of the said company in regard to the said several sums of money mentioned in the complaint or any of them should be fully paid, and that the company should thereby be forever barred from claiming the same from the said Stockwell, or any other person or persons whomsoever."

By the present motion in the case, it was sought to compel defendant to make his answer more definite and certain by stating if the accord and satisfaction spoken of therein was in writing or under seal, and if in writing, that defendant be required to set it forth in full in his answer; also to compel defendant to strike out as irrelevant all matter in the answer except that relating to the alleged release to Stockwell.

Judge Donohue denied the motion.

THE SALE OF "PRIZE CANDY."

INTERESTING TO CONFECTIONERS—IS IT A VIOLATION OF THE GAMBLING LAWS TO SELL "PRIZE CANDY?"

"Prize candy" is not only sold by peddlers, but is kept as part of their stock by nearly all the confectioners throughout the country. There are various kinds of "prize candy" and different modes of distributing the prizes. Some of the prizes are in the packages of candy, and others, consisting generally of toys or other articles of small value, are kept in a box and given to those who buy a package in which they find a certain number or name denoting the nature of the prize. These "prize candies" are eagerly bought by children, many of whom continue to buy until, like reckless gamblers, they invest their last cent in an effort to obtain the coveted prize. Chewing-gum, packages of stationery, and other articles, are sold on the same principle. This is also the plan generally adopted in the distribution of prizes at theatres, church fairs, &c., and if the selling of "prize candy" is unlawful, and a misdemeanor, under the State law, so are all those other distributions of prizes.

Capt. Petty, of the Second Precinct, determining to test the question whether the State statute prohibiting gambling, lotteries, and games of chance involving stakes of money value, covers the sale of "prize candies," caused Officer Bernard Myers, to purchase thirty-five cents' worth of "prize candies" yesterday, at the store No. 15 Park row, newly opened by Andrew Shades and Henry Menager. The officer found tickets in the rolls of candies entitling him to two silver quarter-dollar pieces, which were promptly handed to him. He then arrested the proprietors, and, with Capt. Petty, took them before Justice Smith at the Tombs Police Court, where they furnished $100 bail each to appear for trial.

This is the first case of the kind brought up in this City, and the ruling of the Court on the point involved will be looked forward to with much interest by confectioners and other dealers in prize articles.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

A FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENT OPERATOR DUPING THE UNEMPLOYED.

Jacob H. Stone, of No. 173 Bleecker street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with obtaining money by "trick and device." The complainant was Henry Brown, of No. 41 Forsyth street, who told the following story: Being out of employment, he carefully read the papers in search of an advertisement. A few days ago he found the following advertisement in a German paper:

"WANTED—A STEADY MAN WITH $50 IN cash; must speak English; easy work and good wages. Apply to M. Stone, No. 173 Bleecker st."

Brown procured the requisite $50, and applied to Mr. Stone, who occupied a few rooms in the building mentioned, and was engaged at $12 a week, the $50 deposit to be returned to him when the engagement should cease. Brown received what he thought was a receipt for his $50, but subsequently discovered it to be a promissory note at sixty days' date, drawn by Mr. Stone.

The following day the victim demanded an explanation, whereupon Stone went out on some trivial pretext and failed to return. For several days Brown waited around the building looking for Stone, and succeeded in finding him yesterday morning. Taking him by the collar, Brown demanded his $50, whereupon Stone called a Policeman and had Brown arrested for assault and battery.

Judge Otterbourg carefully listened to the case yesterday, and becoming convinced that Brown was the aggrieved party, directed him to make complaint against Stone. In the possession of the swindler were found at least a dozen letters from different parties in answer to an advertisement which he had inserted in the *Herald* calling for a good copyist. It is pretty certain that copyists who happened to have money have been treated by Stone as Brown was.

A SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.

On Wednesday last, a genteelly-dressed young man called at the residence of ex-Senator Michael Norton, No. 42 Charlton street, and under pretense of desiring to hire a furnished room was shown through the house. After his departure a pearl and diamond scarf-pin and a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, belonging to Mr. Norton, were missed. The theft was reported to Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and a description of the supposed thief was given to the officers of the precinct. On Friday night Detective Hay arrested William Handford, a well-known sneak thief, on suspicion, and after being fully identified the accused acknowledged his guilt, and gave information which led to the recovery of the stolen property. In his possession were found over 100 keys of various kinds. Handford was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and committed for examination.

AN ALLEGED PERJURER'S IDLE BOAST.

James H. Carrington commenced an action for the recovery of certain property against George Frank and Max Spitzer in the Supreme Court, in May, 1870, and in the progress of the litigation Harry Beck, of No. 273 East Seventy-third street, and Charles Rehfeld became sureties for the defendants in $2,500 each. Beck in qualifying swore before Judge Cardozo that he owned the premises No. 107 East Seventy-first street, valued at $45,000; that the only incumbrance was a mortgage for $16,600, and that his entire debts did not exceed $1,000. It was subsequently discovered that the premises in question were heavily incumbered, and that Beck's debts were largely in excess of the amount sworn to by him. An indictment for perjury was found against Beck on the 30th of May, 1871, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. For some reason, however, known only to the Tammany District Attorney (Garvin,) who then held office, the warrant was never executed, and Beck shortly afterward left the City. Some time since he returned, and, as alleged, boasted to some of the parties interested in the Carrington-Frank suit that, although he had been indicted for perjury, he had never been arrested, and never would be. A complaint was thereupon made to District Attorney Phelps, who immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Beck on the original indictment, and the accused was arrested yesterday in Centre street by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. Bail, which was fixed by District Attorney Russell at $2,000, was furnished by the brother of the accused, Jacob M. Beck, of No. 248 East Fifty-second street, and the prisoner was liberated.

THE "SHAUGHRAUN" CONTROVERSY.

RESUME OF THE LITIGATION—HOW THE MATTER NOW STANDS—THE REAL POINT STILL AT ISSUE.

A few weeks ago Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of the play of "Shaughraun," of which he claimed he had a legal copyright, applied in the United States Circuit Court for injunctions restraining "Josh" Hart, proprietor of the Theatre Comique, from presenting the play of "Skibbeeah," and Mr. John F. Poole, proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, from continuing the performance of the burlesque of "Shockraun," on the ground that both play and burlesque were infringements of his copyright. Mr. Poole withdrew his burlesque, and proceedings against him were dropped, but Mr. Hart continued to present "Skibbeeah," not, as he said, because he was making any profit from its performance then, it having become "stale" for his audiences, who want constant variety, but to test the question raised by Mr. Boucicault, which, Mr. Hart contended, would be decided against the latter, and thus give him (Hart) the right to present "Skibbeeah" on a tour through the country.

The case, in the form of an application for preliminary injunction, came up for argument before Judge Woodruff, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings by members of the theatrical profession. Mr. Richard O'Gorman appeared for Mr. Boucicault, and Ex-Judge Busteed and Assistant United States District Attorneys Purdy and Post for Mr. Hart. Counsel on both sides indulged in grand rhetorical flights, and were with difficulty brought down by Judge Woodruff from their dramatic soarings to a simple treatment of the questions at issue; which were, in brief, whether Mr. Boucicault had obtained a legal copyright for "Shaughraun," and if so, whether "Skibbeeah" was in whole or in part, so identical with it as to constitute an infringement of the copyright, it being only necessary to show a prima facie case, on mere affidavits, in order to obtain a temporary decision granting a preliminary injunction. Judge Woodruff held that sufficient proof had been given by Mr. Boucicault to show, for the purposes of a preliminary injunction, that eight scenes of "Skibbeeah" were identical with a similar number of scenes in "Shaughraun," and an injunction was granted restraining Mr. Hart from presenting those scenes, but requiring Mr. Boucicault to give a bond in the sum of $5,000 to reimburse Mr. Hart for any loss he may sustain in the meantime, if, on the final hearing on the question of granting a permanent injunction, judgment should be given for Mr. Hart. This was somewhat unsatisfactory to both sides, but each claimed it as an omen of future victory. Shortly after this decision Mr. Boucicault began a suit in the United States Court to recover $25,000 from Mr. Hart for alleged losses sustained by Mr. Boucicault, by reason of the presentation of the play of "Skibbeeah." It will be months before either this suit, or the question of granting a permanent injunction, will be tried, but, as, in the meantime, Mr. Wybert Reeve, an important witness for Mr. Boucicault, desired to return to England, both sides consented to his testimony being taken, *de bene esse*, before Commissioner Shields, to be used in the forthcoming trials, and this testimony was concluded about midnight on Thursday. The main points of his direct testimony are that "Skibbeeah," as a whole, is substantially identical in all essential parts with "Shaughraun," and that those parts which resemble "Pyke O'Callaghan" are of not sufficient importance to give more than a slight coloring, for purposes of deception, to a play which is, in all its leading characteristics, identical with "Shaughraun," and which leaves the impression on a spectator's mind of being the same drama under another name.

On his cross-examination, however, being questioned in relation to the details of the two plays he admitted that many differences existed, and that the "wake scene" and the "interior and exterior scenes," two of the most important in both plays, were similar in construction and effect to scenes in Irish plays written before "Shaughraun" was produced. During the examination of this witness a copy of the play of "Shaughraun," which had been put in evidence by Mr. O'Gorman, was stolen by some unknown person, and has not yet been found. It is the only copy of the play out of Mr. Boucicault's custody, and its loss occasions him much uneasiness, and was the occasion of some very pungent remarks by Mr. O'Gorman on the despicable character of literary thieves.

The real point at issue in this controversy has not yet been passed upon by Judge Woodruff, and will not be until the trials have been reached. The question simply is, whether an adapter of a play can have such copyright protection afforded his adaptation, as to enable him to recover damages for an adaptation of his adaptation. Mr. Boucicault, however, insists that his play is original, but, even should it be so held by the court, the point spoken of will probably be ruled upon in order to establish a precedent of great importance to the theatrical profession.

THE RAILROAD JUDGMENTS OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this City obtained two judgments in the Supreme Court against the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, and the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, authorizing them to foreclose and sell the premises covered by the first and second mortgage bonds of both companies, and enabling them to purchase the same for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders, on being requested, authorized, and indemnified, and on being furnished with the necessary money and bonds. An agreement has been drawn up, and is now awaiting signatures, by which the first mortgage bondholders bind themselves to deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, before the 20th inst., the bonds in their possession and thirty dollars cash for each bond. They also agree to execute at the same time such a written request and authority as the Trust Company may require, to purchase the two roads on their behalf and to satisfactorily indemnify the Trust Company against all cost, damage or liability that it may incur in the transaction. If the requisite number of bondholders sign this agreement the purchase will be made and the road, put in operation again.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED.

The following liquor dealers were arrested and brought before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license: Frederick Meyer, No. 22 Bowery; Aaron Kirk, No. 37½ Bowery; John Mousies, No. 91 Bowery; Albert Meyers, No. 15 Bowery; Henry Fisher, No. 91 Bowery; Benjamin N. Heath, No. 31 Bowery; Lizzie Brown, No. 25 Bowery; Frank Fagan, No. 183 Ludlow street; Henry Moore, No. 93 Bowery; Thomas Burns, No. 2 Chrystie street; and Charles Smith, No. 81 Division street. They were each held in $100 bail for trial. At Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Otterbourg, the following saloon-keepers were held in similar bail: Louis Schneider, No. 127 West Twenty-third street; Louis Freibetzhauser, No. 1,309 Broadway; and William Cipley, No. 1,297 Broadway.

A TELL-TALE PRAYER-BOOK.

On the night of the 4th of March the clothing store of James B. Demorest, No. 313 West Twenty-first street, was broken into and goods valued at $200 stolen. A suit of old clothes was left behind, and in the trowsers pocket was found a prayer-book, with the name of a woman living in Jersey City inscribed on the fly-sheet. The case was worked up by the detectives with the aid of the name on the prayer-book, and on Friday night William Wren was arrested by Officer Leahy, charged with the burglary. The prayer-book was given to him by a female friend in Jersey, and some of the old clothes are partially identified as his. The prisoner was fully committed for examination.

AN UNPROFITABLE LODGER.

William Handford lately turned his attention to what is called "genteel thievery." His plan was to hire a room in a respectable house, paying his rent carefully in advance, and retire at an early hour. The following morning his room would invariably be unoccupied, and research would reveal the fact that many articles of value from adjoining rooms were missing. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Mr. Theodore W. Vandergrift, No. 33 King street, and Dr. Yeamen S. Marriott, No. 243 East Thirty-third street, charged Handford with stealing jewelry valued at $200. He had hired rooms in both houses within the past ten days, and decamped with whatever valuables he could lay hands on. Justice Otterbourg held the prisoner in $1,000 bail on each charge.

THE KNAPP WILL CASE.

The Knapp will case was summed up yesterday, Surrogate Hutchings reserving his decision. Stephen H. Knapp was a builder, who died leaving an estate of about $20,000, most of which, however, consists of claims against the City. Mr. Knapp left his property to his second wife, cutting off his children by his first wife, and the latter contest the will on the ground that undue influence was used on the testator by his legatee. The answer of the legatee is that the testator, of his own volition, disposed of his property as set forth in the will, in consequence of the ingratitude of the children, who charged him rent for living in the house which he had originally given their mother. There is also a question as to the state of mind of the testator at the time of making the will.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WEEK.

GEN. TRACY FINISHES HIS OPENING SPEECH—MR. OVINGTON TAKES THE WITNESS-STAND—MR. HOLMES TELLS THE WINSTED STORY—MRS. OVINGTON'S TESTIMONY—MRS. PUTNAM'S—ILLNESS OF A JUROR.

Gen. Tracy finished his opening speech for the defense on Monday afternoon, having occupied four days in its delivery. Every sentence of it was read from the manuscript before him, and much of it in a low monotonous tone, not likely to produce any but a soporific feeling on the auditors. But as the speech was printed in full in all the papers, and in some from "advance sheets," probably the main end counsel had in view was served. The part read on Monday was largely a resume of the case from the standpoint of the "silence policy;" and then counsel commented with severity, though not virulence, on Mrs. Moulton's testimony, and what was claimed to be her double dealing. The most important point in this was the assurance that the defense would prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that on the day when, according to Mrs. Moulton's testimony, she had a four-hours interview with Mr. Beecher, at which he lay on the sofa and wept, confessing with tears and sorrow his crime, and talked of poisoning himself, so moving Mrs. Moulton that she kissed him and said there was much good in him still; this interview, counsel said, they would prove to be an entire fabrication, for on the day when the witness declared it took place, specifying with care the date and the hour, they would show that Mr. Beecher was on his way to his farm at Peekskill; that he stated early in the morning, did not return till the next night, and the day after that went to New-England where he remained two weeks. Mr. Tracy then wound up his long essay with a really stirring peroration, and for once contrived to get away from the inevitable manuscript without slipping. He spoke with much force. As a literary production the speech was all that could be desired; in print it makes good reading, but Mr. Tracy's delivery of it was of the poorest. Perhaps Mr. Evarts wrote it for him.

TUESDAY.

The first witness called for the defense was Mr. Ovington, the gentleman at whose house Mrs. Tilton has been staying since she left her own. He was called to testify to certain conversations had with Tilton, concerning the matter in dispute. One of these was after the appearance of Mrs. Tilton before the committee, and Tilton remarked that Elizabeth had made a splendid impression, but it was all a fiction, and that she would tell any lies for his [Tilton's] sake. After the Bacon letter, the witness spoke to Tilton and told him it was a serious matter; whereupon Tilton said he would slay Beecher. Some others things the witness also testified to, but when his cross-examination commenced, he broke down so utterly, became so helplessly confused, asserted positively one moment and as flatly contradicted himself the next, that the value of his testimony was absolutely nil. Indeed, it was difficult to tell what the witness really did know. It was evident that he was one of those men whose dependence on their wives is absolute, and he seemed almost unable to distinguish in his mind between what he knew of his own knowledge, and what he knew from his wife telling him. Hence his contradictions under Mr. Fullerton's severe sifting were perfectly bewildering, especially on the point of Mr. Tracy's visits to the house, about which plaintiff's counsel was particularly anxious to have information. He did, however, explain that Mr. Tilton had said if Plymouth Church did not stop throwing mud at him he would have to tell the truth, and then that would slay Beecher; that after Mrs. Tilton left her house, the witness advised that her whereabouts should be kept secret, and she should not be allowed to see him, or she would certainly go back; that this was done; that members of Plymouth Church had contributed money for Mrs. Tilton's support since she left her husband; and that before Mrs. Tilton made her sudden flight to his house he had some idea of her coming.

When Mr. Ovington had been permitted to leave the stand and collect his badly scattered wits, Mr. Rufus E. Holmes, of Winsted, Conn., was called. He testified that on the occasion of Tilton's going to lecture in that place in December, 1869, he [Holmes] went to the hotel by appointment to see him. He knocked twice at the door, then was going away, when it opened a little, and a young lady appeared, her hair being somewhat disheveled, who said that Mr. Tilton was tired and was lying down to sleep. Witness said he had called to take him to the church where the lecture was to be delivered, and was going away, when Tilton called to him from the inside to come in and he would go with him in a minute. He entered the room. Tilton was lying on the bed, with his coat, vest, and boots off, and the clothes turned down over the foot-board. Tilton observed that the young lady had been reading him to sleep with *Paradise Lost*. On cross-examination the witness admitted there was no attempt at concealment, that Tilton invited him into the room, prepared himself to go out leisurely, and that he (witness) introduced him to his family that evening.

Mrs. Ovington was next called, but so near the hour of adjournment that she only occupied the stand a few moments. But those who noted this lady's calm and self-possessed style, her deliberate and even replies, and the general air of dignity with which she bore herself, mentally contrasted it with the ludicrous helplessness of the unfortunate Mr. Ovington in the same position, and, reasoning by inference, they decided very clearly and promptly who it is that rules in the house of Ovington.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mrs. Ovington was called to the stand her husband, according to arrangement, took it for a few moments to exhibit the accounts of the moneys he had received on her account, and the expenditures of the same. The amount received was $1,245, and the papers submitted showed how much of this had been spent, and for what.

This done, Mrs. Ovington was recalled. Smoothly, and without the slightest confusion or misstatement, the lady went into all the matters on which her husband had been so terribly mixed up the day before. Her answers were given with exactness and deliberation, straightforward and even, to the last. Even under Mr. Fullerton's long cross-examination she maintained her calmness and clearness throughout, only once giving an excited answer. After two hours' work he was overheard by a person who sat near Mr. Beach to remark in an undertone to that gentleman that he "had not made much headway yet;" and when the cross-examination closed, Mr. Beach gallantly offered his hand to assist from the witness stand this impregnable witness for the defense. Mrs. Ovington's direct examination had progressed only a short way when it was clear that Mr. Ovington's confused condition of mind as to his household affairs was the result of his having very little to do with them. The lady of the house took care of all that, arranged for Mrs. Tilton's coming there, and took the management of the funds contributed by the Plymouth Church people for her support. The first portion of her examination was directed toward showing the necessity which existed for making the disbursements on behalf of Mrs. Tilton and her children, arising from the condition of their wardrobe, and so forth, but the necessity was promptly admitted by plaintiff's counsel, and the Court would not permit any details on the subject. The examination was then brought back to the point at which it was broken off on Tuesday. She testified that on July 6, 1874, she took Mrs. Tilton for a drive in the park, and on her return took her to her [Mrs. Ovington's] house. This, she said, she did at Mrs. Tilton's request. She subsequently left Mrs. Tilton at her house in Livingston street. She then went, she said, to Mr. Beecher's house, but Mr. Beecher was not at home. Mrs. Ovington was then asked if Mrs. Tilton returned to her house that evening, and she answered that she returned at 6 o'clock. Mr. Tracy, she said, also called that day, but Mrs. Tilton was not present. Her husband was present, however. Mrs. Ovington further testified that Mr. Tracy made a second call; that Mrs. Tilton returned at 6 o'clock, left, and came back again, accompanied by Judge Morse, who introduced her to Mr. Tracy. The arrangement in pursuance of which Mrs. Tilton appeared before the Plymouth Church Committee was next made the subject of investigation. A consultation on the subject was held, she said, between Mr. Ovington, Judge Morse, Mrs. Tilton, Gen. Tracy, and herself, and she further testified that Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee was entirely voluntary. She also stated that Mrs. Tilton went up to the second-story front room "to hold a prayer" previous to appearing before the committee. Counsel then inquired if Mr. Tracy gave any instructions or made any suggestions concerning Mrs. Tilton's answers before the committee, and the questioning on this point elicited the response that his suggestions were not as to the form of the answers but rather as to the subject matter to be investigated. The examination next turned on an interview between the witness and Mr. Tilton on the morning of July 9, on the back piazza of Mrs. Ovington's house, in which she represented the plaintiff as stating, "Lib is a trump; she spoke well before the committee, and made a favorable impression both for herself and for me, but it is all fiction." This conversation was pursued further, the witness testifying that Mr. Tilton on that occasion made use of the words, "Elizabeth will lie for me; she will tell any number of lies to clear me. She loves me. Even if I were on trial for murder, and she had seen me commit the act, do you think that she, if called upon to testify, would tell the truth and have me convicted?" This conversation lasted, she said, for three hours. She then detailed the circumstances of a ride with Mrs. Tilton to Coney Island on the following day, during which she stated to her the conversation which she had had with her husband, and it was sought to put in evidence what Mrs. Tilton said in reply, but the court ruled it out. The cross-examination then commenced. Mr. Fullerton put his questions with great suavity and politeness, but they were deftly framed and calculated to bring out any bias on the part of the witness. She was taken by counsel through the several stages covered by the direct examination, and minutely questioned on each point. In reference to having called at Mr. Beecher's house, after coming from the drive in the park, she said that she was requested by Mrs. Tilton to call on Mr. Beecher and say that she wished to see some of the brethren. She denied having solicited Mrs. Tilton to come to her house, but admitted that on July 6, when Mrs. Tilton said she might not have a roof to shelter her, she replied that as long as she had a roof she would share it with her. In reference to the three hours' conversation with Mr. Tilton on July 9, she said that Mr. Tilton stated that he was delighted and pleased with what Elizabeth had said to the committee. Counsel asked if she did not understand that the report of the committee anticipated the testimony which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher would give, and she replied that she did. She was then asked if when Mr. Tilton said that Elizabeth would lie for him, he did not in fact say that she would do the same for Mr. Beecher, and she promptly responded in the negative. She further represented him as stating that Mr. Beecher loved Elizabeth better than any woman on earth, and that Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher. When Mrs. Tilton was left in her charge she regarded it, she said, as a temporary separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband. Mrs. Ovington was subsequently questioned as to the number of interviews which Mr. Beecher's lawyers had had with Mrs. Tilton, and she replied that she could not tell, they were so numerous. Mr. Beecher, she said, had had but one interview with her.

At the close of Mrs. Ovington's cross-examination, Mrs. Sarah C. D. Putnam was called. She was an elderly lady, a mother in Israel; of much experience in domestic matters, having been twice married. She was called to testify as to the mental, moral, and spiritual characteristics of Mrs. Tilton, whom she had known from girlhood. She had proceeded as far in her testimony as to assure the court and jury that Mrs. Tilton was a perfect saint, whose only fault was her blind idolatry of her husband, when one of the jurors became sick, and the hearing had to be abruptly adjourned.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Jeffrey, the sick juror, was still so unwell, that after sitting a little less than an hour, the court adjourned till Monday. This hour was occupied by Mrs. Putnam giving her experiences of the Tilton family. First, in answer to Mr. Shearman's questions, she explained that the Tiltons used to greet their friends when they called at the house by kissing them—Mr. Tilton kissing the lady visitors, and Mrs. Tilton the gentlemen; and that this was Mr. Tilton's idea of what was Scriptural and right in the premises. Then as to Mrs. Tilton's intellectual character, the witness had her husband's authority for it, that if that lady had not been incumbered with the cares of a family, she would have made one of the finest of writers. Did the witness think Mrs. Tilton a strong or a weak woman? She thought her a remarkably strong woman—strong in her power of loving and enduring; in fact she had never seen any one who could endure so much. Was there any point of weakness in her character? Yes, she had one weakness—she "had no power of living out her own life in opposition to her husband's wishes." What was her character for truthfulness? She was perfectly truthful in everything, except that she would tell stories to hide her husband's faults. Mrs. Putnam then testified to certain conversations she had had with Tilton in 1856 and 1857, when he expressed the most glowing admiration for Mr. Beecher; and to more conversations with him in 1862 or thereabouts, when he said he had lost his admiration for Mr. Beecher's sermons, and believed that a good play was of more benefit to him. He wanted the witness to go to a theatre, shortly after her first husband's death, as a means of diverting her mind and consoling her: but she answered that she had never been to a theatre in her life. Tilton then told her she was not competent to speak of their effects. Mrs. Putnam then testified to the extreme moodiness and bad humor displayed by Tilton during a visit he and his family made to her house in Southport, Conn., in 1866, and said that he afterward apologized for it. Much of the testimony of this witness was objected to by counsel for the plaintiff, and Judge Neilson speaking of it said, "This evidence is the extreme of what you could ask from an expert," it being mainly in the nature of an estimate of, and judgment on, the moods and spiritual characteristics of Mrs. Tilton. This, however, furnishes excellent material for a skillful cross-examiner, and the disappointment of the crowd of auditors was extreme when the illness of Mr. Jeffrey deprived them of the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Putnam subjected to the adroit manipulations of Mr. Fullerton.

INCIDENTS OF THE RECESS OF THE COURT.

MR. E. J. OVINGTON SAILS FOR EUROPE—THE PROSECUTION SUBPŒNA HIM TO AGAIN APPEAR IN COURT, BUT FINALLY AGREE TO LET HIM LEAVE.

Whether the proceedings of the Beecher-Tilton trial are continued in court, or that the judge postpones the hearing of the case for a few days to allow a juror to recruit his health, there seems to be no end to the surprises and fresh incidents the controversy calls forth. When Judge Neilson adjourned the court on Thursday until to-morrow morning in consequence of the illness of Mr. Jeffrey, one of the jurors, it might be reasonably supposed that even the public would enjoy the brief relaxation as much as those who have been actively engaged in the trial, and were so much in need of a few days rest. Mr. Beecher's counsel felt satisfied they had at least two entire days which might be devoted to the numerous other duties of their profession, as well as to the work of preparing for the continuation of the trial. Mr. Tilton's counsel, however, took them somewhat by surprise by subpœnaing Mr. E. J. Ovington for to-morrow late on Friday night. Mr. Ovington was about to start for Europe yesterday morning, and had just completed his arrangements for leaving when the paper was served on him. He was very much embarrassed to account for this movement on the part of Mr. Tilton's counsel, and by no means enjoyed the prospect of another searching cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton. Early yesterday morning he proceeded to Mr. Shearman's residence to consult with him. The latter went with him to Mr. Morris' office to ascertain the reason for taking this step. Mr. Morris said they had received information of several letters written by Mr. Ovington, which he wanted him to identify, in order to place them in evidence. He said he did not possess the letters, but he had discovered the messengers who carried them, and other circumstances connected with them, which rendered it necessary that he should require to put Mr. Ovington on the stand before leaving the country. Mr. Shearman seemed surprised, and Mr. Ovington said he did not remember any such letters as those to which Mr. Morris referred, and asked to be permitted to take passage for Europe. After some further consultation with Mr. Morris, Mr. Shearman discovered that the letters in question belonged to Mrs. Ovington. Ex-Judge Fullerton was subsequently informed of the facts of the case by Mr. Shearman, and satisfied that Mr. Ovington had no testimony to give in connection with these letters, and with his consent Mr. Ovington was allowed to sail for Europe in accordance with his arrangements.

Mr. William T. Jeffrey, the sick juror, was out again yesterday morning, feeling in better health. There is no doubt that he will be able to attend to his duties promptly on Monday. The excitement about having to proceed with eleven jurors has abated.

ENTERPRISE. (?)

From the Brooklyn Eagle of yesterday.

As before intimated, the interregnum in the proceedings has only stimulated discussion and side reports about the scandal. The *Tribune*, to-day, perpetrates a great feat of enterprise. It publishes in unbroken continuity the part of the "True Story" unexpectedly unearthed by the defense. The same thing was done by the *Eagle* almost one month ago. It reads very well the second time and shows that there are type-setters in New-York who can set up matters in March just as well as type-setters in Brooklyn can set up the same matters in February.

THE "CONSPIRACY BILL" DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the "Social Democratic Working men's Party" was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, to protest against the passage of what is termed the "Conspiracy bill," which imposes upon strikers who endeavor to induce others to leave their work a fine of $100 and imprisonment. Mr. H. A. Le Maire presided, Mr. Vossburg acting as Vice President, and Messrs. McCullough and Berline as Secretaries. After speeches by Messrs. Lyser and Maguire, who denounced the Police Commissioners as the chief instigators of the act, the following resolutions, read in the German and English languages, were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the Social Democratic Working Men's Party earnestly protests against the passage of this infamous and retrograde measure, and characterizes it as legislation in the interests of the moneyed classes, and vitally dangerous to the republican character of American institutions.

Resolved, That we recommend all working men to attend the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, to be held on Thursday, March 11.

The meeting then adjourned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

Collector Arthur has reinstated Col. Addison Ware who was recently removed from an inspectorship. Mr. Grady, a clerk in the auditor's division, and Mr. Duffy, one of the recently discharged night inspectors, have been appointed day inspectors. Twenty assistant weighers have been discharged and seven of them, viz.: Messrs. Richardson, Moore, Church, Hirsch, Peterkin, and Dunker, have been reappointed as storekeepers. The following new men have also been made storekeepers: Messrs. Rohner, Baird, Mayereau, and Emerson. The salaries of four clerks, including Mr. Phillips, the Collector's private Secretary, have been raised to $3,000. In Mr. Phillips' case the increase has been made retroactive to Jan. 1, and yesterday he drew the difference in pay for January and February.

A CONVICT PARDONED.

On the 3d of July, 1873, Simon Donan was sentenced, in the United States Circuit Court, to three years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, with a fine of $1,000, for being interested in an illicit distillery at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Yesterday a full and unconditional pardon for Donan was received by United States Marshal Fiske from President Grant, the pardon reciting that it was granted on the application of "a large number of business men of the City of New-York," none of whose names are given.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MORE ROSEATE VIEWS.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS OF MATTERS IN THE VILLAS—THE INSURGENTS ALWAYS BEATEN AND NEVER ANNIHILATED—RETURN OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

The official *Gazette*, two days ago, contained the following article, which I translate at length as it emanates from the chief of the staff, and may, therefore, be considered as the official report of the situation of affairs in the territory of the Cinco Villas. Stress is laid upon the slight success the insurgents have thus far obtained, and his admitting that they could have done more, and the positions which Maximo Gomez keeps up near the Trocha is referred to as if the insurgents were fearful of having their retreat cut off.

"The insurgent chieftains, Maximo Gomez and Sanguili, after flying before the pursuit of the columns under Brigadiers Valera and Esponda in the district of Sancti Spiritus, endeavored to penetrate into the Western Villas with 500 infantry and 700 cavalry, for the purpose of reducing the plantations of these districts to ashes. The columns of the army overtook and defeated Maximo Gomez several times on his westward march, that under Col. Fortun being the first. On the same day the insurgents, closely pursued by the column under Col. Cubas, and on the next day being followed by that under Col. Bonilla, had to turn back in flight toward the Trocha, where they are now attacked by the columns under Brigadier Valera and Col. Vergel. The former having succeeded in driving them back from Las Chambas, where they were repulsed by the local contra-guerrilla and a small detachment of the Army, Maximo Gomez contented himself with burning several small thatched houses which could not be defended. But a small force of about 300 mounted men, headed by the insurgent leader, Gonzalez, succeeded in penetrating into the Western Villas, after defeating a small column of the Army on account of lack of cavalry to support it. The situation here was for a while jeopardized, because without regular cavalry and with the small force of infantry there was, it was difficult to prevent the raiding of Gonzalez's force, which had no other intent than to burn the plantations of the district.

Foreseeing this, orders had been given to increase the cavalry forces in that district by causing all available cavalry of the Pizarro Regiment to come up from Sancti Spiritus, and by landing at Remedios a squadron of the Cortes Regiment, from Puerto Principe. At the same time the Government sent on from Havana what forces could be organized from the Guardia Civil and the other corps mentioned. By the adoption of these measures and the reinforcement of the District of Cienfuegos with the Alba de Tormes Battalion from the Eastern Department, the landing at Sagua of the Patria Battalion from the Central Department, and the mobilization of the volunteers of Colon, Guamutas, and Sagua to cover these districts, the realization of Gonzalez's designs was frustrated, and he himself was driven from the Western Villas.

On the following morning the insurgents were again attacked on the "Pedroso" estate by the Guamutas squadron and the Lajas guerrilla, commanded by Col. Herrero, and although these were repulsed by the superior numbers of the insurgents, they caused them heavy losses. A few hours afterward Brig. Armiñan with the Patria Battalion, which had left Sagua that morning with forty cavalry, again attacked the insurgents on the same estate, "Pedroso," and defeated them completely, forcing them to a precipitate retreat, after leaving on the field forty-five men killed, and carrying off with difficulty to the "Gonzalez" coffee estate more than thirty-six wounded, among whom was the insurgent leader Rivas. Columns of cavalry and infantry were then conveniently located to protect the plantations within the Cienfuegos district, and prevent the insurgents from descending upon those of Santa Clara; and, at the same time that troops were placed upon the railroad to protect the line and the plantations adjacent, orders were given for Col. Bonilla, with his command, and the column under Lieut. Col. Fernandez, to make an attack upon the Gonzalez coffee estate, and drive forth the insurgents. This was done, and Col. Bonilla encountered them on the 20th inst. near Barajagua, causing them considerable losses, and obliging them to retreat precipitately, the enemy preventing their being overtaken again, by burning several cattle farms. From this moment the chief Gonzalez understood that he could not sustain himself within the Western Villas, and after having his attempts upon the garrisons at Cainrito and Provincial defeated, he retreated toward the district of Sancti Spiritus, but yesterday (24th) was overtaken by the Baza Battalion at Casa de Tejas, and after an action and two hours of firing was beaten and dispersed. He is still pursued by the battalion mentioned. Therefore, the Western Villas may be considered as secure, and the insurgents in their rapid excursion have succeeded only in destroying three or four (?) plantations, in burning several canefields, and in destroying several undefended villages; while the forces of the Army with the assistance of the inhabitants of those districts, who are daily showing themselves more favorably disposed to the Government and opposed to the rebels for their unworthy conduct, have frustrated the wicked intentions of the insurgents. The towns of Remedios, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus have been protected by the forces which garrison them.

The necessary orders have been given to overtake and defeat the insurgent forces commanded by Maximo Gomez who do not leave the district of Sancti Spiritus and the vicinity of the military line from Incaro to Moron, and have thus far succeeded in avoiding encounters with the Spanish troops in their pursuit.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1875."

The obvious reason why the Spanish troops do not engage the insurgent forces under Maximo Gomez is that these comprise the bulk of the invading insurgent army, and the Spanish troops entertain toward them feelings of profound respect, and, although always in pursuit, never succeed in overtaking them so as to come to close quarters. As a complement to this intelligence concerning the present situation in the Villas, the news is published that the insurgent cavalry force which invaded the Western Villas under Gonzalez, after being beaten on the 25th by the Baza Battalion, was on its way toward Quemado Grande, in the district of Sancti Spiritus. But at the action at Barajagua with the column under Col. Bonilla, Gonzalez was wounded, and, with other wounded of his band, was concealed in the mountains near by, while the command of the insurgents had been taken by Miguel Rodriguez; therefore, the Western Villas are now completely free from invasion.

RETURN OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The Captain General returned to Havana last Sunday afternoon. It was generally supposed that Concha would not resume the command, but leave at once for Spain, without awaiting the arrival of Valmaseda, and a telegram to that effect was published; but it is also said that this telegram contained the proviso, omitted in publication, that he would do so if not compelled to leave the command to Gen. Riquelme, and rather than gratify this officer, whom he lately had occasion to "residence" or banish from Havana, Concha prefers to remain until Valmaseda relieves him. Just previous to his return from the war the Captain General sent a telegraphic communication to Gen. Figueroa for publication, referring to the difficulty of collecting the two and half per cent. tax, annual, on capital, and dictating new orders on the subject, which are quite severe on the principal tax-payers. Up to the 23d instant the amount of something near three and a quarter millions has been paid into the Treasury on account of receipts from this two and a half per cent. tax.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimee, of the French Opera Bouffe, a great Havana favorite, had her benefit at the Tacon Theatre, last Thursday night. The receipts of the house were nearly $5,000, while Aimee herself recieved a cart-load of presents.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,).....25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

In our classification of the new Senate, the other day, we reckoned Messrs. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, CAMERON, of Wisconsin, and HAMILTON, of Texas, as Independents. The first two showed their intention to be recognized as Republicans by attending yesterday's caucus, and it is announced that the last-named will once more return to the fold by attending the caucus meeting to-morrow. With these three additions the Republican Senators will number forty-four, leaving Mr. BOOTH, of California, the only Senator unattached to either party. Including ANDREW JOHNSON, who did not attend their party caucus, the Democratic Senators number twenty-eight.

According to our Washington correspondent, the only resolution agreed to at the caucus meeting related to the disposal of the case of PINCHBACK. The majority of those present were in favor of taking up and voting upon Mr. MORTON's resolution in executive session to-morrow. The propriety of admitting PINCHBACK was not under discussion, only the advisability of at once disposing of his case. The defeat of PINCHBACK is at least quite as probable as his admission, though his friends have secured immediate action upon his claims. According to the Associated Press dispatch, it was also agreed to take up the question of recognizing KELLOGG as Governor of Louisiana immediately after the Pinchback resolution has been disposed of. The news of our correspondent is, however, more likely to be correct, namely, that no definite action was taken on that subject.

It appears that we had 41 hours of snowfall, and a total depth of 8¾ inches of snow during last week. The range of the thermometer was 31°. The generally execrable weather which marked the week has left its impress on the mortality record. The deaths reached the total of 657, being an increase of 52 over the preceding week, and equal to an annual rate of about 33 per 1,000. The number of deaths from diphtheria increased in about the same ratio as the general mortality of the week. Against 49 for the week ending Feb. 27, there were 55 deaths from diphtheria during the week ending yesterday at noon. As was the case for the week preceding, the deaths from diphtheria during last week have a tendency to run in couples. For example, there were two deaths at No. 70 Henry street, two at No. 173 Monroe street, and two at No. 203 East Thirty-third street. In the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue, there were two deaths, and one at another public institution—the Sheltering Arms, in the upper part of Tenth avenue.

In another column will be found some details in regard to the increased efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The fact that there has been a marked improvement of late cannot have escaped the attention of any one, and the persistency with which the bureau has contended against the very discouraging circumstances of the present Winter has been a theme of general commendation. It will be observed that, in co-operation with the Department of Charities, a very sensible move has been made in the direction of utilizing the labor of paupers and criminals on the island by employing it for the unloading of scows. An arrangement has also been made by which the street car companies pay a portion of the cost of removing the snow from the avenues through which their cars run. Should the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau be sustained and developed as it has recently been, the Board of Aldermen will find it very hard to manufacture public sentiment in favor of transferring its powers to one of their own committees.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill has, as yet, occasioned no serious disturbance, but accounts of more or less ludicrous collisions resulting from the attempted enforcement of the new act arrive from the South daily. The keepers of bar-rooms are adopting every kind of device to evade the law. Many of them in Virginia have posted in their saloons the announcement that hereafter they will charge $5 for a drink, but will make a liberal discount to friends. Of course, only white men are allowed the discount, and the negroes, knowing they will be charged the price advertised, do not enter the saloons. It is worthy of remark that colored barbers refuse positively to wait on men of their own race. In Richmond several fights have resulted from this refusal. Throughout Virginia the feeling against the enforcement of the law is particularly strong. Yesterday in the State Legislature a bill was introduced providing for the punishment of all persons who create disturbances in hotels or theatres by noisy demands for accommodation, after the proprietor or his agent has refused to entertain them. The bill will be passed for the purpose of evading the Civil Rights law. Other Southern States are preparing to make similar enactments.

THE CITY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of 1875, like most of its predecessors during the last twenty years, seems to exist mainly for the purpose of making laws for the City of New-York. Paying half the taxes, and containing one-fourth of all the population of the State, the City has an undoubted claim to a large share of legislative attention. But unfortunately, laws dictated by considerations of public interest are the exception, and laws designed to assist professional politicians in dividing the spoils of our local Government are the rule at Albany. Two influences are at work in the Legislature which tend, so far as the tax-payers are concerned, to the same result. The one is the greed of place, patronage and plunder of both leaders and subordinates in the Tammany Hall organization, and the other is to be found in the far-reaching political schemes of some of the Manhattan Club magnates in regard to the influence to be exerted through the possession of offices in this City upon the New-York delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1876.

One of these days, we may be able to elucidate the latter phase of the plot. Meanwhile, the important thing for the people of this City to remember, is that whether with the remoter view of packing a Democratic convention, or with the more immediate purpose of satisfying a gang of disreputable politicians who have been long debarred from the public crib, there is a steadfast purpose on the part of our Democratic rulers to plunder the City. The methods adopted will certainly be less gross and vulgar than those of TWEED. The machinery is not ready, even if there was the requisite amount of public apathy, to secure the wholesale manufacture of bogus claims, and the open confiscation of public revenues. But there are millions of fraudulent bills whose chance of recognition is staked upon the prospect of securing a more ductile Controller, and some of which are already being worked through the Assembly under cover of legislation designed to supply their lack of valid authority. These methods of undermining the public treasury have at least the merit of carrying with them a responsibility which can be brought home to somebody. The Democratic majority in the Assembly have not much character to lose, but we have a Republican majority in the Senate who cannot afford to brave public opinion in such matters. There is, moreover, a State Executive very unlikely to become a party to any gross piece of jobbery, and very certain to be politically ruined if he does.

A less palpable and therefore more potent form of danger to the pockets of this community is to be found in the determination of our local Government to rush once more into great schemes of what are called "public improvements." Some of these are of a perfectly defensible character; others, among which are the projected up-town boulevard operations, are simply a fraud upon the City at large for the benefit of a needy ring of real-estate speculators. But whether defensible or not, all these "improvements" will be tainted with the same vice of furnishing the occasion for political bargain and sale. The interests of the party will be considered first; the interests of the public can take their chance. No sooner had the new Commissioner of Public Works been appointed than Tammany Hall selected a committee to dictate to him who should be selected for the places within his gift. Numerous as the positions are in that department, Messrs. KELLY and MORRISSEY will probably have fifty applicants for every place there is to give away. We have seen the class of men that Tammany thinks good enough for the Board of Aldermen. It is hardly necessary to describe the kind of men that will be considered good enough for clerks, inspectors and foremen in the Department of Public Works.

The departments next in order for the extent of their available patronage—the Docks and Parks—will be subjected to precisely the same kind of manipulation. The heads of these departments must take their cue from the Mayor and Tammany Hall or things will be made very uncomfortable for them. And it will not be enough for KELLY, WICKHAM & Co. to command the vast number of permanent positions in these departments. Every Democratic Alderman and prominent ward politician thinks he has a right to give away places to a few laboring men. To give the departments the power of directly employing their own labor, every means will be taken to secure the abrogation of the contract system. The Legislature has already been asked to allow work to the value of $10,000 to be done without the formality of public letting, and a further attempt has been made to enable a simple majority of the Board of Aldermen to allow improvements to be done under the wasteful method of "day's work." Add to these the further proposal to invest the Mayor and Board of Aldermen with the authority to authorize unlimited issues of bonds, and to make the yearly apportionment of Municipal expenditures, and it will be seen that if the City of New-York is not egregiously plundered in the immediate future it will not be the fault of the gang of hungry politicians, who are laying their plans so as to get uncontrolled power over all departments of local administration.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

By the time Mr. DALY'S play, "The Big Bonanza," reaches San Francisco, the people of that lively city will be better able than ever to appreciate its ups and downs, and its strange mutations of fortune, as shown on the mimic stage. The collapse in mining stocks is unmistakable. The bonanza excitement culminated about the beginning of the year. On the 4th of January, the three leading mines in the region of the bonanza sold as follows: California at $780 per share, Consolidated Virginia at $715, and Ophir at $315. From these dizzy altitudes, which had been reached by rapid flights, the stocks fell slowly until Feb. 25, when they sold as follows: California at $53, Consolidated Virginia at $430, and Ophir at $75. There is a world of trouble hidden behind these dry figures. Men who were reveling in wealth with California at $780 are beggars when it touches $53. There is a strong probability that many did not wait for the stock to fall upon them; they were sold out before it touched bottom. We cannot tell whether any of these stocks *have* touched bottom; but it does seem as if a property which commanded such a wide range of prices in a few weeks as that represented in this stock list, ought to have its lower limit somewhere in the region of the small figures above quoted, unless the bottom of things is to drop out altogether. A tumble like this is so like a catastrophe that it would not seem worth while for the hapless owners to bother about the nominal prices at the foot of the precipice. Men who bought in when things were at their highest, and held on with borrowed money, are as poor as that speculator who declared that if steam-boats were selling at a dollar and a half apiece he could not buy a belaying-pin.

Of course, there are some shrewd people who sold early, and thereafter kept their hands out of the business. The newspapers talk of one self-distrustful man who, having "made his pile," put his profits into hard cash, and actually fled from the country, in mortal terror, lest he should be tempted to go into the whirlpool again and lose what he had gained. When this wise person, slow voyaging up the Nile, reads under the African sun the story of the misfortunes of his neighbors, he will hug himself because he knew himself so well and got safely away with the spoils of fortune. Others there were, probably, who did not feel obliged to run from the gambling board, but stood and looked at the wreck of other men's fortunes with the calm fortitude of a Christian who holds nothing less fleeting in value than golden double-eagles and Government bonds. But the mass of buyers bought bonanza stocks "on a margin"—that is to say, they borrowed money on the stocks which nominally stood in their names. When the fall began they borrowed more to keep their "margin" good. Still the decline kept on, and they were sold out at ruinous figures. Their fancied wealth disappeared like a castle of mist before the sun. The very small operators—servants and humble men who had made a few thousands from a few hundreds—were not so likely to be included in the crash. They were less able to borrow and more likely to sell early. Unless they were smitten of some wild folly, they were out of the way when the collapse came. But the heavier gamblers—the men of small means, great expectations, and lucky beginnings—came to swift destruction. To these, life just now seems very empty; their enterprises of pith and moment are arrested; their plate, jewelry, houses, equipages, fine clothing, and good cheer have vanished like a dream. Yesterday, they were rolling in imaginary wealth; to-day, they are, to use a local phrase, "sparring for a square meal." Their riches have exhaled; at a touch of the magician's wand their certificates of value, founded on the precious deposits of the firm-set earth, turn into worthless scraps. The palace is left unbuilt.

"The window in Aladdin's tower unfinished must remain."

After the first wild rush for gold in California was over, people thought the eccentric inhabitants of that State would settle down to what are called "regular" pursuits. So they did; but many of them made a regular occupation of gambling in stocks. The same spirit that in 1852 depopulated a mining camp in a single night, and sent its lodgers flying over the country in search of a reported "rich strike," animates to this day the shoemaker who drops his lap-stone, or the merchant who quits his counter, for the stock market. Rich finds are reported in mines worked by vast and complicated machinery, nowadays, just as in earlier times, they were spread abroad on the wings of rumor from Gold Bluff, Murderer's Bar, and Barbacoas. The times have not much changed; the men have only changed in appearance. The poor fellows who left their weary bones in the gold-accursed gulches and cañons of earlier California are replaced by those who spend their lives in similar pursuits. The man of California has an elastic temperament. He has been up and down so often that he takes the freaks of fortune as a matter of course. If, resolving to squeeze his orange no more, he "doth his quietus make," he utters no lamentation, but having eaten a good dinner—for which he does not pay—he blows himself out of the world at the pistol's mouth with as much heathen philosophy as if he were a new SOCRATES drinking his hemlock. But the darker part of the picture never meets the public eye. We hear of widows' savings and orphans' patrimony swallowed up in the vortex. This must happen in any great gambling excitement. It is especially frequent in one which, like the bonanza fever, reaches all classes of society. Theirs is a case of real distress. It would be worse in a country less generous than that where they live. But, as the beautiful bubble vanishes, leaving a few shining fragments and a great waste of disappointment, we must wonder what new game of fortune will next engage the attention of the people who, though often wounded, continually say, "I will seek it yet again."

A CENTRAL AFRICAN LAKE.

To those who have read the pathetic and impressive journals of LIVINGSTONE in his solitary wanderings in Africa, it will be of interest to know that an adventurous traveler is now attempting alone to complete what LIVINGSTONE failed to accomplish. It will be remembered that the body of water which most attracted the attention of the great traveler, and about which many of his lonely journeys centred, is that remarkable "lacustrine lake" lying in Central Africa, between 3° and 9° south latitude, called Lake Tanganyika. This lake is some three hundred miles long, but exceedingly narrow, varying from ten to fifty miles in breadth, and is often rather like a succession of great marshes than a lake. It receives the drainage of all this portion of Central Africa, and, so far as LIVINGSTONE explored it, all the rivers near it ran into it. It was on this lake, at Ujiji, that STANLEY met the long-lost explorer, and LIVINGSTONE took the American on a pleasure trip toward its unexplored portions—the northern end—in the direction of the Albert N'yanza. This body of water is remarkable as having two currents, at different seasons, setting in opposite directions, a phenomenon, as LIVINGSTONE believes, resulting from different degrees of evaporation over so large a surface. Its water is singularly fresh, a fact, as the English explorer supposed, owing to the character of the soil and rocks which are disintegrated in the waters. The true explanation, however, was different, and very important in its bearings on the correct geographical theory of the formation of Central Africa.

It is one of the sad features of the journey of this most devoted and humane explorer that his determined pertinacity was one of the causes of his failure. Had he quietly gone home with Mr. STANLEY, and recruited in Europe his shattered health, worn out by that poisonous climate, and by his long deprivation of nourishing food, he might have returned and finished his explorations in a manner profitable to science and mankind. As it was, he turned away from the only glimpse offered to him in those weary years of a friendly face in one of his own race, and continued his journeyings alone, weakened in mind and in body. His head was full of some fanciful theories about "four fountains," which should be the sources at once of the Nile and the Congo, and rivers flowing to the Atlantic and to the north. His reckonings became wrong. He overlooked the palpable facts before his eyes, that the streams to the north and east of this lacustrine lake ran into it, and that it, therefore, could not, by any possibility, be the source of the Nile. Still more singularly, though the question of the outlet of this lake was one of the highest importance geographically, and he could have settled it with the greatest ease, the "lonely much-suffering man" was so dazed with fever, and agonized by the unnumbered sufferings of the slaves he saw around him, that he went away for his four fountains, and left this great fact unsettled. Yet his journal shows that he heard of an outlet near the "River Logunba," on the west shore, and the map of his travels gives another as possible at the River Mokungo.

A bold English explorer following his footsteps, Lieut. CAMERON, succeeded in February of last year in accomplishing what he had overlooked. This new explorer then discovered the outlet in a sluggish stream on the west shore, about twenty-five miles south of what are known as the Kasenge Islands—a river called the Lukuga. Not content with this, CAMERON has plunged into the wilderness to the west, and discovered that this outlet is connected with the great river, running west and north, called Webb's River, or Lualaba. This grand river has been the mystery of geography, but CAMERON, in May last, believed he had identified it with the Congo, thus showing, if his theory be correct, that Lake Tanganyika is the watershed of Central Africa, and that the sources of the Nile must be to the north and northeast of this lake. Lieut. CAMERON is the fourth great explorer who has visited this Central African lake. BURTON and SPEKE reached it in 1858, and LIVINGSTONE was there in 1867-69-71. He has been able to fix its exact height above the sea, (2,710 feet,) and the precise position of its principal town, Ujiji, (30° 4′ 30″ east and 4° 58′ 3″ south.)

It is not among the improbable events that Lieut. CAMERON may succeed in sailing down the unknown river, and coming out on the west coast, a journey which would be the most remarkable yet accomplished in Africa. There still remains the interesting question of the connection of Lake Tanganyika with the Albert N'yanza. Here is a fresh field for some bold explorer.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The time that has been devoted to a discussion of the question whether German should be taught in the public schools might with as much advantage have been given to subjects that are of real practical moment. Among these, drawing is by no means the least important. The old idea that drawing should be regarded as an accomplishment is a mistake. In a time when industries of all kinds are general, and when competition is sharp, it is a necessity. The branches of manufacture where success depends upon design, or upon the skill of a draughtsman, are very numerous. In all these a man who cannot draw, or who has no artistic taste more or less educated, can never hope to attain the highest place in his trade, and consequently he cannot expect to receive the best wages. Thus, for the sake of a deficiency which ought to have been made good in his boyhood, he is forced to occupy an inferior place in his business for the remainder of his life. Drawing can rarely be acquired in adult age. The rudiments, at any rate, should be taught in youth.

Mr. RUSKIN has said that all art is either infection or education. Although the word "infection" may be open to criticism, there is much truth in the general nature of the observation. There have been great painters and sculptors who belonged to the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic nations, but, as a rule, the people of these allied races have shown greater aptitude for science, and art has been left to be excelled in chiefly by nations of Latin affinities. In those branches of it which, although esteemed inferior, are of the most practical value, this has been made very clear. The International Exhibition of 1851 showed that the essentially manufacturing and commercial nations were then far behind others in design. It was the one weak point of British manufactures, and it existed wherever art became an essential element in the perfection of any object, from textile fabrics, glass, or metal-ware, down to the commonest wall-paper. England set to work at once to remedy the fault, and there are now nearly three hundred thousand students in the schools of design which have been established in that country since the lesson taught by the first exhibition. If there had existed a sound public-school system for fifty years before, and due attention had been given to the study of drawing, and to the artistic training of the minds of the children, it is not likely that such a defect would have been observed, or it certainly would have been less marked.

In this country the same necessity exists. It is of no use concealing the fact that very much of the finer artistic work produced here in manufactured goods has been done by foreigners. Even in architecture we can boast of very little that is really good, while we have very much that is execrably bad. The truth is that the public taste needs educating and training, and for all practical purposes the place where that must be begun is assuredly the public schools. A curious exemplification of this state of opinion upon the subject occurred lately in Detroit. There a committee of the Board of Education was appointed to consider the expediency of teaching drawing in the schools of that city. That committee sent in two reports. The majority recommended that drawing should be discontinued by all schools below the high schools, while the other advocated its introduction into all classes, including the primary classes. The minority consisted of but one person, Mr. J. T. LIGGETT. But when the subject was brought before the full board, the minority report was adopted by a majority of 15 to 5, and Detroit consequently continues to educate its youth in drawing.

We should like to see a similar resolution come to in all parts of the United States wherever it can be acted upon. Most of the children in our schools are destined to follow some occupation where it would be useful, and many of them, perhaps the majority, at any rate of the boys, may be called upon to do work where, to attain the highest efficiency, it is essential. In this way it appears as an aid to the industrial progress of the nation, being a means which will enable us to rival foreign manufacturers, in design as well as in mechanical skill. But even where it is not put thus to a practical use, it tends to train the mind to a better appreciation of art. It promotes that higher culture which refuses to sanction anything that is not good in the widest sense of the word. And if it can accomplish that, its power as an agent in improving the moral tone of a nation will not be denied.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

As with individuals, so with countries. After adversity comes prosperity. Few countries have experienced the former in a form more bitter and galling than the country we now know under the name of Belgium. Nowhere has soil been so drenched with blood. Nowhere has religious rancor been exhibited with more relentless cruelty. It was once called "the cock-pit of Europe." The lot of the Low Countries in the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth centuries was simply deplorable. They were the bone of contention at which the huge and hungry dogs of war were forever gnawing. Happy days came under the beneficent rule of that large-souled woman, MARIA THERESA, and those were lucky Belgians who lived from 1748 to her death in 1780. Her son JOSEPH pursued a well-meant but injudicious policy, which had the effect of infusing into the minds of a large proportion of the people a permanent repugnance to the rule of the House of Hapsburg. In 1794 the Belgian provinces once more changed hands. They were conquered by PICHEGRU, and soon found themselves part of the French Republic, but a few years later the chances of war placed NAPOLEON at Elba, and Belgium at the disposal of the Allied Powers.

What shall we do with it? was the question these latter asked themselves, and, indeed, the satisfactory disposal of "the cockpit" was no easy task. Austria had the strongest claim, inasmuch as France had wrested it from her, but Austria had found these outlying provinces of hers far too troublesome to wish them back again. She could consequently well afford the luxury of being magnanimous about them, and we know there is nothing nicer than making a splendid sacrifice which costs us little. It was not, then, from any peculiar respect for King WILLIAM of Holland that it presently became regarded as a political axiom by the courts of Europe "that Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, should receive an increase of territory." Here, once more, Belgium was to be used as a convenience, a hedge, for the rest of Europe, and again she was involved in trouble The plan was plausible enough, but somehow it did not answer. The provinces contiguous to France had no qualities in common with the Dutch, whom they ridiculed and despised, while the latter, for their part, returned these sentiments. A variety of grievances paved the way for the rise of the Anti-Dutch Party, and in 1830 that revolution broke out which ended in King LEOPOLD being put on the throne of the revolting provinces.

Lord PALMERSTON was mainly responsible for the creation of modern Belgium and the choice of a King. The success has been due to the luck of hour and man coming together. Happily the theory of HORACE and Mr. GALTON, as to the transmission of hereditary qualities, seems to have held good in the case of the royal house of Belgium. LEOPOLD II. has, throughout his career, displayed the moderation and good sense which placed his father on a throne, kept him there through troublous times, and enabled him to leave it, with a magnificent private property, to his son. The King's conduct in respect of his daughter's marriage a few weeks ago was highly significant of his fitness to be his father's successor. Although there can be no people more devoted to their dynasty than the Belgians, and there is not a doubt that a dowry and an annual grant would have been enthusiastically voted by the Legislature, the King would ask for nothing. When the late King of the Belgians was making arrangements for the marriage of his son, the present monarch, with an Austrian Archduchess, it was suggested that an old national Netherlands custom should be observed by the names of the royal couple being proclaimed beforehand for two successive Sundays from the front of the Hotel de Ville by the Burgomaster of the city, a flourish of trumpets first sounding to call the attention of all good citizens. King LEOPOLD consented, but to avoid all appearance of inequality before the law, he would only do so on condition that the Burgomaster should shout out, with his son's and the future Queen's, the names of all other couples whose matrimonial arrangements were fixed for the same day; and this was done accordingly. The present King decided to dispense with even this long-honored formality in the present case, and strictly followed the ordinary Belgian civil law, by having the names of his daughter and her bridegroom posted on the gate at the Hotel de Ville, in the middle of the usual list.

There were about sixty couples inscribed in this list; and directly after the names of "FLORIAN ABS, butler, and AGNES SCHIFFER, cook," appears the official entry, as No. 25 in the list, of the coming marriage of "S. A. R. Prince FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-RAPHAEL de COBOURG and GOTHA" with "S. A. R. Madame la Princess, [this being the only distinction of title preserved,] LOUISE-MARIE-AMELIE, domiciliée à Bruxelles." Of course, this notice did not interfere with the publication of the usual religious banns, which took place simultaneously at the Chapel Royal of St. Jacques; for in Belgium the invariable custom is to use both forms, thus respecting Church principle as well as obeying the Civil Marriage law.

If Kings had always shown such common sense as this, what a different story the pages of history would tell.

WASTE OF FOREST TREES.

It is more and more clearly seen by the farmers of the central West, and by the pioneers of the far West and the North-western States, that the lack of trees is a great want and a great damage to the country, and that the wasteful consumption of them, where they exist, is full of future loss to those communities. Minnesota has felt this danger in a peculiar degree. A Superintendent of Tree-planting on one of the great railroads of that State, Mr. HODGES, in a recent address to the State Agricultural Society, gives the following spirited sketch of the future effects of tree consumption:

"Twenty-five years hence, with a million or more of population, our pineries exhausted, the Big Woods pretty well thinned out, the Mississippi drying up, St. Paul and Minneapolis three or four hundred miles above the head of steam-boat navigation, mercury forty degrees below zero, and the wind blowing a hurricane, is not the idle reverie of a dreamer. Destroying one hundred and fifty thousand acres of forest annually, and planting to supply this loss—how much? Can this society answer? Can the State of Minnesota? If you can, the answers are in order now, for even now the grasshopper has become a burden, and the mourners go about the street. The frontier settlers of our treeless regions are twisting up prairie grass for fuel, burning prairie sods, and grubbing out old stumps and roots, doing their best to extract sufficient warmth therefrom to prevent their wives and little ones from freezing—alas! not always succeeding. The honest farmers, with loads of our great staple on their way to the nearest market, overtaken with the pitiless storm and frozen to death, without a tree, or bush, or shrub in sight; our public highways and railroads blockaded, travel suspended, the mails stopped, commercial and other great interests embarrassed; BILL KING elected to Congress, and the Governor of this great State too busy in scheming to get into the United States Senate to make even the slightest mention of this great question in his annual Message to the Legislature."

We will not stop to inquire how far the election of Mr. WILLIAM KING is connected with the destruction of trees; but of this we may be sure: that this fertile State is not only deficient in trees, but has carelessly wasted what Providence has supplied to her. Minnesota is not by any means the most deficient of the Western or North-western States in this vegetation. She is better off than Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, or Dakota; yet it is estimated that one-third of her best agricultural lands are rendered unfit for settlement or cultivation through want of forests. The annual consumption of wood by families throughout the State is estimated at 1,140,000 cords; that for locomotives and similar uses, at 220,000 cords; and for bridges and railroads, 50,000; or a total of 1,710,000 cords. Estimating the timbered lands to yield an average of 23 cords per acre, this would make 75,000 acres stripped annually for households and railroads alone. Besides this, must be reckoned the consumption for building and fencing purposes, which will probably amount to as much more, or a destruction of the forests on 150,000 acres each year in that State alone.

What is done to balance this tremendous destruction of timber? The railroads appreciate the importance of tree-planting, both in protecting their tracks from snow and in adding to the value of their farm-lands. The St. Paul and Pacific, First Division, have planted out four million young forest trees on 147 acres. This, of course, is but a small compensation for the frightful waste of forests, but it shows that the people have begun to see the danger and to intelligently provide against it.

The experienced Superintendent of Tree-planting, whom we have quoted above, asserts confidently that the farmer on the bleakest portion of the treeless regions can, "with less ready money than it would cost to buy a breaking-plow, surround his stock-yard and buildings with a wind-break within five years" which will effectually protect him. He lays it down as an axiom that a crop of trees can be grown as surely and, in proportion to its value, with far less expense than a crop of corn, and that ten acres properly planted to timber, will in five years supply plenty of fuel for a family's use and fencing for a large farm. Mr. HODGES maintains, besides, that the net profits on a quarter section of prairie planted with forest trees will within ten years exceed the profits from ten times as much ground set out with wheat. On one farm a black walnut tree is mentioned, which has grown in nine years, from seed, twenty feet high, with five inches of diameter. White pine is spoken of twenty feet high and six to eight inches in diameter, transplanted from the forest eight years ago, when only a few inches high. A balsam fir in ten years has grown twenty-two feet, and covers fifty feet with its branches. Equally remarkable facts are given in regard to other trees, showing that in that fertile soil timber may be grown in a few years sufficient for fuel or for mechanical uses. With such facts before our farmers they cannot be too diligent, both for their own interests and for the benefit of the country, in planting out shade and forest trees. The effect of forests alone upon the climate, in checking the great floods of our rivers, and in moderating cold, is something which should be considered by all intelligent agriculturists. The general planting of trees in the West would do more to avert some of the dangers from droughts and grasshoppers than any other one practical measure.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Few words have a more curious derivation than "academy." According to classic legend, it is derived from what the modern, and very likely the ancient, real estate agent would have described as the "eligible villa residence and charming grounds" of Academus, or Ekademus, in the suburbs of Athens, and, after falling into neglect, and remaining in a highly chill-and-feverish condition for many years, was at length, in the time of CIMON—510-449 B. C.—drained, planted with alleys, and subsequently became the promenade of the Platonics, just as the Lyceum, situated to the south-east of the town, did of the Peripatetics. From that period there arose a crop of academies all over the world. In France the forerunner in this direction is generally considered to have been MERSENNE.

MARIN MERSENNE, one of the most illustrious scientists of the many whom France has produced, was born of peasant parents in 1588, and educated at Mans, by priests, the only channel through which, then and long after, genius in humble life had a chance of emerging to light. When he left Mans he went to the Jesuit College of La Flèche, where he found a fellow-student in the celebrated RENE DESCARTES, with whom he formed a devoted friendship terminated only by death. After passing six years in the College of St. Francis-de-Paule, at Nevers, he returned to Paris in 1620, and established himself at the Convent of the Annunciation. It has been thought by some that the conferences of men of science which took place in his apartments first suggested the establishment of a Philosophical Academy in France, but what is known now as the French Academy is directly traceable to the meetings of men of letters at the house of M. COURART, a devoted *litterateur*, who filled for forty years the office of its First Secretary, and drew up the letters patent for its foundation. RICHELIEU deserves the gratitude of France for the countenance and encouragement which he gave to the Academy. Without his aid it would not have come into existence in 1635. It is much to be doubted, however, whether, while admitting fully his genuine love of literature, selfish motives did not exert a preponderating influence over his conduct in the matter, inasmuch as it furnished him with an excellent excuse for taking the shining lights of literature under his protecting wing, and obtaining thereby large security that they would say all to the glorification of RICHELIEU. He was fortunate in having such a successor as LOUIS XIV. to carry out, from precisely the same selfish considerations, a similar policy. Under that monarch and his great minister, COLBERT, every possible encouragement was given to the Academy. It was they who first established the system of literary pensions, and in 1663 no fewer than thirty-four authors were on the list.

The Academy was originally founded specially with the view of establishing accuracy in language. This end has been persistently kept in view, and has probably had a considerable bearing upon the importance attached outside, as well as inside, France, to the study of the French language. The Academy still keeps to forty as the number of its members, a limit which naturally conduces to greatly enhance the honor of admission, but the fact of its having thrown open its doors to DUMAS the younger, while novelists of the greatest reputation have held no place in it, cannot fail to lower the honor in the eyes of the discriminating. M. DUMAS' claim to fame rests upon three or four works of fiction of precisely that kind which FREDERICK ROBERTSON alludes to as the mental poison of modern days, and some plays chiefly founded on such works, appear to be the grounds of M. DUMAS' being adjudged worthy of a chair which the greatest and worthiest of French authors have deemed it an honor to hold, and which has been denied to many of them.

We cannot but think that the *Académie Francaise* has made a step down the ladder of fame in thus delighting to honor the author of *La Dame aux Camellias*. There will seem to most sober-minded persons something, to say the least, singularly incongruous in M. DUMAS' forming one of that body whose business it is to award an annual prize to the author of the work which has been judged the most useful for the improvement of the public morals.

THE SPENCER MEMORIAL DENOUNCED AS A FORGERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—The recent memorial presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Spencer was printed in the *Advertiser* this morning and denounced for its statements. In the State Senate, Mr. Harris, a white Republican, rose to a question of privilege and denounced the memorial, saying he never signed it, and had never seen it until this morning. He said he voted for nearly all the laws which the memorial denounces, and concluded by stating that his name was forged. Mr. Royal, a colored Senator, said J. B. Bingham brought a paper to him, and asked for his signature. He did not read it, but understood the paper to be a petition to make Arthur Bingham Postmaster of Montgomery. He said he never would have signed the memorial knowingly. Another negro Senator said he thought he was signing a protest against the appointment of Gov. Parsons to a United States Judgeship. Several other Republican Senators repudiated all knowledge of it, and one of them, a negro, said he had voted for the bills which the memorial complains of. The Senate appointed a committee to find out who were the guilty parties in practicing this fraud upon the country.

THE BLACK HILLS PARTY.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—Gen. Ord has instructed Col. Bradley, commandant of Fort Laramie, to send out a force to bring in the remainder of the Sioux City Black Hills party, who are reported to be in a suffering condition, if the two men who came in from the Hills will guide the command. Orders have been issued to prevent any one else going into that country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

YESTERDAY'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert, given at Steinway Hall last evening, was just as numerously attended as its predecessors. It was not, however, equal to them in point of interest, or, to speak with greater precision, in point of charm. There is every reason for being grateful to Mr. Thomas for the opportunity afforded of hearing a new work by Herr Rubinstein. but we cannot say that, in our judgment, the result was worth the labor of the executants or the painful attention of the audience. The "Symphonie Dramatique," in D minor, which made up the second half of the programme, is divided into four movements, and occupies exactly one hour in its recital. We cannot hope to do it justice by description. Parts of it are *rêveries* and parts of it sound like a composer's nightmares. Restlessness, ungratified longings, stormy outbreaks, and mad notions succeed each other for sixty minutes. Only in the adagio, which is of a broad character, full of suave progressions and rich harmonies, though devoid apparently of a single symmetrical idea, is relief to be found from the meaningless tempest raised by quartet, wind and brass, throughout the other portions of the composition. If by chance Herr Rubinstein lights upon what seems likely to be a tuneful phrase, he takes good care not to finish it, and just as the listener thinks himself about to be satisfied, an odd modulation or a sudden and utterly purposeless interruption casts him adrift again. We confess to losing patience with an effort of this sort. To what end Herr Rubinstein's mastery of orchestral combinations, if he has no thoughts to convey, and no sensations to depict? Music need not, it is true, have so profound a significance as some of the German theorists desire should attach to it, but if it does not mean something, it must at least have some beauty of form, or some excellence of detail to deserve recital, and if we except the soothing third movement, and some pretty alternations of the wood and string instruments in the second, we cannot discover in the "Symphonie Dramatique" aught to impress. Mr. Thomas' forces played it admirably, but the general impression was that their labor had rarely been expended to so little purpose. The first part of the evening was filled by a highly-appreciative and delicate reading of Haydn's "Oxford" symphony, which may be antiquated and thin, but which will ever be commended to music-lovers by clearness, simplicity, and piquancy; and by a really magnificent rendering of the second overture to Beethoven's "Leonore." Between these pieces, Miss Drasdil sang in the right spirit and with even more than her wonted skill the recitative ("Awake, Saturnia,") and the air ("Hence, hence,") from Handel's "Semele." Mr. Thomas, we are glad to see, announces a matinée for Saturday next, when Madeline Schiller will be the soloist; the chief attractions of the sixth and last symphony concert of the present season, to take place April 10, are to be Beethoven's seventh symphony, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and a new concerto—something fit to rank with the "Ocean" symphony and a score of minor productions, we trust—by Herr Rubinstein.

PARK THEATRE.

The public should bear in mind that the final representations of "Giroflé-Girofla" are now to be attended at the Park Theatre. Lecocq's newest opera was brought out almost at the outset of the season, and it will have drawn large audiences until the close of the engagement of Messrs. Grau & Chizzola's artists at Mr. Stuart's popular house. "Giroflé-Girofla" is one of the merriest works of the répertoire; no opera bouffe has ever been produced with a richer or more tasteful stage-attire, and hence we may fairly advise all play-goers who have not yet enjoyed the performance at the Park not to miss the last opportunities afforded them during the present fortnight.

DRAMATIC.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, the author and the leading actor in the Irish drama of the "Shaughraun," was the recipient last evening of an ovation of a character so sincere and enthusiastic as is rarely accorded to dramatic playwrights and performers. The presentation of the "Shaughraun" in this City last Fall was regarded correctly as the initial step to the introduction of an Irish drama which should fairly portray the national character, not merely in the finer and better qualities, but its extravagances and weaknesses, and those other peculiarities of wit and humor, fun and frolic, which are supposed to distinguish it. The presentation last evening had its inception in this feeling, and the theatre during the performance was packed from pit to dome. The movement was conducted from the beginning by prominent Irishmen in this City, and gentlemen of Irish descent. After the curtain had fallen on the second act, the committee intrusted with the management of the affair ascended the stage amid loud cheers. Prominent among those present were Hon. John A. Brady, Judge of the Supreme Court; Gen. Sweeny, Richard O'Gorman, Algernon S. Sullivan, Major Haverty, Theodore Moss, Mr. Stuart, of the Park Theatre, and others. Hon. William M. Evarts, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Gen. Anthon and other well-known lawyers were present during the performance. Mr. Boucicault, in his character, was loudly called and presently made his appearance. On behalf of the committee Judge Brady then said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The incidents of the evening are to be varied by a plot in which the modest gentleman you see here and myself are the representative figures. We have a short engagement to play. I have, indeed, a piece to speak, and on its delivery I shall follow the glorious example of distinguished actors and actresses, and see to it that I tear it not in tatters. [Applause.] You will doubtless well understand me when I say that in this establishment, at least for the present, "Tatters" does all the tearing! [Applause.] Mr. Boucicault, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature as an actor is an intellectual achievement of which the artist may well be proud. We who are not of the profession know little of its inner life, its trials, vicissitudes, and rugged paths, yet we cannot but feel its triumphs when, after a finished performance, moved by exalted sentiment and noble deeds, we turn back to real scenes with higher aims and holier purposes. To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature, not only as an actor, but as a successful author, is to combine two brilliant elements of strength, and to command the attention and admiration not only of those who enjoy at "home, sweet home," the treasures of intellect which dramatic literature reveals, but of those who seek the play to see them illustrated by the mimic art. This is to win double laurels—to pluck from fame two garlands, either of which might shed sufficient glory for one man. [Applause.] It is not designed to-night, however, to signalize the general excellence of your varied compositions, but to express a thankful consciousness that you have elevated the Irish drama by a just appreciation and portraiture of the attributes and peculiarities to which it relates. In the character of the *Shaughraun*, for example, you have given us a true type of a class of the Irish peasantry. In disposition cheerful, buoyant, generous, enthusiastic, sympathetic, and compassionate, and who, though in rags, possesses a nature at once patriotic, chivalrous and loving, [applause,] eager to battle for the right, and ready in wit and strategy for fun or for emergency, with his heart full of faith, yet open to joy or sorrow as the sunshine or shadow may fall on his own path or that of his friends—one who illustrates the aphorism contained in the poet's lines:

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gou'd for a' that." [Applause.]

Judge Brady here advanced toward the centre of the stage and unveiled a statuette of *Con* and his dog Tatters, by Rogers. The presentation was chaste in design and execution, and was surmounted by Irish flags and national emblems, appropriately intertwined with flowers. Continuing, the Judge said:

We ask your acceptance of this testimonial, slight though it be, as an acknowledgment of our obligations to you. It is one in which people of this land, from Boston to Savannah, and from New-York to San Francisco, have, by letter and by telegram, begged to unite.

We hope that you may live long to enjoy the honors you have so deservedly won.

Mr. Boucicault, who was received with loud cheers, said: "Standing before you, Sir, I feel very like *Conn* in the presence of the priest, when he is asked, 'Well, haven't you a word to say for yourself?' and he replies, 'Divil a one, your riverence!' [Laughter.] I had prepared some small speech to return my thanks to you, Judge Brady, and these gentlemen you so eloquently represent, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have come so kindly to adorn this occasion with your presence, [applause,] but I confess I did not expect to feel called upon to extend my gratitude from Boston to Savannah, and to cover with my acknowledgments all the ground between New-York and San Francisco. [Laughter.] This occasion, Sir, is the greatest honor of my life except one, and that was conferred upon me once, fifty years ago, when, upon entering the world, I found myself to be an Irishman. [Cheers.] But as I had done nothing to deserve that compliment, I cannot claim credit for a work of which I was not the author. You offer me the most honorable distinction to which any artist can aspire, and that is the assurance of his fellow-citizens that they perceive in his works, together with something that is sweet, something also that is useful and good. When the mere pleasure of witnessing a performance has passed away—has evaporated, as I may say, if there be a sweet residuum left in the mind, believe me, you will find it to be composed of pure, imperishable truth; for truth is the life of art, the soul of art I would say, and it is the only part of it that is imperishable and immortal. I have endeavored to tell the truth about my country. I mean about what is beautiful and good and innocent in that land; I have drawn a portrait of one you love, and ah! I know right well how much of the feeling you exhibit here to-night is due to the artist who stands before you, and how very much more is due to the tender interest you take in the subject he has chosen to illustrate. For among the various European nations that so largely contribute to form the American family there are Swedes, Germans, French, Spaniards, Scotch, Italians, all are represented; but there is one more favored here than all the rest—one endeared to you by a hundred ingratiating faults, a thousand redeeming weaknesses, [laughter,] one who lying on the breast of this land looks back fondly to the old country, and her adopted mother is not jealous of that love. On the contrary, her great, sympathizing heart beats in unison with the same emotions, for the American heart is strung with chords torn from the Irish harp, [cheers,] and when I touched those chords your feelings flowed out to me: not so much to the skill of the poet, but to the instrument on which he played and to the song he sung. Oh! let me disclaim any pretension as an actor to excel others in the delineation of the Irish character. It is the Irish character as misrepresented by the English dramatist that I wish to convict as a libel. [Cheers.] If others have only had this libel as material wherewith to win your approbation as comedian, so much the more credit is due to them for having made so much out of so little. I accept your generous encouragement of my efforts to do good rather than the good I have done, and I wish I could find better language in which to clothe my thanks. But when I try my voice sounds false in my own ears, because it fails to express what is in my heart. I thank you for myself. I thank you for those who are dearer than myself—the sharers of my pride and my happiness. Don't measure my gratitude by these few words. Let each of you think what he would have said in my place, and give me credit for saying that. [Applause.] Believe me that I will keep the memory of this night in my heart as green as the emblem of my only country, God bless her. [Cheers.]

After the performance Mr. Boucicault entertained the committee at supper at Delmonico's. During the festive proceedings a rhyme by Miss Ada Dyas, entitled, "Tatterian Doggerel," was read.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The recital of "Elisabetta" by Mme. Ristori and her company attracted to the matinée at the Lyceum, yesterday, an immense audience. Ladies stood in the topmost gallery, and seats below were not to be found fifteen minutes after the box office was opened. It is quite clear that Mme. Ristori has not lost her hold upon the public, and that the season she has just entered upon in this City will be as brilliant as it is brief. To-morrow the great artist is to act in "Mary Stuart." Tuesday and Thursday she is to bring forth "Lucrezia Borgia," in which she has never yet figured in the United States.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The success of "The Big Bonanza" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is quite in keeping with the earlier traditions of that excellently managed establishment, and will probably suggest to inquiring play-goers the consideration as to whether Mr. Daly is not now going through a similar experience in the matter of authorship as the late Mr. Robertson, who began his dramatic career by adapting from the French, and who subsequently, in obedience to the public taste, left that well-used though still fruitful field, and made German dramatic literature contributory to his skill as a playwright. The merit of Mr. Robertson's change of ground, at all events, was the production of those fresh, light plays with monosyllabic titles which were esteemed to be wholly original until the presentation of "School" to the public gave a hint of their German origin. Mr. Daly, like Mr. Robertson, began by adapting from the French, and although he does not avow that "The Big Bonanza," the play now running in his theatre, is an adaptation from the German play, "Ultimo," it is more than probable that Mr. Robertson's experience as between plays of French and German extraction has come down to him. The result has been to give us one comedy fairly entitled to the description "American," which, if it be light in structure, has at least the quiet merit of being free from intrigue or seduction, duel or divorce. Again, the coincidence in the matter of authorship might, by the curiously disposed, be discovered between many of the members of Mr. Daly's company, and those of the theatre for which Mr. Robertson wrote. Many play-goers will be able to trace a resemblance between Mr. James Lewis and Mr. Hare, who has just left the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, and perhaps will recognize several of Miss Marie Wilton's graces renewed in Miss Fanny Davenport. Then, Mrs. Gilbert is not unlike Miss Sophie Larkin in her style of acting, differing principally from that lady in the matter of physique, and it would not be too much to say that Miss Emily Rigl is pretty much of the same school as Miss Carlotta Addison, who was also quite a favorite in Mr. Albery's plays when they were performed at the Globe Theatre, London., during the lesseeship of Mr. Montague, now playing at Wallack's. But these coincidences need not be pushed too far. If anyone should regard them as fanciful, the hard fact which should be most gratifying to Mr. Daly still remains, namely that the play now running at his theatre has received very emphatic marks of public approbation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The far-seeing enterprise of the management of Booth's, in producing "Henry V." with such admirable spectacular effects and such splendid equipments as have been given to the piece on the stage of their theatre, is being rewarded with the success which it deserves. People who are accustomed to associate spectacle with the legendary or the mythical, and who therefore regard it but lightly, would do well to visit Booth's and learn to distinguish between such spectacle and that other which has all the color of history. In the representation of "Henry V." at Booth's we have reflected with great thoroughness and splendor of detail all the brilliant pageantry and stirring battle pictures of a wild chivalric time in the histories of France and England. But in all this brilliant setting the value of the play itself need by no means be lost sight of, although, of course, there is some disposition to neglect the text when there are so many splendors to appeal to the eye and lead the judgment captive. Still is there much harmony between this magnificent frame-work and the play itself. The play is panegyric from beginning to end, and as it all tends to the glory of *Harry*, there is no reason why so gallant a King should not have a knightly surrounding, and win his battles and enjoy his triumphs amid superbly-caparisoned hosts and flaunting banners. Some such consideration may have prompted the elaborate setting which Mr. Calvert has given to this revival. It certainly lacks nothing of magnificence, and, we are assured, has all the accuracy of history as well. From the embarkation of *Henry* and his army at Southampton until the first scene in the Cathedral of Troyes, when *Henry* is espoused to the *Princess Katharine*, we have a succession of splendid tableaux. The Siege of Harfleur, the Battle of Agincourt, and *Henry's* triumphal return to London, are marvelous successes in the matter of stage spectacle, while there are other scenes of great merit in the direction of scenic art. "Henry V." will run until the commencement of Miss Neilson's engagement.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The anticipation which never expects anything good to come of plays of French origin has been disappointed, and we should hope pleasantly so, by Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of "Les Deux Orphelines." Instead of weakness it found strength, for morbid emotion was substituted healthy and vigorous sentiment; and instead of lapses from virtue and impotent attempts at moral recovery, or those hesitations on the verge of an abyss which, in the language of a celebrated philosopher, may be described as "dallying with the devil," the play has been pure and undefiled throughout, and has inculcated an unimpeachable moral. The result of its combined merits is that it has had so far an exceptionally successful career, and that it is still in the full flush of its success, with every prospect of running until nearly the end of the season. In recent days we have had no play on the stage at all comparable to it in point of strength. It is full of closely-woven incident and vigorous dramatic action. It never flags. There are many plays, even of a very serious turn, with more of the element called "fun," but none with more genuine pathos. Indeed, "The Two Orphans" does not rely on a comical side, and the only really comical part in it is that of *Picard*, which Mr. Jackson, in the adaptation, enlarged for Mr. Stuart Robson. There is too serious an aspect to the hilarity of *La Frochard* and *Jacques*, and it is too interwoven with the sombre texture of the story, to bring it in any sense within the description of comedy. But in the matter of dramatic power and pathetic appeals to sympathy, which are the great elements of its strength, it can hardly be surpassed. The way in which the characters in "The Two Orphans" have been understudied, to use the technique of the theatre, has been illustrated more than once since it was put upon the stage, when, in the absence of actors originally cast, the parts were assumed by other members of the company with hardly any seeming detriment to the play. There is, of course, no intimation concerning the withdrawal of so assured a success, and the presumption is that it will carry the management into May at all events. The announcement that seats may be secured one month in advance is in itself quite suggestive. Wednesday afternoon there will be an extra performance for the benefit of the widow of Mr. William M. Sanders, late master carpenter of the theatre, when "The Geneva Cross" will be presented, with the original cast.

THE COLOSSEUM.

This agreeable place of resort is now open, afternoon and evening. The unique cyclorama of "Paris by Moonlight" may there be viewed by the visitor, and among a dozen fresh attractions is mentioned an array of forty beauties, who have been engaged, according to the announcement, with a view to sparing the Metropolitan curiosity-seeker the trouble and expense of a visit to Constantinople, where the array in question is paralleled by the "Harem of the Grand Turk."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Barnum is to have another trotting gala at the Hippodrome during the week. It will extend over three nights, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. These sports have become so popular, that Mr. Barnum gives this further entertainment in deference to the interest manifested by his patrons in the sport of trotting. On Tuesday night, there will be three trotting matches, supplemented by running races, pony races, &c. To-morrow there will be a testimonial benefit to Weston, in which it is proposed that he shall walk fifty miles in eleven consecutive hours, commencing the feat at 1 P. M., and finishing at midnight. This benefit is intended as a recognition of Weston's feat in defeating three different antagonists in the late match....The Olympic has a very full variety programme. The name of Sol Smith Russell is on the bill, as are also the names of Jenny Hughes, Maggie Weston, and several star performers in the customary lines of variety entertainment....The injunction against the performance of "The Skibbeeah," at the Theatre Comique, has prompted the Manager, Mr. Josh Hart, to fresh efforts. His programme for the week includes the burlesque of "Masaniello," a new olio entertainment, in which the whole company will appear, and several rare individual performances....At the Bowery Miss Sophie Miles is to appear as *Marie Stuart*, and several supplementary entertainments are also announced. ....A new entertainment is to be given to-morrow evening in Robinson Hall by Callender's Original Georgia Minstrels. They promise the best of genuine plantation minstrelsy, comic sketches, slave and jubilee songs, acts, plantation delineations, &c. The company includes twenty-one artists. Matinées are announced for Wednesday and Saturday.... The San Francisco Minstrels continue to promote pleasantry in their handsome opera-house, and are now engaged with sketches entitled "Ristori's Medea," "The Two Orphans," "Othello," and "Macbeth," while Bryant's Minstrels furnish as usual a capital programme.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—The storm centre in Alabama is accompanied by snow, clearing weather, and north-west winds; in Texas, north-east winds and rain; in the Southern States and thence to Kentucky, north-east to north-west winds; falling barometer on the lakes, with cloudy weather on Lake Erie; north-east to north-west winds and higher pressure in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Memphis, and Paducah, and fallen at St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes and Missouri, northerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy and colder weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lakes, falling barometer, northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain or snow.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, colder, rainy weather, north-east to north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-east winds, colder, cloudy weather, and rain or snow in the former.

The rivers will rise at Vicksburg, Memphis, New-Orleans, and Paducah.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3:00 A. M.	32°	29°	3:30 P. M.	33°	41°
6:00 A. M.	30°	29°	6:00 P. M.	29°	37°
9:00 A. M.	33°	34°	9:00 P. M.	29°	33°
12:00 M.	34°	36°	12:00 P. M.	27°	33°

Average temperature yesterday .... 34°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 30⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year .... 39°
Average temperature for past week 25 2-7

THE WALKING MATCH—WESTON THE VICTOR.

In accordance with the published programme, the great walking match at the Hippodrome was concluded last night. Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Weston, and Coyle, who consented to finish the match with him, were on the track. During the first few miles both seemed to be greatly exhausted by their walk of the day previous, but as they progressed this exhausted appearance left them. At noon Weston had finished 400 miles since Monday and 30 for the day, and Coyle, who walked somewhat faster, completed 55. During the remainder of the day the walking was comparatively slow, both contestants stopping frequently for refreshments. At 11:31 last night the match virtually ended, as Weston stopped walking at that time after completing his 431st mile. Coyle, however, did not cease walking until the stipulated time, 12:12.

The match terminated in a scene of confusion, caused by Mullen, one of the two pedestrians defeated by Weston. It appears that Mullen, who was somewhat nettled by his ignominious defeat was anxious to give an exhibition of fast walking to right himself before the audience. He obtained the consent of the managers and began a mile, which he walked in eight minutes and eight and one-half seconds. This not having the desired effect on the audience, he began to annoy Weston by making a circuit of the outer or long track while the latter was making one of the inner track. Weston, therefore, ceased walking until Mullen was removed from the track by the Police. Mullen's expulsion caused considerable dissatisfaction among the rowdy element in the audience. The following is the number of miles walked by each contestant in the match:

	Miles.	Time.
Weston	431	In six days.
Judd	222	In three days.
Mullen	91	In 48 hours.
Coyle	95	In 36 hours.

JOHN KELLY VS. NELSON J. WATERBURY.

A council of the Sachems of the Tammany Society was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, to consider the charges preferred against Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury. It is alleged that Mr. Waterbury, in violation of the rules of the order, divulged its secrets in communications published in the New-York *Sun*. John Kelly has been trying for some time to expel him from the society, but Mr. Waterbury contends that he has not done or said anything in public for which he can be expelled. The Sachems, after a prolonged discussion of the subject, adjourned without coming to any decision. Mr. Waterbury attended the council, and a large number of the members of the society interested in the momentous question waited for news in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall during the meeting. If Mr. Waterbury is expelled by the society, it is said that a division of the property in Fourteenth Street will be called for by him and other members, and that the courts will have to decide the disputed question. It is claimed that the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was instituted as a patriotic organization, to which Democrats and Republicans could alike belong without any sacrifice of principle or severance of party connections. Under Tweed it was converted into a machine for the political advancement of the Ring, and Kelly and Company, who now control it, use it entirely for selfish purposes. This fact, it is held, will justify legal proceedings against the present controllers of the organization if they insist upon the expulsion of members without just cause. The society met last night and initiated several new members.

THE DELAWARE ICE GORGE

THE SITUATION AT PORT JERVIS UNCHANGED.

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE BRIDGE—THE GREAT FLOODS OF THE PAST — THE "PUMPKIN FRESHET."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Friday, March 5, 1875.

The effect of yesterday's thaw on the ice at this place is very perceptible. It has settled in places several feet. The sun's action on the exposed sides of large blocks of ice has been to honeycomb them so that several inches may be knocked off easily. About the bridge pier the ice has settled but a very little. The depression in the vast field seems to be only in particular spots, while the main part of the gorge still retains its formidable appearance. The bridge company think that the indications now are very favorable for the safety of its structure, and the general feeling is gradually changing. As an instance of the rapidity with which the Delaware rises in time of thaw, the watchmen below town say that from the water that melted yesterday the stream rose nearly a foot. The weather came on cold about sundown, and freezing up the supply, the river fell as fast as it had risen. Civil Engineer Chanute came here again last night, many people being still anxious to try other explosives on the ice. He stated this morning that it was useless to try any further experiments in that line. Mr. A. M. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, was in town this forenoon. He examined the ice-pack, and said that with $5,000 worth of salt a channel could have been made from one end of the gorge to the other. He considers the situation extremely critical unless the present weather should continue some time.

W. R. Ridgway, of Milford, Penn., an experienced lumberman, who grew up on the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers, says that he has seen ice gorges up the river larger than this one here, and never, after the water stopped rising from the first rain, was any apprehension felt of subsequent danger. "An ice jam," he says, "invariably goes out from the bottom, and the more water that comes down upon it the quicker it will dissolve and pass out."

Mr. Case Coskey, an old waterman, says that the weather now prevailing will do much toward weakening the ice in the jam against the rising of the water up-stream and the rush of ice down upon the gorge.

At sundown last night the weather turned cold. It commenced snowing about noon to-day, and continued all afternoon, falling heavily. The tendency of the storm seems to be to turn to rain. All reports from up the river are to the effect that there has been little change in the situation in that section. The river rose considerably at Hancock and other points, but fell after sundown. None of that high water will reach this place.

THE GREAT FLOODS OF THE PAST.

The present menacing situation has brought to the minds of the old citizens great floods of the past in the Delaware, which carried destruction in their paths. In 1835 the flats at this place were inundated by a Spring flood, but then there were few houses thereon. The January thaw of 1839 was attended by one of the most destructive floods ever known in the history of the valley. It rained for two nights and two days. The whole section hereabouts was submerged, and the loss was immense. The island below this place was then occupied by two or three families who lived in mere shanties. The flood came so suddenly that the escape of these people was cut off, and all but one were drowned. The person saved was a man named Jerry Patterson, who lived by himself. When the water surrounded his house he left it, and swimming to one of the high birch trees that cover the island, climbed to a safe height. The river was so rapid and full of ice and drift that it was impossible for any one to go to his rescue for nearly two days, when the water had subsided considerably. Then a man named Van Inwegar ventured out to the tree, and getting Patterson, who was more dead than alive, in the boat, brought him safely away. That flood carried destruction all along the river. Five miles below here the water washed a large portion of the bank on the Pennsylvania side away, exposing a large den of rattle-snakes. After the river fell, the weather turned intensely cold, and for miles below the above mentioned spot hundreds of these venomous reptiles were found frozen stiff in the most fantastic shapes. The bridge across the Delaware below Milford, Penn., was swept away, with two men and a team of horses, who were crossing at the time. There was not a house on a flat ground within a hundred yards of the stream left standing. The water has never been so high in the Delaware River since.

THE PUMPKIN FRESHET.

In the Fall of 1845 or thereabout there was a flood that is known from one end of the river to the other as the "pumpkin freshet." It came when the pumpkins in the fields along the river were all ready to haul in. The water rose so high that many of the farms were submerged, and the pumpkins were carried off. The river was filled with the floating vegetables, and in some places they were so thick in the stream that they lodged in the channel, and formed immense dams. At a point five miles below here there is a large island in the river, the main channel being on the Pennsylvania side, and quite narrow. At this place the pumpkins formed a heavy jam, being piled up many feet thick, covering the island for a long distance. They remained there until the water fell, and were carted away by the farmers in the vicinity, which was the only point where pumpkins were plenty that year. The place in the river where this "pumpkin gorge" occurred was at once named "Pumpkin Rift." This became corrupted into "Punkies," by which name it is known the length of the river.

In February, 1857, there were some bad ice gorges in the river. The ice broke up early in the month, and looked badly in Cochecton Falls, above here. No damage was done until the ice further up broke subsequently, when a great dam was formed, and the water was backed up the river seven miles, flooding Cochecton and Callicoon, and all the intermediate points. The damage was very great.

In 1862, in June, the river was higher than it had been since 1839. Bridges and houses were carried away, and many lives lost.

In October, 1869, there was another destructive flood, but the present case is the first wherein Port Jervis was ever threatened by a flood from an ice gorge.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION—PLAN TO DESTROY THE ICE GORGE WITH BURNING NAPHTHA—NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER—MOVEMENT OF THE ICE IN SEVERAL PLACES—TWO BRIDGES DEMOLISHED AND PARTIAL FLOODS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, March 6, 1875.

It stopped snowing last night about 6 o'clock, and thawed all night and all day to-day. The river is rising gradually here, and quite rapidly in the upper waters.

Robert A. Chesebrough, of Front street, New-York, has addressed a letter to the President of the Erie Railway Company, and to the resident engineer of the company at this place, offering to make a channel through the ice with burning naphtha. His plan is to place 100 barrels of that fluid at intervals on the ice, stave them in, and fire the combustible. He says that he has experimented with naphtha on ice, and that it honeycombs it instantly. His plan is being considered by Mayor Abbott and others.

The first news from the extreme upper waters of the river was received here to-day. At Walton, on the West Branch of the Delaware, the ice started on Saturday morning at the same time it went out at points mentioned in former letters. It started from the mouth of East Brook, above the village, and was carried in one immense cake over a mile long swiftly down the stream. It remained unbroken until it reached the bridge across the river. It struck the pier and was broken into blocks, which piled up in a few seconds several feet high. The bridge was demolished and the ice shortly afterward became packed in the channel, and now lies in an immense gorge several hundred feet long. The water fell rapidly but is now rising very fast. There are several bad jams at other points on the West Branch, and there is likely to be destructive inundations.

On the East Branch, which joins the main river at Hancock, and drains the Beaver Kill country, the ice went out in several places, and did considerable damage. The bridge near Shavertown was carried away, having withstood the floods for thirty years. Just below that place the ice became jammed, and formed a complete dam over the channel. The water was flooded back, inundating the flats and washing out the road leading to Hancock. For a time the village was in great danger, but the stream finally cut a new channel around the gorge, and the water subsided above.

Travel on the Erie Railway is not in the least affected by the situation, and will not be unless the river break, through the river bank at the head of the gorge at this place.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK GIOVANNI.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—Some bodies of the wrecked Italian bark Giovanni were washed ashore yesterday, among them that of the Captain.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among story readers the universal subject for discussion is the remarkable career of the Discarded Wife, who figures in the *New-York Weekly's* latest and best serial, "Thrown on the World."—*Exchange.*

ELMWOOD COLLARS are the best imitation of linen ever made. They fit better, wear longer, and look nicer than even linen itself.—*Exchange.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

"IT'S REAL FUN!"—A lady said so, after having some teeth drawn at Dr. Colton's in the Cooper Institute.—[*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable.
For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads or Fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY—the Great Skin Medicine. Or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Breath as sweet as Summer's night,
Teeth like pearls, so milky white,
Gums as rosy as the morn
When the sun in heaven is born—
Such the dear, delicious wont
Of those who use the SOZODONT.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely grayness, moles and warts cured without cutting; also, moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles of the face, are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Dress Coats for Balls, Weddings, &c., for sale and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

If You Wish to Save Time and Preserve health, try electricity at No. 7 West 14th st.

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, and suffer no more.

Lundberg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Recommended by Dentists generally.

MARRIED.

POPPENHUSEN — SCHWIETERING. —In Brooklyn, March 4, 1875, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. David Inglis, assisted by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, ALFRED L. POPPENHUSEN, of College Point, to ANNA HERMINE, daughter of H. H. Schwietering.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, March 6, 1875, ALEXANDER B. ALLAIRE, in the 88th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

ANNER.—At Harlem, Thursday, March 4, 1875, PETER A. ANNER, aged 56.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 135 East 128th st., on Sunday, March 7, 1875, at 1 P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, March 5, ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Sr., in the 89th year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, John N. Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica, on Monday, 8th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

CODMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 5, 1875, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARTHA A., widow of the late William Codman, of this City, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 140 West 13th st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—On Friday, March 5, PHILIP A. COLE, aged 27 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 340 West 29th st.

COLLINS.—At New-Haven, Thursday, March 4, CHARLES H. COLLINS, son of the late David C. Collins.
Funeral at New-Haven, Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOW.—At Newark, Friday, March 5, WILLIAM WADE, only son of Robert S. and Mary B. Dow, aged 1 year and 8 days.
Funeral service from the residence of his parents, No. 69 New-York av., Newark, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FINDLAY.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Saturday, March 6, JANE A., wife of Andrew Findlay, aged 63 years, 5 months, 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Tuckahoe on Tuesday, March 9, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 11:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

GRANT.—On Thursday, March 4, Mrs. ELIZA GRANT, aged 72 years.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Toble, No. 207 Java st., Greenpoint, Long Island, Sunday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSTON.—On March 3, at 9 P. M., MARY, daughter of Thomas D. and Sarah Johnston, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.
Relatives and friends, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 258 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J.

JOHNSON.—At Sag Harbor, Feb. 24, 1875, ARABELLA JONES FLOYD JOHNSON, wife of the late Charles Johnson and daughter of the late Samuel B. Nicoll, of Shelter Island.

KEEP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, of disease of the heart, LAVINIA C. B. KEEP, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Saul Clarke, and wife of Lester Keep, M. D.
Funeral services from her late residence, corner of Vanderbilt and Gates avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken for interment to East Haven, Conn.

LEE.—At Salina, Kansas, on Friday, March 5, JOSEPH T. LEE, of Brooklyn, eldest son of Joseph and Deborah Lee.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANGELS.—On Saturday, March 6, after a lingering illness, A. M. DOROTHEA, the beloved wife of William C. F. Mangels, and daughter of J. H. and M. D. Wolters, aged 29 years and 15 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Perry street, on Wednesday, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

MILLER.—At Brookhaven, Long Island, on Friday, March 5, KITTIE, daughter of Nathaniel and Ellen Miller, in her 13th year.
Funeral, Sunday, March 7, at 10 A. M.

PERRY.—N. PERRY, Jr., son of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Mayor of the City of Newark, N. J., March 5, of pneumonia, aged 34 years.
Funeral services at South Park Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at his late residence, No. 1,002 Broad st., Newark, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—FREDERICK S. SMITH, in Brooklyn, Friday, at 11:30 P. M., at the residence of his father, J. Ogden Smith, No. 25 Lafayette av.
Funeral services at 2 P. M. Monday, 8th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN KIRK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th day of March, instant, BERTIE, infant son of J. Henry and Hattie M. Van Kirk, aged 1 year and 6 months.
The friends of the family and of the family of Col. E. Miller are invited to attend the funeral, at the family residence, No. 117 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, March 6, Miss ELIZABETH A. VALENTINE, daughter of the late Thomas Valentine, Esq.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, John M. Stearns, No. 140 4th st., on Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. The remains will be buried from Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, at 12 M.

VON PFISTER.—At San Francisco, Feb. 21, ANNA W., wife of Francis M. Von Pfister, and daughter of the late Alexander Bleecker, of New-York.

WALKER.—On Friday, March 5, EDMUND THOMPSON WALKER, son of the late Daniel Walker.
Funeral from the house of his brother-in-law, Edmund Thompson, No. 211 West 44th st., on Monday, March 7, at 1:30 P. M.

WENDELKEN.—On Saturday, March 6, D. WENDELKEN.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 Orchard st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau st.
ON MONDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 37 7TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST., ALL THE HANDSOME FURNITURE contained in said house, comprising in part: Rosewood Chickering pianoforte, fine oil paintings, carved parlor suits, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, black walnut bedroom furniture; all the bedding, silver and glassware, oak Buffet extension table and chairs. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, at our Sales-rooms, No. 37 Nassau st., the entire stock of a bankrupt, of oil paintings, articles of vertu, &c. On exhibition MONDAY.

BRONCHINE.
A specific for the cure of
BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, and CHRONIC AFFECTIONS of the THROAT.
Prepared by the *Relief Manufacturing Company*.
No. 46 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
Approved by citizens exceptionally well known. Certificates, embracing names such as have never before been given, indorsing any remedy, will be furnished on application.
For sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., GEO. J. WENCK, No. 381 6th av. and Gilsey House; F. HAAS, 21st st. and 4th av.; A. HUDNUT, Herald Building; DITMAN & CO., Astor House; and by druggists generally.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS INdigestion. It makes the blood thin, weakens the muscles, and even clouds the intellect. It may, however, be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all Druggists.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

EXERCISE.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th st.; open day and evening; Turkish bath; boxing, fencing, training, &c.; send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE CLASSICS.

VOL. VII. ROMANCE. Containing "IRIS," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; THE ROSICRUCIAN, by Miss MULOCK; THE SOUTH BREAKER, by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD; THE SNOW STORM, by JOHN WILSON ("Christopher North";) THE KING OF THE GLEN, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. $1.
NEW EDITIONS OF
I. EXILE; II. INTELLECT; III. TRAGEDY; IV. LIFE; V. LAUGHTER; VI. LOVE. $1 each.
"Every one of these books is worth reading and buying," says The Springfield *Republican*, and so the public is fast finding out.
HENRY JAMES' A PASSIONATE PILGRIM. $2.
"One of the finest collections of stories by any American writer."
EMERSON'S PARNASSUS. $4.
"As a collection of choice poetry it is probably the most perfect extant."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*
LONGFELLOW'S HANGING OF THE CRANE. Popular Edition. 12 illustrations. $1 50. "A gem of a book."
. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. Osgood & Co.'s publications.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of the best airs in Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe, 75c.; also "Giroflé" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. ea.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka Struss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c. "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway

BANVARD'S PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING.
THE MYSTERIOUS £1,000 BOOK
IS NOW OUT, published by the LITERARY AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, NO. 806 BROADWAY. 12mo, 670 pages. Price, $2 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GLORY OF GOD.

1. Is it true that "whoso offereth praise glorifies God?" Psalms l.: 23.
2. Can God be glorified by those who have no cause to praise Him?
3. If God has foreordained some souls to endless misery, or if He has created them with a distinct foreknowledge that such will be their awful fate, what cause have they to praise Him?
4. Will God place any of His creatures in a condition where they cannot praise Him?
5. Does not God's glory consist in His goodness and in His power to save to the uttermost? Exodus xxxiii.: 18, 19; John xi.: 40-44.
6. Is He not glorified by every soul that is saved from sin (Luke xv.: 7) and in proportion to the number of those that are saved? Revelations v.: 11-13.
7. Does not "glory to God in the highest" require the salvation of all mankind?
8. Is it true that "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together?" Isaiah xl.: 5.
9. Is it true that "every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father?" Philippians ii.: 11.
10. Is it true that God shall be "all in all?" First Corinthians xv.: 28.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,
the Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
will preach TO-DAY at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock.
Morning subject: "How to Obtain the Higher Experiences of a Christian Life."
Evening subject: "The Temptation to Turn Stones into Bread."
The public is cordially invited to attend.

MR. HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON,
will preach the Gospel in
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
on SUNDAY EVENING, March 7.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Admission Free. No Collection.
Also, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, in the
MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner 31st st.
And on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in the CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, (Rev. G. H. Hepworth's,) Madison av. and 45th st.
Mr. VARLEY will give BIBLE READINGS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, in
ASSOCIATION HALL,
And on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
REV. ROLLIN A. SAWYER, D. D., of Irvington, will preach Sunday evening, March 7, at 7:30 o'clock, after service of song.
Dr. THOMSON'S Bible class at 5 o'clock.
Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, in the Parlor.
Mr. HENRY VARLEY will hold Bible readings in Association Hall at 4 o'clock, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock in the Lecture-room will precede each reading.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning service. Rev. William Kirkus at evening. Subject of evening sermon, "Church Life."

AT BENJAMIN ALBRO'S FRIDAY EVENING meetings, No. 353 West 36th st., will be sung jubilees with organ accompaniment, as sung by the educated colored people at Fisk University, (Nashville, Tenn.,) of the American Missionary Association; admittance free.

A RARE CHANCE TO INVESTIGATE Spiritualism.—Mr. E. V. Wilson, the wonderful Test Medium, will hold a public séance at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All invited. Go early.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, March 7, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats free in the evening.

AT THE CLERMONT AVENUE UNIVERSALIST Church, (Brooklyn,) near Atlantic.—Rev. R. R. Nye will preach at 10:30 A. M. on "Adversaries;" at 7:30 P. M. on "Being Born Again."

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT LYRIC Hall; also, a nice new hall, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, on Sundays; all furnished. Apply as above.

BISHOP SNOW, THE INTERPRETER OF prophecy, will preach in the University, in Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Harvest and Vintage;" Rev. xiv. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11;
"Here and Hereafter. What Hope for the Human Race?"
EVENING at 7:45;
Familiar talks with young people.
Subject—"The Bondage of Fashion."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sermons by the Rector. Afternoon sermon on "Christian Perseverance." Wednesday evening lecture at 8 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Rylance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN DAILY UNION.

THE BROOKLYN UNION will be maintained and extended in every quality of sterling value as a first-class evening newspaper. Issued in three daily editions at the national centre of News collection and distribution, and with ready access to all features of interest, news, and business that pertain to the great Metropolis, it will be made in every respect the best two-cent newspaper in the United States.

It will spare no pains and neglect no facilities in securing the latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, markets, ship news, etc., etc.

The events of the day abroad, up to the hour of going to press.

A thoroughly complete general newspaper in all particulars, but especially commending itself as the best home paper in Brooklyn by its fidelity and thoroughness in home topics, local news, collected by its own large corps of reporters, in this city and vicinity, it will be made a welcome visitor in Brooklyn homes, by carefulness in the choice and handling of Local Themes, fearless wherever Truth and the Right point the way of its duty, as the Organ of Advancement and Progress in all that constitutes the true welfare of this community.

In politics THE BROOKLYN UNION will be an outspoken advocate of Republican principles, believing that the party organization that preserved the Union of States, in spirit and doctrine, still most nearly represents the great fundamental principles of our institutions. Rebuking wrong and dishonesty wherever found, THE BROOKLYN UNION sees in the near future a new conflict in behalf of those principles, with enemies of the Republic never more dangerous than now when seeking to re-galvanize the carcass of Democracy in the interest of oppression.

The business facilities afforded in our own BROOKLYN UNION building are altogether unsurpassed in Brooklyn or New-York for completeness and perfect adaptation as first-class newspaper premises.

Newsdealers and carriers in all parts of the city will promptly supply our patrons as each edition is issued.

During the continuance of the Tilton-Beecher trial an Extra Edition will continue to give every evening the entire report of the day's proceedings.

In all points of Home and General News enterprise THE UNION will not be outdone.

Orders and Subscriptions may be sent to this Office or to the news trade generally.

With advertisers THE BROOKLYN UNION will be found the best medium of advertising for reaching, with all business announcements, the homes of Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., having returned from the South, will preach at the morning and evening services. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at the service in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Mr. Henry Varley preaches at 10:30. Mr. Hepworth preaches at 7:30. Subject—"Jesus Christ our Perfect Example." Mr. Varley will conduct services Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, and Friday evening.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—CORNER of Madison av. and 28th st.; Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector; Sunday School at 9 A. M.; divine services, morning at 10:30, with holy communion; afternoon at 3:30; the Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject, "The Loosing of Bonds on the Sabbath Day." Evening, "An Irreligious Religion."

CHRIST CHURCH.—MORNING PRAYER AND Holy Communion—sermon, "Temptations of the Intellect," 10:30. Evening Prayer—sermon, "God and Man at One," 7:30. Dr. Thompson officiates.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) No. 114 East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. E. H. Keyes.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Power on Earth to Forgive Sins."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE Calvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts., Rev. E. Borel, officiating Minister.—Prof. E. Guttmann, Organist and Quartet Master—At 10:45 A. M. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening
All cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH.—LARGE PEW TO LET IN the north transept. Apply to the Sexton.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY, ROOMS NO. 37 Union square.—Temperance Conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Speaking and singing. No meeting in the evening. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith lectures on Monday, at 8 P. M.

LADIES' FAIR OF THE JANE STREET M. E Church, between 8th and Greenwich avs., March 10 and 11, 1875, from 3 to 10 P. M. Admission, ten cents.

MR. GILES B. STEBBINS LECTURES for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., at No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Sociable on 15th inst.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Formal reception of probationers at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We welcome all.

PEW TO LET.—A DESIRABLE PEW IN THE Tabernacle Church, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, Pastor, will be rented for the evening service. Apply to the Sexton.

HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON,
WILL PREACH IN
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
SUNDAY EVENING.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Come, and welcome!
Admission free. No collection.

REV. W. D. WALKER, OF CALVARY CHAPEL, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30. Subject—"Self-denial." A full anthem service.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Service Sunday, March 7: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock: Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERVices 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., at the evening service.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, of the Church of the Atonement, will preach in the evening. Seats free to all.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ANN ELIZA'S SUIT.

JUDGE M'KEAN'S ALLOWANCE OF ALIMONY AND EXPENSES IN COURT.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF FORMER MARRIAGES ON BOTH SIDES, AND THEIR WEIGHT IN THE LITIGATION.

The Salt Lake papers bring the decision of Judge McKean in the case of Brigham Young vs. Ann Eliza Young, in regard to alimony pendente lite, which was delivered on the 26th ult. Judge McKean said:

In her complaint the plaintiff alleges, among other things, that she was born at Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois; that she is now, and has been continuously since the year 1848, a resident of Salt Lake County, in this Territory; that on the 6th day of April, 1868, she and the defendant, Brigham Young, intermarried at that county; that ever since then she has been, and is now, the wife of the defendant; that at the time of said marriage she was in the twenty-fifth year of her age, and the mother of two children, the issue of a former marriage; that those children were aged, one four years and the other two years; that neither she nor her children had any estate or patrimony whatever, and that they were entirely dependent upon her for their nurture and education, with all of which facts the defendant was well acquainted, and of which he had been informed prior to the said marriage; that said children, both of whom are boys, are still living, and, from the time of her marriage to the defendant, have been continuously, and are now, under her custody, and with no means of support except such as she can provide; that for a period of about one year after his marriage the defendant lived, and cohabited with, and acted toward the plaintiff with some degree of kindness and attention, and during that time contributed to her maintenance and the support of her two little children, not, however, in a manner proportionate to his means or to her station in life; that during all the period mentioned, and ever since then she has discharged with fidelity all the duties and obligations incumbent on her as a married woman, and uniformly treated the defendant with the utmost tenderness, ever mindful of her responsibilities as a wife; that about a year after his said marriage, for some cause or motive unknown to the plaintiff, the defendant, regardless of all his marital obligations, commenced toward her a systematic course of neglect, unkindness, cruel and inhuman treatment, ending in an absolute desertion of her, and forcing upon her the conviction that the defendant no longer entertained for her the slightest feeling of affection or respect, and had altogether withdrawn from her his support and protection.

To sustain these allegations, the plaintiff states in detail many facts and circumstances, among others, that the defendant had failed and refused to furnish her with necessary food and medical attendance, or the means to obtain them, and prays that by the final decree of this court the defendant be ordered and decreed to support the plaintiff and her children, and that the bonds of matrimony between the plaintiff and the defendant be forever dissolved; and that during the pendency of this action the defendant be ordered and required to pay alimony to the plaintiff, for the maintenance and support of herself and children, and sustenance to her solicitors and counsel, &c.

This complaint, which is verified, contains all necessary averments, and sets forth a complete cause of action under the statute of Utah. Were its allegations all admitted, the plaintiff would be entitled to the relief prayed for, as a matter of course. But the defendant has interposed an answer, under oath, admitting some and denying some of those allegations.

The defendant first qualifiedly denies and then qualifiedly admits the marriage of April 6, 1868. His denial is as follows:

"Now comes the said defendant, Brigham Young, and for answer to the bill of complaint of the said Ann Eliza Young, plaintiff, denies that on the 6th day of April, 1868, at the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, or at any other time or place, this defendant and the said plaintiff intermarried, or that since that time, or at any time, the said plaintiff has been, or that she now is, the wife of this defendant; for this defendant, on information and belief, alleges that before that time—to wit: on the 10th day of April, 1863, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory—the said plaintiff was married to one James L. Dee, who is still living, and that ever since the said 10th day of April, 1863, the said plaintiff has been, and on the said 6th day of April, 1868, was, and still is, the lawful wife of the said James L. Dee, never, as this defendant is now advised and believes, having been divorced from the said James L. Dee. But this defendant further says, that at the time of the ceremony hereinafter referred to he was informed, and then verily believed, that the plaintiff had, prior to that time, been legally divorced from the said James L. Dee."

The defendant's admission of the marriage is as follows:

"But the defendant says that he and the said complainant were, on the said 6th day of April, 1868, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and that it was a doctrine and belief of said church that members thereof might rightfully enter into plural or celestial marriage. And the defendant admits that on the 6th day of April, 1868, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in accordance with, and pursuant to, the said doctrines, customs, and belief of the said church, a ceremony was performed to unite the plaintiff and defendant in what is known as such plural or celestial marriage. * * * But the defendant denies that on the said 6th day of April, or at any other time, he and said plaintiff intermarried in any other or different sense or manner than that above admitted and set forth."

It is an anomaly in pleading to deny that a certain marriage took place in 1868, "for," or because, a certain other marriage took place in 1863. An argumentative denial, like this, is not good law. The plaintiff's allegation, not being specifically denied, is admitted. (Utah Practice act, sec. 65.) What does the subsequent express admission amount to?

"Where the admissions in an answer negative its general denials, the latter may be disregarded and judgment asked upon the former, when the complaint is verified, and the answer consists of such admissions and denials." (Fremont et al. vs. Seals et al., 18 Cal. 433; Blood vs. Light, 31 Cal. 115; Fish vs. Redington, Id. 185.) "A sworn answer must be consistent in itself, and must not deny in one sentence what it admits to be true in the next." "The object of sworn pleadings is to elicit the truth, and this object must be entirely defeated if the same fact may be denied and admitted in the same pleading." (Hensley vs. Tartar, 14 Cal. 508.) The defendant's qualified and defective denial of the marriage of April 6, 1868, is inconsistent with his subsequent admission that the parties were intermarried on that day. Did the defendant mean to hint what he did not like openly to say to the court, that a marriage celebrated by authority of the "Church" of which he is the acknowledged head is illegal, null, and void? Let us inquire whether a marriage solemnized by such authority is necessarily void.

An ordinance first enacted by the so-called State of Deseret, and afterward re-enacted by the Territorial Legislative Assembly, entitled "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" provides: "Section 3. And be it further ordained that as said church holds the constitutional and original right, in common with all civil and religious communities, to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; to reverence communion agreeably to the principles of truth, and to solemnize marriage, compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ, for the security and full enjoyment of all blessings and privileges embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all, it is also declared that said church does and shall possess and enjoy continually the power and authority, in and of itself, to originate, make, pass, and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions for the good order, safety, government, convenience, comfort, and control of said church," &c.

It may be laid down as a sound legal proposition, that a marriage solemnized in Utah, either according to the forms of the "church" of which Brigham Young is the head, or according to the forms of the common law, is a lawful and valid marriage, provided the parties to the contract are, at the time of entering into it, legally competent to intermarry.

But the defendant seeks to avoid the binding force of his admitted marriage to the plaintiff on the 6th day of April, 1868, by alleging, in effect, that neither of them was at that time competent to intermarry with any person. Not only does he allege that the plaintiff was then the wife of James L. Dee, but he further answers as follows:

"And the defendant, further answering, alleges that at the town of Kirtland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of January, 1834, this defendant, being then an unmarried man, was duly and lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell by a minister of the Gospel, who was then and there, by the laws of said State, authorized to solemnize marriages; and that the said marriage was then and there fully consummated; and that the said Mary Ann Angell, who is still living, then and there became, and ever since has been, and still is, the lawful wife of this defendant."

Thus does the defendant not only charge the plaintiff with, but confesses himself guilty of a felony. His admissions, so far as they prejudice himself only, will be taken as true; but his charges, so far as they tend to injure the plaintiff, must be proved or they will go for naught. The defendant must prove that the plaintiff was the wife of another man, and that he himself was the husband of another woman, on the 6th day of April, 1868, or his allegations to that effect can have no weight as against the plaintiff. There is no replication to an answer under the Practice act of Utah, and these allegations of the defendant are denied for the plaintiff by operation of law. "Every material allegation of the complaint, when it is verified, not specifically controverted by the answer, shall for the purpose of the action be taken as true. The allegation of new matter in the answer shall, on the trial, be deemed controverted by the adverse party." (Utah Practice act sec. 65.) "The intention of the code is to adopt the true and just rule that the defendant must either deny the facts as alleged, or confess and avoid them. When new matter exists it must be stated in the answer. New matter is that which under the rules of evidence, the defendant must affirmatively establish. If the onus of proof is to be thrown upon the defendant the matter to be proved by him is new matter." (Piercy vs. Sabin, 10 Cal. 22.) The allegations that the plaintiff had another husband, and the defendant another wife at the time of the marriage, April 6, 1868, are allegations of new matter, and this new matter the law denies for the plaintiff, and requires the defendant to prove.

It being admitted that the parties hereto intermarried at the time and place stated in the complaint, evidence is necessary to determine the following questions:

1. Was the plaintiff, on April 6, 1868, the wife of James L. Dee?
2. Was the defendant, at Kirtland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of January, 1834, lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell, and was the said Mary Ann his wife on April 6, 1868?
3. If these questions shall be determined against the defendant, it will then become an important question whether the defendant has treated the plaintiff unkindly, cruelly, inhumanly, or has deserted or failed to support her; which, in his answer, the defendant denies. If, however, the two questions, or either of them, shall be determined against the plaintiff; or, in other words, if it shall appear that the parties have knowingly entered into a polygamous or bigamous marriage, this court will not grant the divorce prayed for. But the court is not permitted to presume what the evidence will be. The witnesses necessary to maintain or to defeat this action are liable to be widely scattered in Utah, in Ohio, or elsewhere; and the litigation is liable to be protracted and expensive. Can the court lawfully require the defendant to pay an allowance for ad interim alimony and for the expenses of prosecuting the action? The Utah statute is silent upon this question, but that silence does not answer it in the negative. "The allowance for ad interim alimony does not depend wholly upon the statute, but upon the practice of the court as it existed before the statute." (North vs. North, 1 Barb. Ch. R. 241.) In Cast vs. Cast, ad interim alimony was allowed by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Utah.

"This question seems plain on principle. First, the authority to make the order belongs to the court under the law imported by our forefathers to this country; secondly, if this were not so, still it springs up necessarily out of the legal relation of the parties, and the condition of facts appearing of record before the court to which the applicant is made. And if any principle of our jurisprudence is more worthy of commendation than another, it is that the tribunals may always be pressed to action whenever the case comes within established legal rule, though not within any precedent." (2 Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, sec. 396.) Chancellor Kent says: "I am entirely convinced from my own judicial experience, that such a discretion is properly confided to the courts." (2 Kent Com. 99, note.) "The power to decree alimony falls within the general powers of a court of equity, and exists independently of statutory authority." (Galland vs. Galland, 38 Cal., 265.)

Is the case at bar, as it now stands in court, a proper case for the exercise of this authority?

Bishop supposes the case of a woman marrying a man and afterward finding that he "has already another wife living, and so the marriage is void. She may indeed treat it as void without a judicial sentence; yet, suppose that instead of this she brings her suit against the man to have it decreed null. Her property is principally in his hands, though in point of law she retains the title. But since she has elected to let the court settle the question of nullity in a direct proceeding for this purpose, she has the same claim upon the court to have appropriated to her so much of this property as her necessities demand while the suit is going on as though she alleged the marriage to be valid, and sought its dissolution for a cause occurring subsequently to the nuptials. In like manner, where the man seeks to establish the nullity of his marriage on the allegation that the woman has a former husband living, she may have alimony pending the suit and money to defend." (2 Bishop on Mar. and Div., sec. 402.) "And this is so, even though it is alleged that the marriage was brought about by the fraudulent practices of the supposed wife, and though the costs of the suit may ultimately be awarded against her." (Id., note 2.)

In a case in New-York, in which the supposed wife alleged marriage and cohabitation, the supposed husband denied the marriage, but did not deny the cohabitation; and thereupon Vice Chancellor McCoun made the allowance of temporary alimony, and money to carry on the suit. (Id. sec. 404.) In the case at the bar the defendant both admits the marriage and fails to deny the cohabitation.

"Where upon an application for temporary alimony and an allowance for expenses, the facts undisputed are such as that from them a presumption arises that the parties are married, so that the affirmative rests upon the defendant to repel that presumption, the court has jurisdiction and power to grant the application, although marriage, in fact, is denied." (Brinkley vs. Brinkley, 50 New-York, 184.)

"The *ad interim* alimony and money to sustain the expenses are given, not as of strict right in the wife, but of sound discretion in the court. Yet the discretion is a judicial, not an arbitrary one. And when a case is brought within the principles recognized as entitling the wife to the allowance, the allowance follows pretty much as of course, without inquiry into the merits of the case. If, for example, she is plaintiff, it is no objection that the husband denies her charges under oath." (2 Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, sec. 406.)

Owing to the peculiar notoriety of the parties, and to the importance of this case in the jurisprudence of Utah, it has been deemed desirable to show, even at the risk of being elementary, that this case comes clearly within the principles universally recognized as giving a woman who is a party to a suit for divorce a just claim for alimony and sustenance; "the one being for the defraying of the ordinary expenses of the wife in the matter of living, the other being for the same purpose in respect to the matter of the suit." (Id. sec. 387.)

It now becomes important to inquire what principles must guide the court in fixing the amount of the allowance in this case.

"As a general proposition, the fund out of which the wife is entitled to her alimony is the income of the husband, from whatever source derived or derivable." (Id., sec. 447.)

"The ordinary rule of temporary alimony is to allow the wife about one-fifth of the joint income * * * This is regarded as a fair medium, though the proportion will vary * * * according to circumstances. When the necessities and claims of the wife have been large, one-fourth has been allotted; and Sir John Nickoll, in one case * * * granted the wife £50 per year out of an income of £140 * * * On the other hand, in different and peculiar circumstances, the wife has been obliged to accept as small a proportion as one-eighth." (Id. sec. 460.) "Alimony pendente lite is usually made, by the term of the order itself, to commence from the return of the citation. This is the true rule. * * * But it may be made to commence earlier or later." (Id. sec. 424; Burr vs. Burr, 7 Hill 207.)

The plaintiff alleges in her complaint "that the defendant was, at the time of her said marriage, ever since then has been, and is yet, the owner, in his own right, of vast wealth, amounting to several millions of dollars, and is in the monthly receipt of an income therefrom of not less than $40,000;" and she prays for an ad interim allowance of $1,000 per month.

On the other hand the defendant "denies that he is, or has been, the owner of wealth amounting to several millions of dollars, or that he is, or has been, in the monthly receipt from his property $40,000 or more. On the contrary, the defendant alleges that, according to his best knowledge, information, and belief, all his property taken together does not exceed in value the sum of $600,000, and that his gross income from all his property, and every source, does not exceed $6,000 per month.

"And the defendant denies that $1,000, or any other sum exceeding $100 per month, would be a reasonable allowance to the plaintiff, even if defendant was under any legal obligation to provide for the maintenance of said plaintiff and her children during this litigation."

Under all the distressing circumstances of this case, it seems just that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff, to pay the expenses of prosecuting this action, the sum of $3,000; and that he should pay to her, for her maintenance, and for the maintenance and education of her children, the further sum of $500 per month, to commence from the day of the filing of the complaint herein.

It is ordered accordingly.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

NEW BONDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair, and all the members were present.

A resolution was offered providing that $1,500 be taken from an unexpended balance and appropriated to pay for extra clerical assistance in the Boardof Aldermen. It was laid over.

Controller Green submitted a resolution authorizing the issue of City bonds to the amount of $200,000 for the payment of claims and judgments. He said he had a large number of judgments in his office, and the money was required to pay them.

Mr. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen, asked what the judgments were for.

Controller Green replied that some of them were for the salaries of Aldermen as Supervisors for 1874. Ex-Mayor Hall, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, was counsel in many cases. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Park Department, requesting the Board to issue $100,000 worth of City bonds for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at the end of Madison avenue. It was laid over.

The question of fixing the compensation of the Commissioners of the Third District Court-house was referred to the Controller.

The Controller called attention to the suits brought by the Judges and Janitors of the District Court to recover the salaries fixed previous to the reductions made under the law by the Board of Apportionment, but nothing further was done in the matter.

The board then adjourned.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Seventy-five liquor dealers were arrested during the past week by the Police, on the complaint of the Excise Board Inspectors. The majority of them, after spending a night in prison, were enabled to furnish bail, but a few, less fortunate, failing to find bondsmen, are still in confinement. At the last meetings of the two Liquor-dealers' Associations, committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and Police Commissioners, and request that all arrests be made in the daytime. The Commissioners of Excise state that if this request were granted the Police would be debarred from making any arrests at all from the fact that the proprietors can scarcely ever be found at their places of business, except at night. Bar-keepers being irresponsible persons in the eye of the law, it would only be a loss of time and trouble and a piece of persecution to arrest them.

As the law holds that the proprietors cannot be arrested, except when "found actually engaged in the commission of any offense in violation of the act," there remains no alternative for the Police but to effect arrests at night in cases where proprietors cannot be found engaged in the traffic during the daytime. The following statement of the business of the week shows a very large increase in the number of applications, as compared with the exhibits of the past month: Monday, eighteen applications; amount, $870; Tuesday, eighteen applications; amount, $1,030; Wednesday, thirteen applications; amount, $690; Thursday, twenty applications; amount, $1,100; Friday, thirty-nine applications; amount, $2,260; Saturday, thirty-three applications; amount, $1,920; total number of applications, 141; total amount, $7,870.

GEN. SHERMAN.

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE TO THE NORTHERN SOLDIER.

THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA—LETTER FROM HON. JOSHUA HILL.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald.

I have long thought that justice to Gen. William T. Sherman demanded of me a public acknowledgment of his disinterested kindness shown me under circumstances of deep affliction, during his occupancy of Atlanta, and more than that, the publication of his views and his wishes respecting the termination of the war at the time to which I refer. It would hardly be justifiable for me to set forth the mere personal kindness extended to me by Gen. Sherman in the expectation of interesting the reader. If I had only these graceful acts, prompted by sympathy for an unfortunate stranger, to relate, I should limit the expression of gratitude to mere thanks, privately spoken. But when I reflect that so many candid and well-meaning people believe that a wanton disregard of human suffering is a leading characteristic of Sherman, I feel it my duty to make known a few facts, calculated to soften the harsh judgment.

Notwithstanding his desolating march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the wrongs and cruelties perpetrated by the soldiers of his command, subsequent to my meeting with him, I could never bring my mind to the belief that such deeds were in keeping with the promptings of his heart, or that they received his approval. Nor did the destruction and despoilment of my own property during his march from Atlanta for a single moment excite in my breast a feeling of unkindness toward the Commanding General of the great army to which my despoilers belonged. I felt that it would grieve him to learn the havoc his soldiers had made. He was but the instrument of remorseless war, responsible alone to his Government for great results, and not for the irregularities incident to all wars.

I thank Heaven that I have lived to see the day when Southern people are willing to listen to facts, creditable alike to the head and heart of the conquerors who led a devastating army through the heart of the South. If any one suffered more deeply than I did by his invasion and progress, it was because of a superior sensibility, and not from a superior cause of sorrow.

In the latter part of September, 1864, through the friendship of General, now Senator, John A. Logan, I received from Gen. Sherman, in his own hand-writing, a permit to enter his lines, dated at Atlanta, Ga., and sent me to my home in Madison, with instructions to all officers of the Army of the Tennessee and Ohio, to afford me any assistance I might ask for during my journey to recover the body of my son, killed near Cassville, in the Confederate ranks. I was allowed to take with me a traveling companion and a servant. After getting within the Union lines at Decatur, I was first most hospitably entertained by Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Schofield's corps, and was afterward invited by Sherman to his own head-quarters at Judge Lyon's house, in Atlanta, and became his guest for some days, as did also my friend and companion, the late Hon. N. G. Foster, of Madison, Ga. A more frank, cordial welcome, I do not remember ever to have received.

During our stay in Atlanta we were favored with some interesting and extremely entertaining interviews with the General, with no one but himself present with ourselves. He conversed freely on the current topics of the time, as well as of persons then prominent, both in civil and military life, without any apparent heat or vindictiveness. Speaking of the undecided and vacillating course of President Buchanan, during the earlier preparations of the Confederacy for war, he expressed himself in these words, pronounced with strong emphasis: "I believe if even Jeff. Davis had been President when secession began, he would have rung the thing's head off in two hours." He spoke regretfully of the inhumanities ever inseparable from a state of war, and feelingly declared that he would be glad to avoid a march through Georgia; but added, "I shall be forced to march to the sea, touching it some where in Georgia or South Carolina. Hood keeps cutting my communications with Chattanooga, endangering my supplies, and I shall be forced to move."

It was then known that the State Legislature would assemble in a month or so at Milledgeville. In referring to the fact, I asked the General if the Legislature should call a convention of the people of the State, whether he would prevent the delegates from North-west Georgia attending it? He promptly replied: "No, I will encourage them to go, and give every one a safe conduct that will consent to go." I expressed the opinion that Gov. Brown had the sagacity to perceive that the war was about to end disastrously to the Confederacy, and might counsel some course leading to a more favorable issue of the struggle. Gen. Sherman then said: "I want you to tell Gov. Brown to come to see me. I want to talk with him. He shall have the kindest reception, and if he wants to make a speech he shall have the largest and most respectful audience he ever saw. I will preside and preserve order for him, and he shall see my entire army and return to his home in safety."

He said to my friend, Mr. F., and myself: "Go where you please, at any hour, you will not be intercepted. I want you to see as much as you can—my whole force, if possible—and afterward you may tell everybody what you saw." On one occasion, speaking of his intended march, he placed his finger on a map of Georgia, at Millen, the junction of the Central and the Augusta and Savannah Railroads, and remarked: "When I march, I must go to this point. I care little about Augusta and its powder works, for I shall get between them and Richmond, and they will become useless." Again, while on the same subject, he said: "I know there is very little force to resist me. I wish there was sufficient resistance to insure good discipline in this large army." He added that there was danger of much plundering, &c. He handed me a Macon paper to read, containing the celebrated war speeches of President Davis and Hon. B. H. Hill, made, I think, the day before. He seemed amused at the promised strategic movement that was to give fresh confidence to the despondent Confederates and overwhelm their adversaries. He evidently anticipated Hood's march to his rear, for in referring to him he tersely remarked: "Gen. Hood may go where he can, and I will go where I please."

I witnessed the departure of Gen. George H. Thomas, by a special train, from Atlanta for Nashville, and the movements, by rail, of the Twenty-third, or Scofield's corps. I went on the first train conveying them, as far back as Cartersville, where I remained a few days the guest of Gen. John E. Smith, then in command at that place. Gen. Smith seemed struck with the discretion which Gen. Sherman had confided to me, as to requirements of assistance, and pleasantly remarked to me, "I hope you will not demand of me a train of cars." After remaining here two or three days, Gen. Sherman telegraphed Gen. Smith, "Send Mr. Hill to Rome." We were sent as directed, and the night following the next day the bloody engagement at Altoona occurred, between portions of the Confederate Army, commanded by French, and the United States, under Corse. Gen. Sherman was at the time on Kennesaw Mountain.

After a sojourn of several days at Rome, my little party returned by train to Cartersville. In approaching Kingston we passed wagon trains and bodies of troops marching westward.

At Kingston, where we halted and changed cars, we met Gen. Sherman himself, who said he was marching to intercept Hood. He very considerately, and, as it turned out, opportunely, gave me an order to Major Gen. Slocum, who had been left behind in command at Atlanta, for the best horses he could spare me, in case ours should die on the way, which he feared, since they had only a daily allowance of a quart of oats, and no "long forage" at all. In walking with me to the train, he inquired of me as to what citizens I had met at Rome, and also as to their ideas about the "convention."

Here I parted with Gen. Sherman, not to meet again until the war had ended. I was deeply impressed with his simplicity and candor, and the generous tribute he paid to the gallantry of the Southern troops. He seemed to fully appreciate their courage and dash, as well as their impatience and restiveness under rigid discipline. I am well satisfied from all I heard from Gen. Sherman that he was hoping for an abandonment of the struggle on the part of Georgia, and perhaps of some other States of the Confederacy, thereby relieving him of the necessity of a hostile march through the South. He spoke of the moral effect of the disbanding of "Gov. Brown's Militia," as he styled the Georgia State troops, and of the utter absurdity of opposing a well appointed and powerful army like his with a vastly inferior force, poorly disciplined. It was on this that he desired to confer with Gov. Brown.

While Gen. Sherman did not tell me that Mr. Lincoln was anxious to detach the State of Georgia from the Confederacy, and thereby to avoid the further destruction of the lives and property of its people, I was forced to conclude that such was the fact, from the assurance of the General that in the event of the abandonment of the war by the people of Georgia, speaking through a convention, and their withdrawal from the Confederacy at that juncture, the State would escape the ravages of a hostile march; and that if a march should take place under such circumstances he would spare the property *en route*, and pay full value for supplies of corn, bacon, &c., necessary for his army. Such a pledge, so earnestly made, would scarcely have been tendered by Gen. Sherman without authority from his Government.

The temper of the times gave little encouragement to pacific suggestions. Intelligent men laughed at the idea of Sherman abandoning his base and attempting passage through the State. The Legislature reflected the popular delusion, and "Sherman's march to the sea" became a matter of course.

After my arrival at home, I visited Augusta and Milledgeville. In the latter city the Legislature was sitting; I sought, at both places, to impress on influential persons the certainty of Sherman's contemplated march, if not averted by some unforeseen event, or arrested by some interposition little less than miraculous. Many thought I exaggerated the danger and over-estimated his army, while others concluded, wisely perhaps, that it was too late to invoke public opinion to give direction in such a crisis. It was well settled that I was not a fit person to advise in a matter so deeply affecting the safety if not the very existence of the Confederacy. Time, however, proved that I was not seeking to take advantage of the fears of those who were destined to suffer. Shall not the same great corrector of human errors compel the reluctant minds of his bitterest foes to a just estimate of the character, motives, and acts of Sherman?

It may be proper to add that I have no reason to believe that the publication of this article will be gratifying to Gen. Sherman, or that for any reason, personal or political, he is desirous of changing the opinions or feelings of those who cherish for him dislike or hate. It can do me no good; I trust it will do him no harm. JOSHUA HILL.

MADISON, Ga., Feb. 20, 1875.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1875.

SILKS.

A superb assortment of BLACK SILKS, cashmere finished, has been opened especially for the Spring trade. These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR HOUSE and are sold under OUR GUARANTEE as to quality, durability, and wear.

FANCY AND COLORED SILKS for the coming season in all the choicest shades, including the Triolet, the Renaissance, the Nèfle foncé, the Nickél foncé, the Odalisque, the Epine, and many other tints equally recherché. Also, a hadsome line of GRAY SILKS.

PLAID, CHECK, and STRIPED SILKS in every variety, shade, and color.

DRESS GOODS.

In Dress Goods there are this season many genuine novelties. Among the most striking will be found the GIMPURE GRENADINES, the GRENADINE CRYSTALE, and the Mexicane Baptiste Openwork. There are also, in Basket Serges, Wool Plaids, and Camel's Hair Goods, many grades and styles that will become decidedly popular. A line of imported INDISTINCT PLAIDS are well worthy of attention.

ALSO,

FRENCH and ENGLISH CAMBRICS, in peculiarly handsome designs and colorings, foulard finished, giving the fabric the appearance of the real foulard material.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC PRINTS in beautiful patterns, figures, and colors.

Laces and Embroideries.

In this department a large variety of NEW GOODS has been introduced, and novelties in French Bands, Embroidered Baptiste Trimmings, and fancy bordered and initial Handkerchiefs are now offered. Also, Hamburg and Guipure Tidies, Bed-spreads, and Curtains.

ALSO,

LINEN DRESS FABRICS, having the appearance and effect of fine lace—something entirely new.

UPHOLSTERY.

We are offering CLUNY LACE CURTAINS and BED-SPREADS, trimmed with Colored Silks, handsomely embroidered, making a very rich combination. Decidedly new, and never before offered. Also, CRETONNES and SATINES.

FURNITURE.

Our stock of FURNITURE is complete, and selections requisite for any class of dwelling can be made readily from our assortment. Suites for drawing-rooms, reception-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., together with jardinieres, music-stands, easels, brackets, &c., in the newest and most approved styles.

SHOES.

In addition to our regular line of WALKING BOOTS for ladies' wear, we will shortly introduce something new in the boot and shoe line, designed especially for ladies' use. Children's school shoes a specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

BLOOMS,

338 BOWERY. 340.

TRY OUR NILSSON KID GLOVES.
2 BUTTONS AT 95c.!!
4, 6, 8, AND 10 BUTTONS IN PROPORTION.
Each pair warranted, and exchanged if rip or tear when first tried on.

BLOOMS.

We have just opened two cases of SEAMLESS REAL KID GLOVES, manufactured expressly for us, which cannot be surpassed in shade, style, or quality. In consequence of the immense popularity our Gloves have gained in so short a time, we have been forced to enlarge this special department, and are confident to suit the most fastidious. Our prices will be found, on comparison, 25 per cent. lower than same quality goods are selling elsewhere.

BLOOMS,

338 BOWERY. 340

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR STORE!!!
The great increase in our business enables us to offer still further inducements in every department.

RODGERS & ORR.

183 EIGHTH AVENUE, 183.
183 EIGHTH AVENUE, 183.

Between 19th and 20th sts.
Between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

We will offer on Monday, March 8, and following days special bargains in every department—Dress Goods, black Silks, Poplins, Suits, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, in endless variety. A call of inspection invited. Samples sent to all parts.

DRESS GOODS.

5 CASES ROUBAIX POPLINS, 12½c., WORTH 20c.
5 CASES ALPACA, (ALL COLORS,) 20c., WORTH 25c.
500 PIECES PARIS POPLIN, 25c., WORTH 37½c.
750 PIECES RICH POPLIN ANGELISE, 31c., WORTH 45c.
800 PIECES PLAID POPLIN, NEW DESIGNS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ELEGANT PATTERNS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 37½c., 45c. upward.
These are the very latest novelties in dress goods.
Silk Serges. 50c., 70c., 75c.
Irish Poplin, $1 50, $2, $2 50 per yard.
French Poplin, 62½c., 70c., 75c., far below cost of importation.

BLACK GOODS.
BLACK GOODS.

Unprecedented bargains. From auction 500 pieces rich black goods of every description. Unparalleled reductions. A call of inspection solicited. Samples free.
5 Cases Mohair Alpaca, 20c., 22c., 24c.
3 Cases rich Mohair, super., 25c., 31c., 35c.
3 Cases extra sublime quality. 50c., worth 75c.
3 Cases Lupin's French Cashmere, 70c., 75c., 85c. A Great reduction.
2 Cases silk warp Henrietta Cloth. Less than cost of importation.
500 PIECES LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE D'ECCOSSE.
500 PIECES LUPIN'S BLACK TAMISE.
300 PIECES LUPIN'S BLACK DRAP D'ETE.
5 CASES SERGE DRAP DE NAPLES, DRAP DE VENICE, AT 45c., 55c., 65c.

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS.

The best value in this City, fully conceded by all our customers.
Black Silks at 90c., 98c., $1 05, and $1 15.
Black Silk Cashmere Lyonaise, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
Extra sublime quality, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75.
Satin finish Silk, "Bonnett," $2 50, $2 75, $3 up.

SUITS AND CLOAKS!!
SUITS AND CLOAKS!!
SUITS AND CLOAKS!!

Imported and our own manufacture. Grand display of elegant garments.
Prices fully one-third, in many cases one-half, lower than heretofore. We will offer on Monday and following days, handsome Suits, well made and fully trimmed, $5, $7, $8 50, $10.
Materials alone worth more.
Elegant Suits, in self color or choice combination, $9, $11 50, $13, $15 50, $17 50, and $21. worth at least one-half more.
Rich Suits in silk and invisible plaid combination, latest novelties, $15 50 to $30; very cheap.

BLACK SUITS.
BLACK SUITS.

Elegant Suit, silk face lustre, only $10, $12 50, $14 50; a bargain $5 to $8 more.
Pure Mohair Brilliantine Suits, $12 50, $15, and $18 50; worth, to duplicate, $6 to $9 each more.

BLACK SILK SUITS.
BLACK SILK SUITS.

Gros Grain Black Silk Suits, $32 50, $36, $40; silk alone worth $20 each more.
COLORED SILK SUITS.
Gros Grain Silk, elegant new cloth shades, made in one or two shades, $36, $40, $45; unequaled at one-half more.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
500 Shawls, new styles, $1 95 to $4 50; slightly damaged; worth double.
Camel's Hair and Paisley Shawls, from $12 to $500 each.
Cloaks in endless variety at low prices.
HOSIERY AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Ladies' Hose in all the best makes, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
Full regular made Hose, $2 95; worth $3 75.
Ladies' Striped Hose, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, 45c., 48c., 50c., 60c.; very low.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE at 20c., 22c., 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH SUPER STOUT, 25c., 31c., 35c.
GENTS' STRIPED HOSE, 25c., 35c., 45c.
GENTS' BALBRIGGAN HOSE, $4 25 per dozen; worth $8.
GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS, WELL MADE, ONLY 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, upward.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery and Underwear, reduced; best quality.
Gents' Scarfs, Bows, and Ties, at very low prices.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Calicoes, 6c., 8c., 9c.
4-4 Shirting Muslins, 8c., 9c., 10c.
4-4 Shirting, best brands, 9c., 10c., 12½c.
4-4 Shirting Linens only 25c., 31c., 35c.
4-4 Shirting Linen only 40c., 45c., 50c. up.
5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Linen, 50c., 60c., 70c.
8-4 Damask Linen, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c.
9-4 Table Linen, 60c., 75c., 89c., and 98c.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Sheeting below manufacturers' prices.
7-4, 8-4, 9 4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
white Marseilles Quilts, $1, $1 25, $1 50 to $10 each.
1,000 dozen Napkins, 75c. to $5.
980 dozen Towels at $1 50 upward.
We respectfully call the attention of the public to our popular store. We adhere to one price strictly, and our endeavors to give a good article at very low prices must recommend us. All orders sent carefully and at lowest prices to all parts of the country. Your orders solicited.
RODGERS & ORR'S Popular Store, No. 183 8th av.—183.
Special bargains in Suits, Cloaks, Silks, Hosiery, and Gloves.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S GRAND SPRING OPENING,

PATTERN BONNETS,
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Wednesday and Thursday, March 10 and 11.
IMPORTED CHIPS.
Elegant assortment French Pattern Bonnets
Direct from Paris, from the houses
VIROT, WORTH, LACLOCHE, TURCE, LAFITTE, HUMBERT, ECHEVALIER, AND OTHERS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, OPENING.
BONNET ORNAMENTS, OPENING.
DAMASSE SILKS, OPENING.
DAMASSE RIBBONS, OPENING.
NEW HAT SCARFS, OPENING.
SPRING TRIMMINGS, OPENING.
NEW STYLES PASSEMENTERIES, OPENING.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS, OPENING.
SILK UMBRELLAS, OPENING.
SPRING HOSIERY, OPENING.
NOVELTIES FROM PARIS, OPENING.
The Millinery and Trimming Room is at the rear of the Broadway store, opening on 9th st.

LACES.

BARGAINS IN LACES.
2,000 real Guipure, Valenciennes, and Cluny Collars, closing at 25c. each.
25,000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries, very pretty Patterns, from 3c. to 50c. yard.
Magic Rufflings, 11c. piece.
Cashes Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Fancy Trimmings, 5c. to 50c. piece.
Bargains in Linens. Damask Towels, Napkins,
Tucked and Fancy Muslins, Plain and Striped Muslins.

UNDERWEAR.

Cheapest and best Underwear Department.
Good Chemise, 39c. to $3.
Good Drawers, 39c. to $3.
Night Dresses, 96c. to $6.
Tucked Skirts, 50c. to $3 75.
Fine Whalebone Corsets, 39c.
3,000 fine French Woven Corsets, 50c.
Misses' and Infants' Departments complete.

GLOVES.

Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Gloves.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' regular made, 21c. up.
Extra quality Balbriggans, 36c. up.
Misses' Fancy Hose low.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN SILK TIES. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS. KINZEY.
OUR TOILET DEPARTMENT. KINZEY.
2,000 pair Pearl, Crystal, Coraline and Enameled Ear-screws; Silver Screws at 25c. pair, worth $1. KINZEY.
Bargains in Jewelry Department.
BARGAINS IN FANS.
Bargains in every Department.
Remember our Spring opening, March 10 and 11.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
corner 9th st.

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS, &C.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
are now offering the largest assortment in the City at
IMMENSE BARGAINS, SPRING STYLES.
SEE PRICES.
500 pieces Tapestry Carpet at $1 10.
500 pieces Tapestry Carpet (extra quality) from $1 25 to $1 50.
500 pieces Body Brussels from $1 75 to $2.
25 pieces Velvet Carpet at $2.
Ingrains and 3-plys from 40c. to $1 25.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Reps, Terrys, Satines, Cretonnes, Furniture Chintz, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels, &c., all colors.
1,000 pairs Lace Curtains, the latest novelties, from $2 to $50 per pair.
ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
Lace Shades, Window Shades, Hollands, &c., Lambrequins and Cornices, Piano, and Table Covers.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Your orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

A. BUNOUT, ARTIST, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, from Paris, (late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix,) lately arrived in New-York, has brought the latest style in hair-dressing and human hair work. Splendid French hair cheap. Specialty of given lessons to ladies' maids. No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, between 30th and 31st sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts.—GRAND DISPLAY of IMPORTED FASHIONS. PATTERNS NOW READY; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN MOURNING DRESS FABRICS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, MARCH 8, a MAGNIFICENT and UNEQUALLED DISPLAY of
BEADED BROCADE, BROCADE, PLAID, and VELVET
Striped Grenadines.
Also, their usual CHOICE AND WELL-ASSORTED Stock of
Deep and Light Mourning
DRESS GOODS
of every description, together with an extensive assortment of all the WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES in
Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Gaze Chambrais, Byzantines, Florentines, &c.

Spring Importation
OF
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
French Underwear,
For Ladies and Children,
Will be opened MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Arnold, Constable, & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

ADDITIONAL
PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS FABRICS,
Will be opened on MONDAY, MARCH 8, in connection with their already EXTENSIVE and UNSURPASSED DISPLAY of
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
"TOILE DE SOIES,"
"GAZE INDIEN,"
GAZE DE LYON,
GAZE SURAT,
TOILE QUADRI A JOUR,
"LOUISINES,"
"SERGE FACONNE,"
TOILE ARMURE,
VALENCIAS,
Black and Plain Colored Failles, Taffetas, &c., &c.

Five Cases of
INDIA SHAWLS,
Just Received,
In New and Novel Designs.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
French and English Cassimeres,
Scotch and English Tweeds,
Diagonal and Basket Coatings,
Leverton Twills and Check Serges,
Silk Mixed and Fancy Suitings,
&c., &c.,
NOW OPEN,
At the Lowest Market Prices,
and cut in any length to suit purchasers.
An examination of the stock solicited.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

All the Novelties
IN SPRING
CARPETINGS
NOW OPEN.
An inspection solicited.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

HAMBURGS VERY LOW!

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, PARTNER WITH TEN to fifteen thousand dollars, to join party with same amount in cash; business well established, and will bear strict investigation; not asked to assume any debts. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 189 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LEFT IN A WALL STREET STAGE LAST Wednesday, a parcel containing a lace shawl. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with J. E. WARD, No. 113 Wall st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND jewelry repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Chester Harding's celebrated portrait of Daniel Webster. Artists acknowledge this as Harding's masterpiece. BOGARDUS' GALLERY, Broadway, near 27th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING FURNITURE and other goods stored with E. Martin & Son, Nos. 151 and 168 West 32d st. over one year, the storage unpaid, the same will be sold about April 6 to pay storage and other charges.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MARCH 4, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOW, NICKERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by ANDREW M. LOW and ALONZO NICKERSON, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. M. LOW,
A. NICKERSON,
G. P. HAWLEY.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1875.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HAIGHT & JORDAN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
F. A. HAIGHT. J. L. JORDAN.
The undersigned will continue the business.
F. A. HAIGHT.

FRANCIS W. HAINES, ESQ., RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
HAINES BROS., Piano Manufacturers, 2d av., corner 21st st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SAloon steamers WYOMING and OLYPHANT—Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Iona Island, and Cold Spring Groves—to let, with tow-boats and barges such as desired. Office No. 384 West st., near Christopher.
H. B. CROSSETT.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for four days.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE.
A gentleman will sell at a bargain, a set each, single and double Harness, suitable for brougham or T cart; nearly new and in excellent preservation; by best London maker.
To be seen at the LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th st., (second floor,) between 5th av. and University place.

TANDEM HARNESS FOR SALE.
A set recently imported from London; stylish, correctly furnished, and in excellent order, having been used but very little.
Will be shown by coachman, at stable No. 42 West 18th st., near 6th av.

LIVERY STABLE TO RENT—NO. 140 WEST 30th st., capable of accommodating fifty horses; can be enlarged to accommodate 100 horses and necessary carriages. Inquire of
D. L. JAMES, at the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at No. 160 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM OR coupé, square front. Apply to private stable, No. 132 West 20th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.
PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.
For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See City Record.

AUCTION SALES.

ART. ART. ART.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Gallery No. 845 Broadway, a large and important collection of MODERN PAINTINGS, many of which are now on exhibition for the first time in this country.
Free exhibition. Open day and evening.

AUCTION SALE BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16.
R. LO FORTE, Manufacturer.
Peremptory sale of my entire stock of rich cabinet and upholstered furniture, to close the retail business. Now on exhibition.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ARTISTS' MOVEMENTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HOME NOTES.

Miss Kellogg has been sick in Boston.

Miss Coombs is at the New-Orleans Varieties.

Miss Neilson was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. Toole acts this week at the Baltimore Academy.

Mr. J. B. Booth was last week at the Buffalo Academy.

Mr. Dudley Buck is to play at the Cincinnati Festival.

Matilda Heron plays "Phædra" in Trenton, to-morrow.

Miss Susan Denin was at Wilmington, Del., last week.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the Boston Theatre last week.

Mme. Janauschek performs at the Boston Globe to-morrow.

Mr. John T. Raymond was last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at the Cleveland Academy.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons read last week at the Baltimore Academy.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Miss Charlotte Cushman was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.

Miss Soldene and her troupe commence a two weeks' engagement at DeBar's, in St. Louis, to-morrow.

Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre wanderers acted "Divorce" and "Alixe" at Ford's, in Baltimore, last week.

Mrs. Rousby was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and Miss Thompson was acting in "Jane Eyre" at the Chesnut street house.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* having remarked that "Miss Soldene's mouth was suggestive of the Mammoth Cave," relates the following adventure which afterward befell two of its representatives: The night of the second performance, runs the story, two of the attachés of the paper presented themselves at the box-office for tickets. "Vur vat papeer, zay you, Zur?" inquired the French agent from within. "From the ——" replied the journalists, mentioning the name. "Ah, no, Curse! You no go in ze night. We geeve you no more teekets vur ze Maumoth Cave, you zay eet is." This was rather a stunner. At first the pair of intending spectators thought from the exquisitely odd way the little man was winking and making grimaces, that he was merely in fun. But that was only French politeness in conveying a disagreeable fact. Then one of the twain drew a roll of bills from his pocket and asked if he could not purchase tickets. "Not at all, Zur," was the reply. "You no see ze Maumoth Cave to-night oonder ainy zeercoomstancees. Ve vill zell you no teekets, nor yet vill ve geve you teekets." The transgressing newspaper men were kept out.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Jule Perkins, the American basso, of Drury Lane Theatre, who married Mlle. Marie Roze, died in London ten days ago.

Mr. Gilbert has written a three-act fantastic comedy for the London Court company, which will shortly, under the management of Miss Litton, take possession of the St. James' Theatre.

A new "Bach Society" has just been founded at Leipzig, under the direction of Herr A. Volkland, the object of which is the performance of the almost entirely unknown vocal compositions of the old composer.

The decease is announced, from Vienna, of the violinist Leopold Jansa, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a native of Bohemia, and will be remembered as having been for many years resident in London.

A letter has been addressed by Mme. Nilsson to the impresario Ullman, in which she says: "I have received the itinerary and programme which you sent me for our round of concerts and operas, and I see nothing to change in either. You may count on my being punctually at my post, as I hope to leave for Paris in a few days, and thence to proceed to Rouen."

Mr. Halliday's drama of "Rebecca," founded upon the novel of "Ivanhoe," has been revived at Drury Lane, in London. Miss Genevieve Ward, says the *Athenæum*, gives a picturesque and pathetic interpretation of the heroine, first enacted by Miss Neilson, and Mr. Fernandez discloses some power as *Isaac of York*, a part first taken by Mr. Phelps. Miss Gainsborough is *Rowena*; Mr. A. Glover, *Bois-Guilbert*; and Mr. Terriss, *Wilfred of Ivanhoe*.

The presentation of standard English plays at the Crystal Palace, in London, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, was to be resumed on Feb. 23, and continued on successive Thursdays and Tuesdays till March 16. Powerful casts have been insured by the engagement of the following eminent artistes: Miss Madge Robertson, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Ada Cavendish, Mr. W. Creswick, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Herman Vezin, Mr. David James, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. W. Kendal, &c.

Mr. E. P. Hingston, says the London *Echo*, has unhappily been compelled through ill health to retire from the position of manager of the Criterion Theatre. His numerous friends have resolved to offer him a testimonial in the form of a benefit, and it has been arranged that the performance, in which many distinguished artists will co-operate, shall take place in the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th of March, at Drury Lane Theatre, Mr. Chatterton having with characteristic generosity placed the house at the disposal of the committee for that purpose.

An unpleasant adventure has just happened to the great piano-forte player, Liszt, at Pesth, where he is at present staying. A servant who had been in his employ for a long time, and was considered perfectly trustworthy, ran away a few days ago, taking with him all the money he could lay his hands on, as well as the jewels and the valuable articles which had been presented to the maestro in the course of his career. The Police were informed, and succeeded in capturing the man a few days afterward, at the moment he was pledging for five florins a silver-gilt wreath which had been awarded to the Abbé. When the rascal was captured he philosophically remarked: "If thieves never were in want of money they would never be caught."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal: "In some quarters there is a report of a change in the system of management of the theatres. I have more than once spoken of the disadvantages of the present monopoly, and the press have long and constantly exposed the practical consequences. The Italian Opera has of late been rented by private speculators, though the mass of their *personnel* is still composed of those in the State service. The exact relative positions of all concerned are, however, a mystery which I do not pretend to pierce. It is now proposed to extend this system of quasi-private enterprise to all the theatres except the ballet, the latter being fed by a large State establishment devoted to the education of dancers. I believe the change will be decided on by Easter, but I suspect its practical effect will chiefly concern the choice of extraneous "stars," and perhaps, to some extent, the repertoire. A strenuous movement is being made among the inhabitants of the Vassili Ostroff to obtain permission for a theatre there. If this succeeds it will be a completely private enterprise, and the theatre will be probably a German one."

The will, dated July 21, 1874, of Mr. John Mitchell, late of Coppins, Iverheath, Bucks, of No. 33 Old Bond street, and of No. 10 Bolton street, Piccadilly, London, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 2d ult., the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Prince of Wales the clock presented to him by the present Duke of Wellington, formerly the property of the late Duke; and to the Princess of Wales the small marble bust of the Queen by Prof. Boehm, (the only one executed, as stated, by her Majesty's permission,) as an humble acknowledgment of their Royal Highnesses' goodness to him. There are specific bequests of the testimonial presented to him at the St. James' Theatre, and of the articles given to him by King Louis Philippe, the Duke of Brunswick, the Emperor Napoleon III., Mr. George Peabody, the Nepaulese Ambassador, and Prince Demidoff, to his son and two daughters; the snuff-box formerly belonging to Sir Henry Bishop he gives to Sir Julius Benedict. He gives numerous legacies to friends and relatives to purchase souvenirs of him, to his executors, to many of his late and present servants, and to all the persons in the employ of his partnership.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A 'Midsummer Night's Dream' has been produced at the Gaiety Theatre for the sake of Mr. Phelps, whose representation of the character of *Bottom the Weaver* first won popularity at Sadler's Wells in 1853. Indeed, since the death of the comedian Harley, in 1858, the part has remained the undisputed possession of Mr. Phelps, and upon every subsequent revival of the play he has renewed his successes as *Bully Bottom*. Care has been taken, however, to render the performance at the Gaiety as complete as possible in every respect. The scenic embellishments leave little to be desired, and the musical accompaniments, without which the work could hardly be presented to the play-goers of to-day, are, upon the whole, very well executed. Of Mr. Phelps' performance of the part of *Bottom* it is needless to say much. It is exactly now what it was twenty years ago, over-elaborate and over-deliberate, grotesque rather than humorous, needlessly repulsive, yet abounding in force, and well entitled to the distinction of originality and novelty of conception. Mr. Phelps is well supported by Mr. Lyall as *Quince*, and Mr. Righton as *Flute*. The characters of *Oberon* and *Titania* are creditably sustained by Miss Loseby and Miss Ritta; while Miss Pratt renders important aid as the first fairy, who is intrusted with so large a share of the musical illustrations of the play. Miss Helen Douglas plays *Hermia* with grace and intelligence, if with insufficient force; the lovers, *Lysander* and *Demetrius*, being represented by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Charles Creswick. *Puck* is performed with much vivacity by Miss West; the songs connected with the part being intrusted, inexplicably enough, to the tenor and bass singers Messrs. Cotte and Ledwidge."

The London *Athenæum* says: The bill to amend the law relating to international copyright, brought in by Mr. Bourke, Mr. Raikes, and Sir Charles Adderley, and ordered to be printed on the 11th of February, deals with the sixth section of the 15th Victoria, chapter 12, known as "An act to enable her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright; to extend and explain the International Copyright act; and to explain the acts relating to copyright in engravings." This clause, which declares that "nothing in the said act shall be so construed as to prevent fair imitations or adaptations to the English stage of any dramatic piece or musical composition published in any foreign country," it is proposed to repeal. Such a measure is assuredly a step in the right direction. Its effect will, in a sense, be protective to English art, since by augmenting the cost of pieces from a foreign source, it will render managers more likely to turn to home sources of supply. It will do something, moreover, to check the flood of weak and inadequate translations which a few years ago deluged our stage. A French dramatist finding a profit may be made by his works in England will be careful into what hands he allows them to pass. It may, of course, be urged that no reciprocal advantage can be hoped by the English dramatist, the cases being so few in which English plays are translated into French as to come into no calculation of cost. Considerations of this kind will not, it is to be hoped, be allowed to check a measure of justice, and one that aims at securing higher remuneration for intellectual work. The example we thus set may, perhaps, influence our Transatlantic kinsmen to a like act of magnanimity, and so do something to recoup the British adapter for his prospective losses.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "An agitation is begun in France for the lowering of prices at the theatre. Of course we have here, as elsewhere, a large class who think the drama is going to "the dogs." I don't myself see what the cost of seats has to do with this matter one way or another, but a serious study of the capitulation of Sedan, and the manœuvres of the Duc de Broglie, are wonderfully developing the natural intelligence of France. There is, I believe, a problem upon which shrewd wits have exercised themselves—to make out the connection between the late Queen Elizabeth's red hair and the precession of the vernal equinox. There are Frenchmen living who would not despair of solving this problem. But as the theatre controversy goes on, one finds details worthy of note. For instance, I gather that the price of a front seat in the pit was suddenly raised from one franc to seven in a small theatre but five years ago. And a discourse of Madame Belcourt to the members of the Comédie Française, in 1789, shows that the grievance is not new. Says, in short, that lady, who filled, I believe, the rôle of chambermaid: 'The real reason why the nation—nation it is, no less!—why the nation does not come to our theatre is the extreme cost of seats. Only strangers and *filles* can attend the Française, since its prices have been doubled and tripled; for *bourgeois* of the Rue St. Dénis, those whom Corneille was so fond of, cannot bring their wives and one or two children under sixteen shillings. The pit is much too dear at two shillings. We ought to lower the half-crown places to one-and-sixpence in favor of respectable women. These diminutions would not cause a loss, since the theatre would be better filled.' Mme. Belcourt carried her argument, and seats were reduced there and then—the pit to one-and-twopence, and the ladies' place to one-and-sixpence. Since that time, however, the Théâtre Français has raised its prices, but not to the point, or near it, which opéra bouffe theatres have ventured to put forward. Of course, the expenses have vastly increased. As in England, so here, the stock company of a house doesn't count. Nowadays one must have a "star," and those who support him or her are of no importance at all. It is grotesquely improbable that any change will be made, for all that journalists may write. A theatre is a speculation in which the prizes are great, and the risks great in proportion. Until all the system is changed, no use to talk of lowering a mere detail of expense or profit."

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

M. Kastner's new musical instrument, "the Pyrophone," was introduced last night (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Feb. 12,) to an English audience, at the Society of Arts, where a paper explaining its construction and its capabilities was read by M. Dunant. The researches of Prof. Tyndall and other savants were fully recognized by M. Dunant, but he claimed for M. Kastner the discovery of the principle which allows "singing flames" to be tuned, and made to produce, at will, all the notes of the musical scale, and provides means to stop the sound simultaneously and mechanically, and thus to regulate and subdue it as required. In other words, while M. Dunant admitted that the discovery of the possibility of producing musical sound by means of pressure on flames traversing a glass tube had long been made, he asserted that M. Kastner had utilized this knowledge, and had applied it in such a manner as to produce a bona fide musical instrument with a sound resembling that of the human voice or of the Æolian harp. A simple mechanical arrangement causes the keys of the instrument to communicate with the supply pipes of the flames in the glass tubes, and on the pressure of these keys the flames separate, and the sound is produced. As soon as the fingers are removed from the keys the flames join again, and the sound ceases immediately. Thus, in effect, M. Kastner has produced an organ working by singing flames, or rather by vibration caused by means of the combustion of these flames. The instrument exhibited last night only gave a single octave of notes, but M. Dunant stated that it could be extended to any compass, and, as an illustration of the uses to which the pyrophone could be put, it was stated that it could be made in the form of a chandelier, so that by connecting wires a person in one room might play upon an instrument suspended from the ceiling in the next. The principal objection to the working of the pyrophone is founded on the employment of hydrogen gas for the production of the flames; but this M. Kastner states he has endeavored to overcome by using the ordinary gas employed for lighting purposes, and although it is not so satisfactory, it is, he maintains, possible to utilize it for the purpose. The invention, which has received considerable attention at the Institut de France, was examined with much interest last night, and several illustrations were given upon it.

A PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper tells rather an extravagant story of the exploits of a widow of his acquaintance. It runs thus: "We dwell in a branch of the beautiful Clinton Valley, in Fayette County, Penn. Just to the east of us are the Chestnut Ridge Mountains, as rough and rocky as mountains generally are. Well, upon the top of the mountains dwells a widow, yet in the prime of life, who is now wealthy and owns the best mountain farm in Fayette County. Years ago, when quite young, she married a young man who owned this farm and a team, and nothing more. The land was uncleared, exceedingly rocky, and full of ravines. In a few months after being married the husband died, leaving his wife nothing but this land, cabin, and team. Thrown upon her own resources, the widow went to work felling timber, making cross-ties and hauling them to the railroad at Connellsville, distant ten miles, and all without the assistance of any one. This being before the panicky times, she made money sufficient to give her a good start in life. Disliking to drive a team or attend to horses, as soon as she considered herself able she hired a driver, but continued making the cross-ties with her own hands, and between times amused herself by blasting rocks and rolling them into the ravines, thus 'killing two birds with one stone,' clearing the land and filling up the ravines. Thus, by industry, economy, and perseverance, she, in a very few years, amassed a considerable fortune, cleared seventy-five acres of rough land, filling up and leveling over ravines, and fitting them for agricultural purposes. It was indeed an interesting sight to see her sitting on top of a rock, with a drill in one hand and a sledge in the other, piercing the very heart of the rock and blowing it to atoms, and afterward rolling it piece by piece into the ravine. This lady has now a grand house, luxuriously furnished; a first-class piano, from which she brings forth the sweetest music, and fifty thousand in the bank. She has had scores of offers, but she refuses them all, preferring to pass the remainder of her life in single blessedness rather than undergo the pangs of burying another husband."

THE FIGHT AT CONCORD.

The programme of the exercises at Concord, Mass., in celebration of the centennial of the fight, April 19, as far as completed, includes a procession under the general escort of the Fifth Regiment, in which the New-England Governors will march, with veteran military organizations from their respective States, also the President of the United States with an escort provided for the occasion. Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver a short address at the dedication of the statue, and James Russell Lowell a poem. A hymn by Longfellow, written for the occasion, will be sung, and then George William Curtis will deliver his oration. From 1 to 4 o'clock a dinner for 5,000 persons will be served in a tent adjoining the pavilion, at which speeches by distinguished men will be made. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of New-York, has been appointed Chief Marshal, and Judge E. R. Hoar will be President of the Day.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

First Lieut. Munson H. Beebe, of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has resigned.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, will drill at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening.

First Lieut. Christian J. Wolf, of Company C, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

Lieut. James Plunkett, of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been elected to the captaincy of that command.

The annual reception of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, G. A. R., was held at Beethoven Hall last Wednesday evening.

Joseph Klein has been elected First Lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, vice George Miller, resigned.

Alonzo Weaver, a member of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, died last Monday, and was buried with military honors on Thursday.

The Jackson Corps of Albany, N. Y., will celebrate in an appropriate manner the anniversary of the birth of "Old Hickory," on Monday, the 15th inst.

The annual complimentary calico hop, of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. George Avery commanding, will be held to-morrow evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery.

At a recent election in Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, George L. Valet was elected First Lieutenat, vice Lucius H. Conklin, resigned. Capt. Anthony Elmendorf, of Company E in the same regiment, has resigned.

A movement is being made toward organizing a new regiment of infantry on Staten Island. Company H of the Seventy-ninth Regiment is located in Richmond County, and it is probable that it will be attached to the new regiment.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will drill in sabre exercise to-morrow evening, in the armory formerly occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, No. 293 Bowery. Adjt. Charles Nagel, of this command, is confined to his room by illness.

The annual reception of the First Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Bourke commanding, was held at Irving Hall last Tuesday evening. The event was made the occasion of a general reunion of the friends of the battalion, including many of the veterans of the old "Ninth Volunteers," and the "Hawkins Zouaves."

The summary of rifle practice at Creedmoor by the Fifth Brigade during the past season indicates the following results: Number firing at 200 yards, 842; score, 4,154; number firing at 500 yards, 290; score, 1,327; total, 5,481; average per man, 8.60. The number who missed the target at 200 yards' distance was 213.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. Meyenborg commanding, have been directed to assemble for drills at the armory, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, as follows: Thursday, March 11; Wednesday, 17th, and Tuesday, the 23d inst. Assembly at 8 P. M.

Capt. Rufus F. Zogbaum, commanding Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation. The seventh in a series of promenade concerts given by this command took place at the armory last evening. In spite of the recent storm a large attendance was present, and Conterno's Band performed a series of select airs, after which a hop took place.

The several companies of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal for battalion drill as follows: Companies C, I, and K on Thursday next; Companies D, E, F, and G on Monday, the 15th inst., and Companies A, B, and H on Thursday, the 18th inst. The officers and non-commissioned officers held a drill at the State Arsenal last evening under instruction of Lieut. Col. Ryder.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, next Tuesday evening. Assembly at 7:30 o'clock. Field and staff officers are directed, in orders, to report to the Commander at 7:45 o'clock; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant at the same hour. Lieut. William Polye, of Company C in this command, has resigned.

The American Rifle Association, Mount Vernon, N. Y., held a meeting on Tuesday evening. A communication was received from a friend of the society presenting a jeweled ring, valued at $300, for competition upon the same conditions as those observed in the De Peyster match. A representative badge was also adopted to be worn by the members of the association. The trophy will consist of representations of the several varieties of weapons used in time of war.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, held a drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening, parading eight companies of twelve files, single rank. The proceedings commenced with a dress parade, which was well performed, after which the command re-formed for drill. The movements comprised marching in column of fours; breaking from the right of column of fours to march to the left; advancing and retreating in line of battle, &c.

Gen. John B. Stonehouse, who for a period of fifteen years has faithfully performed the arduous duties of Assistant Adjutant General of this State, retired gracefully from that position last Monday. Adjt. Gen. Townsend, in accepting his resignation, pays him the following deserved compliment: "In accepting the resignation of Gen. Stonehouse, who has served the State most faithfully for many years, it is but a simple act of justice to give expression in a formal manner to the high appreciation of those services by all whom he assisted in the discharge of his duties as Assistant Adjutant General, and especially by the undersigned, who has been thus associated with him officially for over four years."

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will drill in fatigue uniform at the armory, as follows: Companies A, B, C, E, and F on Tuesdays, the 9th and 23d inst.; Companies D, G, H, I, and K on Tuesdays, the 16th and 30th inst. Assembly at 7:45 P. M. on each occasion. The Drum Major has been instructed to detail four drummers, to be present at every drill. First Sergeants are directed, in orders, to deliver a list of all absentees to the Adjutant after each drill. Company K, Capt. Nicholas Narvesen commanding, will hold its annual reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday, the 22d inst.

Pursuant to section 235 of the Military Code, a court-martial for the trial of officers of the First Brigade for delinquencies occurring at parades, drills, and meetings for improvement, held pursuant to orders from brigade and regimental head-quarters during the year 1874, has received orders from Brig. Gen. Ward to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on Monday, March 15, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court: Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, of the Twenty-second Regiment; and Major William G. Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment. Major Robert W. DeForest, Brigade Judge Advocate, has been directed to attend the court.

At the court-martial of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, which convened pursuant to orders from Brigade Head-quarters recently, First Lieut. Frederick Fiesler, of Company C, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, was tried on the following specifications: First, that in collusion with Frederick Schilling, Quartermaster Sergeant and Armorer, he drew the sum of $172 from the County Treasury, and appropriated the same to the use of the latter. Second, that he defended the said Schilling in his action, knowing that the latter had been paid in full by Company C. Third, that he subsequently endeavored to obtain the sum of $48 from the County Treasury for a similar purpose. He was also charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Although the defendant pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges, the court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding an office in the National Guard in this State. The proceedings of the court were subsequently confirmed by Brig. Gen. Dakin.

The matter of the assignment of an armory to the Seventy-first Infantry still remains in *statu quo*. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen about two weeks since, a communication detailing all the facts in the case was submitted to that body by Col. Vose, and was subsequently referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, who have been examining into the matter, and will probably report the result of their investigations at the next meeting of the board on Thursday. The landlord of the premises at present occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, located at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, Mr. D. F. Manice, has been very lenient to the regiment, and has permitted it to occupy undisturbed possession during the past year, personally assuming the risk attending the collection of the rent. He now proposes to accept a lease for five years, at $18,000 per annum, dating from the 1st of May next. By this means he will virtually receive $15,000 per year, including the year ending May 1, 1875, which is $5,000 less than the value as appraised by a committee appointed to examine the condition of the leases of the several armories in the City, at the time of Controller Green's accession to affairs, who reported in favor of paying $20,000 per annum for that armory. The Committee on Salaries and Offices has thus far confronted Col. Vose with the statement that his command had already been assigned to the armory corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The latter concedes that the lease upon these premises is considered fraudulent by the majority of the officials of the City, to say nothing of the isolated locality of the building and its manifestly unsafe condition for the storage of property, and the purposes of drill, as certified to by ex-Gov. Dix, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Morris, and other military officers, who formed this opinion after a personal examination of the premises. The reasons in favor of permitting the regiment to retain its present quarters are that the City has already undergone an expense of $20,000 in improving and fitting up the building. It is now in good order, and will require no further expenses beyond the rent, for five years to come. It occupies, as has been stated by Gen. Shaler, the most strategic position in the City. The war record of the Seventy-first Regiment is second to none in the First Division. It is composed of able-bodied men, many of whom are tax-payers, and has proved itself one of the very few reliable organizations on which the citizens place dependence for protection of their lives and property in cases of riot or insubordination, and as such it is deserving of a favorable consideration of its just demands.

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., is making preparations for a grand fair to be held in that city the latter part of this month, for the benefit of the families of their deceased comrades. This is one of the oldest military organizations in the country, dating as far back as 1807. In 1824 it escorted Lafayette into Charleston. It sustained the General Government during nullification times, and in 1836 it responded to the call of the Government to protect the Floridians from the Indians. During the late war, of course, they were on the side of the Confederates, but their record as soldiers was splendid, as shown by their heavy losses. It is for the families of these fallen comrades principally that this fair is being organized, and a helping hand is being extended to them from Boston, Philadelphia, and other places. Efforts are now being made in the same direction in the First and Second Divisions of this State, and it is hoped they may prove successful. Amounts from each company, however small, would in the aggregate form a respectable donation to the cause. Subscriptions may be sent to Major W. J. Denslow, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, No. 177 West street, New-York.

WHAT DR. KENEALLY SAYS OF HIMSELF.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "The accompanying information about Dr. Kenealy is extracted from a paper called the *Englishman*, which purports to be "edited by Dr. Kenealy, Q. C.," and ought therefore to be well informed on the subject. It seems to us to be important if true, and we republish it accordingly: "Who Dr. Kenealy is.—A voice at which three Judges trembled like aspen leaves, and that silenced in a sentence five opposing counsel, will be heard in tones making the Gothic hall resound with the fearless advocacy of truth, justice, and liberty, comparable to that of Chatham, when the torrent of eloquence rolled from his lips as a mighty river, diffusing life, and health, and joy around to his glorious and dear country. Not one out of a hundred English constituencies has the splendid opportunity once in a century of returning so great and good a man as their representative as the people of Stoke-upon-Trent now have. Who is Mr. Davenport? Echo answers, 'Who?' Who is Mr. Walton? All the long-eared tribe can tell, and they alone. But who is Dr. Kenealy? And all the world simultaneously replies, 'Among scholars he stands in the foremost rank; among gentleman, in all that constitutes true nobility, second to none; profound in the attainments of the law, and in knowledge of the Constitution and principles of government of this great kingdom; brave as a lion, but with a heart full of generosity and tender impulses for the poor and the oppressed. How wonderful are the ways of Providence! Ten years ago, if any one had predicted to Dr. Kenealy that he should occupy the proud position which he does before the people of England, he would have been wholly incredulous. He was then only known in his profession as one of the foremost junior counsel it had; with a fair prospect, in the ordinary course of things, of elevation to the rank of Q. C., and almost a certainty of a seat on the bench at no very distant period. He was known, indeed, in the world of letters and of scholarship; but of this we need not say anything, as it is well and widely acknowledged what his reputation was there. Seven years ago, when her Majesty made him one of her counsel, the Bench seemed in immediate prospect. He got into an increased legal business, and appeared in some of the most important cases. His honesty, earnestness, courage, and oratory were well known; and his friend, Lord Penzance, said of one of his speeches, 'that it was marked by an eloquence rarely heard in Westminster Hall.' * * * Incidents in Dr. Kenealy's Life.—It is well known in legal circles that Dr. Kenealy, if he had not been disbarred by the Gray's Inn ratteners, was to have held this brief for the Guikwar. So that, in addition to his other persecutions, he has lost this fee of 6,000 guineas. * * * By the conduct of the Benchers, this unhappy and ill-used Prince has lost the only man at the Bar who would have served him well and faithfully. The feeling almost of adoration in which Dr. Kenealy is held throughout England was curiously illustrated at Stoke, where a noble lady, with her son, came from Cheshire, and she immediately fell on her knees, and kissed his hand, while tears were in her eyes, and her voice trembled with emotion. Dr. Kenealy was deeply and marvelously affected. He was so overpowered that he could not speak for some time; but when he did he presented Mr. Guildford Onslow to her, whose hand she shook heartily. The whole scene was one that can never be forgotten. Dr. Kenealy, after that, proceeded with his lecture to the great audience in the Town Hall, which was thronged to suffocation. He was followed by Mr. Guildford Onslow. The usual petitions for the removal of the three Judges and the abolition of Gray's Inn followed; and an unanimous vote of confidence in Dr. Kenealy as the candidate for the borough was passed amid universal applause. His hand was then shaken by about 300 of the audience, until he was obliged to give in. What Dr. Kenealy is going to do in Parliament.—He will go to Parliament, not to be the flunkey of either the apostate Jew, or the renegade Protestant, but to represent England and English welfare; and above all, the working classes, who want a man, and have him here at hand, with the fire and force of Milton, and the intrepidity of Cromwell, to meet and fight despotism. Dr. Kenealy goes to the House of Commons with the express determination to destroy the Whig and Tory conspiracy against the people; to found, with the assistance of the Magna Charta Association, a great, powerful, honest and determined English Party of fifty or a hundred people's representatives; and, with these under his banner and leadership, to sweep away for ever the two family factions who have possessed themselves of England so long and so loaded her with debt, that even to live becomes a matter of the hardest difficulty. And let no man despair that Dr. Kenealy can do this. This man showed himself in the Court at Westminster to be an avalanche, who bore all before him; and we believe that, within ten years, he and his Magna Charta will rule England, for the people, and the people only. Oh! what a splendid consummation this will be. Let the working classes bear in their thoughts that there are, in this man's mind, a hundred measures teeming for their benefit; that the force of thousands in the house of corruption cannot put him down; that as he tamed the three Judges, and kept them down like three cats, that hardly dared to mew in his presence, so he will master these right honorable humbugs who delude the people, and pass the wicked laws under which they groan. He is a mighty army in himself, and will carry all before him in Parliament, like Mirabeau in France, or Chatham in England."

In regard with one of the statements made above, we take from the London *Times* the following paragraph: "Messrs. Lattey & Hart, of No. 142 Gresham-house, Old Broad street, write to us: 'We notice in Friday's issue of the *Times* a paragraph copied from a paper called the *Englishman*, edited by Dr. Kenealy. This paragraph contains the following statement: "It is well known in legal circles that Dr. Kenealy if he had not been disbarred, * * * was to have held this brief for the Guikwar." Our principals, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, of Bombay, have acted all through this matter on behalf of his Highness the Guikwar of Baroda. All communications were carried on solely between them and ourselves by telegraph, and acting upon our advice, they instructed us to retain Sergeant Ballantine. The name of Dr. Kenealy was never referred to, nor was it even thought of by us, and we can only stigmatize the above statement as being absolutely untrue.'"

CRIME AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes Feb. 11: "In the absence of anything more in the shape of politics worth noticing, I will take a rapid glance at the crime columns of the papers, which are pretty full at present. To begin with, we have a double murder in the Marais quarter, which has caused far more sensation in general circles than the crisis of Versailles. M. Bénard, a second-hand goods dealer, and his wife were found dead in their shop last night. The man was eighty, and the woman seventy-two years old. Their throats had been cut and their heads smashed in. They had just inherited a few thousand francs from a relative. The place had been ransacked. No trace of the murderer is reported. The crime is said to have been committed in broad daylight. The next case I come across is less fearful, but more mysterious. During the past fortnight the quarter of the Western Railway Station has been upset by the strange doings of a midnight marauder. The first victim was a young lady; she was on her way home, when a man knocked against her, stabbed her in the arm, and then made off. The next was a middle-aged woman, who suddenly found herself stabbed in the back by an unknown hand, as she was ringing her bell. The last was also a woman, who, finding herself stabbed, tried to arrest the man, but he escaped before the Police arrived. The wounds appear to have been inflicted with a small poinard, and the amateur assasain is supposed to be a runaway lunatic. The third social event of the day is a double suicide from the bridge of Notre Dame. Two poor men tied their legs together and jumped into the river, and were carried away before any attempt could be made to save them. They are said to have been drunk at the time. I will wind up this little chapter of accidents with a court-martial. The prisoners were two soldiers caught poaching in the wood of Meudon. One of them fired on the gandarmes, but fortunately missed them, and was sentenced to hard labor for life; the other was acquitted because he appeared to be very penitent."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union...	75⅛	500	Tol. & Wabash...	14
800	do	75¼	500	do	14⅛
200	do......c.	75¼	700	do	14¼
1300	do	75⅛	500	do......s3.	14¼
50	do	75	300	do......s3.	14
500	do......s3.	75⅛	700	do	14⅛
700	do......b3.	75¼	200	do	14¼
1100	do	75¼	800	do	14⅜
200	do......c.	75¼	4100	do	14½
500	do	75⅛	100	do......s30.	14
25	do	75	300	do	14⅝
400	At. & Pacific Pref.	13½	300	do......b3.	14¾
300	do......c.	13½	300	do	14⅞
100	do......c.	13⅝	100	do......b3.	15
1000	Pacific Mail...	38½	1600	do	14⅞
600	do	38¾	200	do	14¾
1500	do	38¼	500	do	14⅞
1000	do	38½	900	do	15
1000	do	38¼	1400	do	15⅛
1000	do	38⅜	700	do	15¼
600	do......s3.	38½	500	do......s30.	14½
600	do	38½	900	do......s3.	15⅛
200	do......c.	38⅜	100	do......c.	15⅛
700	do	38½	100	do	15¼
700	do	38⅜	300	do	15⅜
300	do	38½	300	do......c.	15⅜
300	Erie Railway...	27⅜	500	do	15¼
100	do	27¼	100	do......s30.	14½
500	Union Pacific...	43¾	100	do......s3.	15⅜
1100	do	43⅞	300	do	15½
500	do......s3.	43⅞	100	do	15⅜
900	do......s3.	43¾	100	do......c.	15½
1000	do	43¾	400	do	15½
300	do......c.	43¾	100	do	15⅝
1000	do	43⅞	200	do	15½
500	do......c.	43⅞	100	Lake Shore...	73⅝
1000	do	44	600	do	73½
2800	do	44⅛	50	do	73⅜
300	do	44	800	do	73½
200	do......s3.	43⅞	200	do......b3.	73⅝
100	do	44	100	do	73⅝
200	St. Paul Pref...	54	100	North-west. Pref.	54¾
200	North-western...	43⅞	300	do......c.	55
1200	do	43¾	500	St. Paul...	34⅜
600	do......c.	43¾	100	do	34½
2700	do	43⅝	100	do......c.	34½
2500	do	43½	100	do	34⅝
300	do......c.	43½	700	Ohio & Miss...	26½
1300	do	43⅝	1200	do	26⅝
300	do......c.	43⅝	200	do	26¾
400	do	43½	200	do......b3.	26⅞
900	do	43⅝	1000	do	26¾
100	do......c.	43½	100	do......s3.	26¾
1000	do	43½	500	do	26⅞
1200	do	43⅜	200	do	26¾
500	do	43½	400	do	26⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...12.117½	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coup....114
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b. c.118½	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b. c.113¾
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119½	5,000 U.S.6s, Cur.12.118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	97⅜	200	C. & R. I.....b. c.	103⅞
10,000	M. 6s, A.bs.b.c.	95½	100	do......b3.	103⅞
5,000	M.& St. P. 1st, La C. Div...	84½	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s5.	55⅜
			100	do	55¼
1,000	Alb. & S. 1st...	109	400	do	55⅛
10,000	Ch. & N. W. C., C. Gold bds...	80½	20	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	110
			10	C. & A. Pf.....b. c.	106
10,000	do	80¾	500	L. S. & M. So.b.c.c.	73⅝
2,000	Erie 3d...	99	500	do	73¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	95½	100	do	73⅞
1,000	do	95¾	100	do......s3.	73¾
4,000	do	96¼	100	do......s3.	73⅝
6,000	do	96	500	do	73¾
15,000	do.....b. c.	96	800	do	73⅞
21,000	do	96¼	1900	do	74
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	99¼	400	do......b3.	74⅛
29,000	do	99½	100	do......s3.	74
7,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	87	100	do......s3.	74⅛
5,000	do	87⅛	500	do	74⅛
2,000	P., F.W.&C.1st.	109	800	do......b3.	74¼
2,000	Tol. & Wab.2d.	54	800	do	74¼
2,000	do......b. c.	55	700	do	74⅛
2,000	L. B. & W.1st.	85	300	Union Pac....b. c.	44⅛
5,000	Pac. of Mo.1st.	89¾	1200	do	44¼
1,000	A.& T.H.2d.Pf.	90	300	do......b3.	44¼
28	Bank of N. Y.....	130	500	do......c.	44⅜
5	Bank of Republic.	100½	600	do	44½
10	Metropol'n Bank.	130	500	do	44⅜
5	D.&H.Can.b.c.b3.	114	800	do	44⅜
1000	W. U. Tel.b. c. s.	75¼	700	do	44⅛
1600	do	75¼	200	do......b3.	44¼
300	do......b3.	75¼	100	do......s3.	44⅛
500	do......b3.	75⅜	1000	do	44¼
300	do	75⅜	1200	do	44⅜
1400	do	75½	100	do	44¼
100	do	75⅜	1200	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	34¾
500	do......b3.	75½	700	do	34⅞
3400	do	75½	100	C.,M.&S.P.P.b.c.	54
2100	do	75⅝	300	do	53¾
2900	do	75¾	100	do	54
800	do	75⅝	100	do	54¼
100	U. S. Ex......b. c.	60½	100	do	54⅜
50	do	60	200	do	54½
100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	101⅞	400	T., W. & W...b. c.	15⅝
100	Pac. Mail..u. r. c.	38½	100	do	15½
600	do.....b. c.	38½	100	do	15¼
400	do	38⅝	100	do......s30.	14½
500	do	38⅜	200	do......b3.	15¼
800	do	38½	500	do	15
200	do	38⅜	500	do......s30.	14
300	do	38¼	1000	do	14⅞
200	do......s3.	38¼	2200	do	14¾
300	do	38⅜	100	do	14⅞
800	do......b3.	38½	200	do	15
600	do......b3.	38⅝	100	do	14⅞
300	do......c.	38½	100	do......s30.	14¼
200	do	38½	500	do	14¾
500	do......s3.	38⅝	600	do	14⅞
800	do	38⅝	1200	do	15
200	Erie Railway.b. c.	27¼	24	Dub. & S. C.....b.c.	54
600	do	27⅛	27	Morris & Essex..	98¾
100	do......c.	27⅛	100	H.&St.J.Pf.....b. c.	31
200	do	27¼	100	H. & St. Jo....b. c.	22¼
10	do	27⅝	200	do......b3.	22½
200	do	27⅜	100	do......s3.	22½
46	Harlem......b. c.	129¼	100	do	22⅜
200	Mich. Cen....b. c.	77½	500	do	22¼
100	Ch. & Alt.b. c.s3.	102	100	do	22⅜
35	do	102	400	do	22½
400	C. & N. W.....b. c.	43⅜	100	do	22¾
100	do	43½	100	do	22⅞
400	do	43⅝	100	do	22¾
400	do	43¾	500	do	22⅝
200	do	43⅞	400	do	22⅜
500	do	44	400	At. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	13¾
1200	do	44⅛	100	Ohio. & M..u. r. c.	26¾
900	do	44¼	500	do..b. c. b3.	27
700	do	44⅜	60	do	26¾
600	do......s3.	44¼	100	do	26⅞
1400	do	44⅜	200	do	27
500	do......s3.	44¼	100	do......b3.	27⅛
900	do	44¼	900	do	27
900	do	44⅛	100	do	26⅞
400	do	44	500	do	26¾
2700	do	43⅞	400	do	26⅝
1300	do	43¾	200	do	26¾
700	do	43⅝	600	do	26⅞
300	do	43¾	800	do......b3.	27
300	do	43⅞	250	do	27
500	do	44	300	do	27⅛
300	do	44⅛	400	do	27¼
400	do	44	100	do......c.	27¼
300	do	43⅞			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

3200	West. Union.s3.	75⅝	1100	North-western..	43⅝
500	do......b3.	75¾	300	do......b3.	43¾
500	do	75⅝	200	do	43¾
5	do	76	100	do......s3.	43⅝
800	do	75⅝	700	do	43½
400	do......s3.	75½	600	do	43⅝
700	do	75½	500	do	43¾
2400	do......b3.	75½	800	do	43⅞
100	do......s5.	75⅜	200	North-west. Pref.	55¼
3000	do	75½	100	do......c.	55⅜
200	do	75⅝	100	C., C., C. & Ind...	64¾
100	Mariposa L. & M.	5¾	400	Rock Isl......	103⅞
5	Amer. Express...	63½	15	do	103⅝
10	Wells-Fargo Ex..	86½	500	do	103¾
1100	Pacific Mail.....	38½	200	Han. & St. Jo....	22⅜
26	do	38⅛	400	do	22¼
500	do	38⅜	200	do......b3.	22¼
100	do......s3.	38⅜	100	do	22½
200	do	38½	100	Toledo & Wab....	14⅝
200	Erie Railway.....	27⅜	200	do	14½
50	Mich. Central....	77¾	200	do	14⅜
100	Lake Shore...b3.	74⅛	100	do	14½
700	do	74⅛	100	do	14⅝
200	do......s3.	74⅛	300	do......s30.	13⅞
800	do......s3.	74	400	do	14½
500	do	74	100	do......s30.	14
500	do......s3.	74⅛	600	do	14¼
100	Illinois Central..	100	400	do	14⅜
200	Union Pacific.....	44¼	100	do	14½
200	do......s3.	44¼	400	do	14¾
100	do......s5.	44¼	100	St. Paul R.......	34¾
100	do	44⅛	400	Ohio & Miss......	27⅜
200	do......b3.	44¼	100	do...u. r. c.	27¼
300	do	44⅜	300	do......s3.	27⅛
800	do	44½	1000	do	27¼
100	do......s3.	44⅜	1100	do	27⅛
1900	do......b3.	44½	200	do......c.	27
500	do......b3.	44⅝	800	do	27
300	do	44⅜	100	Atl. & Pac. Pref..	13⅝
200	N. J. Central.....	110			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000	C.& N.W.Cons. C. G. Bs.b. c.	81	200	Lake Shore..b. c.	74¼
			1800	do	74⅜
10,000	U. Pac. 1st.b.c.	96⅜	100	do	74¼
10,000	do	96⅝	500	do	74⅛
5,000	U. Pac. S.F.b.c.	87	100	Un. Pac.b. c.u.r. c.	44½
3,000	Han.& St.J. 8s, Conv....b. c.	81½	1300	do	44⅝
			200	do......b3.	44⅝
40	Metrop. Bk..b. c.	131½	800	do......s3.	44½
50	Del.& H.C.Co.b. c.	113⅞	10	Illinois Central..	100
45	do	113¾	2700	C. & N. W...b. c.	44
50	Cons.C.of Md.b.c.	43	400	do	43⅞
500	Pac. Mail....b. c.	38⅝	300	do......b3.	44
800	do	38½	100	do......b3.	43⅞
100	do	38⅜	900	do	43¾
400	do	38¼	160	N. J. Central.b. c.	110
100	Erie R......b. c.	27⅜	100	C. & R. I..b. c.b3.	104
200	do	27¼	100	do	104
1500	W. U. Tel...b. c.	75⅝	100	C., M. & St.P.b. c.	34¾
19000	do	75½	300	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	14⅝
3100	do	75⅜	200	do......s30.	13¾
3600	do	75¾	700	do	14¾
1500	do	75⅞	100	do......s30.	14
100	do......b3.	76	100	do	14½
4600	do	75⅞	200	do	14⅛
200	do	75½	300	do......s3.	14½
1000	do......b3.	75⅞	125	Del., L. & W......	111⅛
700	do	75¾	200	do......b. c.	111¼
2000	do	75⅝	100	Chic. & Alton R..	101¾
100	do...u. r. c.	75⅝	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	27
100	do	75½	100	Han. & St. Jo.b. c.	22½
100	C. & N.W. Pf.b. c.	75½	200	do	22¾
100	do	55⅝	50	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	13½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000	10-40s, coup.	114⅛	200	Lake Shore.......	74
5,000	N.W.C.C.g.b.	81¼	100	do......s3.	73⅞
14,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	96½	100	do	73⅞
2,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	100	200	do	74
9,000	do	100¼	600	do......b3.	74
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	87⅛	400	Ohio & Miss......	26⅞
2000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	81¾	100	Chic. & Alton....	101⅞
500	Western Union...	75½	200	Union Pac........	44⅜
600	do......b3.	75⅝	800	do......b3.	44½
200	do	75⅝	100	do	44⅜
2100	do	75½	500	do	44¼
1400	do	75⅜	200	do	44⅛
100	do......s3.	75¼	200	do......s3.	44
700	do	75¼	1000	do	44⅛
400	do......s3.	75⅛	800	do	44¼
300	do	75⅛	700	do	44⅜
1700	do......s3.	75	200	Rock Island......	103⅞
400	do	75⅛	500	New-Jersey So....	5
300	do	75¼	1000	North-western..	43⅝
900	do	75⅜	600	do	43½
200	do......b3.	75⅜	300	do	43⅜
200	do......s3.	75¼	500	do	43¼
600	do	75¼	100	do	43⅜
400	do......s3.	75⅛	800	do......s3.	43⅛
100	At. & Pac. Tel....	22	2400	do	43⅛
100	U. S. Express.....	60⅝	100	do	43¼
13	Adams Express...	102	500	do	43⅜
300	Erie Railway.....	27¼	400	do......s3.	43⅜
1000	do......s3.	27¼	100	do......b3.	43½
100	Mich. Cen........	77⅜	1000	do	43⅜
700	Pac. Mail........	38¼	50	Alb. & Sus.......	99
2000	do	38½	600	Toledo & Wab....	14½
500	do......s3.	38⅛	400	do	14⅜
1400	do......s3.	38	500	do	14¼
1400	do	38⅛	100	do......b3.	14¼
200	do......b3.	38⅛	100	do......s3.	14⅛
700	do......b3.	38¼	200	do......s30.	13½
800	do	38¼	300	do	14½
1100	do	38½	100	do	14⅜
100	St. Paul......	34⅝	200	do	14¼
200	do	34½	400	do......s30.	13½
200	do	34⅝	700	do	14¼
200	H. & St. Jo......	22⅝	100	do	14⅛
400	do	22½	50	T. H. & I.........	130

SATURDAY, March 6—P. M.

The Bank statement was not so bad as was generally expected. The loss in reserve amounts to $3,483,250, but the banks still hold an excess of $5,937,275 above legal requirements. The heavy loss in specie, legal tenders, and deposits, can be traced to the locking up of gold and greenbacks for the purpose of unsettling business and affecting values on the Stock Exchange. These changes indicate that the power of the bear clique to disturb the bank averages was much less than was anticipated, and their operations to-day failed completely both as to gold and money.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week as compared with last:

	Feb. 27.	March 6.	Differences.
Loans	$292,017,000	$292,505,800	Inc.. $488,800
Specie	15,921,800	13,505,100	Dec.. 2,616,700
Legal-tends.	51,900,600	50,159,900	Dec.. 1,740,700
Deposits	233,607,500	230,110,900	Dec.. 3,496,600
Circulation	22,482,500	22,410,100	Dec.. 72,400

The business of the Stock Exchange amounted to 262,000 shares, and the dealings were attended with considerable animation. Western Union led in point of activity, 70,600 shares having changed hands at 75⅛@76@75@75⅜. Union Pacific advanced from 43¾ to 44⅝, with last sales at 44⅜, or within ¼ ℔ cent of the highest point of the week. Pacific Mail was steady at 38@38⅝. North-west fell off from 43¾ to 43¼, rose to 44⅜, and in the afternoon sold down to 43⅛, the final sales being at 43⅜. Lake Shore, North-west preferred, the St. Paul shares, Ohio and Mississippi, and Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced ⅛ to ⅞ ℔ cent. Wabash rose from 14 to 15⅝, and at the close reached 14⅛. The stock sold, seller 30, at 14½ down to 13½. The advance early in the day caused the failure of one or two small operators short of Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi, and several hundred of these shares were bought in under the rule for their account. The market closed steady in tone. Investment shares were firm and well maintained.

The money market was exceedingly easy throughout the day. The early business was chiefly at 4@4½ ℔ cent, although some business was done at 5. In the afternoon still lower rates were current, and the market closed at 2@3 ℔ cent. under free offerings. Commercial paper was as last quoted.

The foreign advices reported an increase of £31,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day, the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities being 2 ℔ cent. The market closed quiet and steady as follows: Consols for money, 93@93⅛; do. account, 93⅛@93¼; 1865s, old, 107¾@107⅞; 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; and new 5s, 103⅛. Foreign Exchange was dull and unchanged, the selling rates having been $4 80@$4 80½ for 60 days, and $4 84@$4 84½ for demand. Gold ranged from 114⅝ to 115⅛, the bulk of the business having been at the intermediate quotation, at which the market opened and closed. Shortly after the opening borrowers paid 1-32@1-16 for the use of cash gold, but loans were afterward made free of interest and at 1 to 3 ℔ cent. per annum for use.

The import entries of general merchandize for the week were $7,086,316, making, with $3,733,542 dry-goods previously reported, the total imports for the week $10,819,858.

Government bonds were quiet and steady. In railroad bonds the preponderance of business was in the Pacific issues, for which the buying demand was continuous. At the close Union Pacific firsts sold at 96½@96⅝, Land-grants at 100¼, and Sinking Funds at 87⅛, an advance for the day of ¼ to 1⅛ ℔ cent. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced from 80½ to 81¼, and Toledo and Wabash second from 54 to 55. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1875.

Gold receipts	$775,171 63
Gold payments	209,494 89
Gold balance	49,562,566 62
Currency receipts	717,300 21
Currency payments	699,388 47
Currency balance	48,963,580 95
Customs	426,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116½	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119⅜
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80@$4 80½	$4 80@$4 80½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	103⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅛
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53⅜	54⅜
Western Union	75	75¼
Union Pacific	43⅜	44¼
Lake Shore	73½	74
Toledo and Wabash	13⅝	14⅛
North-western Common	43¼	43⅜
North-western Preferred	54⅝	55⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅛	111⅛
New-Jersey Central	109¼	110
Panama	113	113
Erie	26⅞	27¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26⅞
C. C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5¾
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101¾	100
Erie	27⅜	27	3,600
Lake Shore	74⅜	73½	17,500
Wabash	15⅝	14	35,200
North-western	44⅜	43⅛	48,200
North-western Preferred	55⅝	54¾	1,500
Rock Island	104	103⅞	815
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34⅜	4,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54½	53¾	1,000
New-Jersey Central	110	110	300
Michigan Central	77¾	77	300
Illinois Central	100	100	100
Union Pacific	44⅝	43¾	29,700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	13¾	13½	1,200
Hannibal & St. Jo.	22⅞	22¼	3,400
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	31	31	100
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜	26½	13,900
Western Union	76	75	70,600
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	22	22	100
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38	29,700
United States Express	60¾	60½	300
Total sales			262,015

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $61,000 for interest and $8,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$64,532,000
Gold balances	2,488,778
Currency balances	2,905,469

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118⅝	118⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118¼	118½
6s, 1881, r.	118⅞	119	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¾	119
5-20s, 1862, c.	116	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	113⅜	113⅝
5-20s, 1864, c.	117¼	117½	10-40s, c.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118½	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¼	118½			

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$92,823,446
Currency balances	4,809,693
Gold exchanges	4,431,460
Gold balances	844,228

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$487,139,372
Currency balances	24,269,200
Gold exchanges	44,045,449
Gold balances	6,642,294

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	25	N.C., N.C.R., Ja. & Ju.	52
Connecticut 6s	105	N.C., N.C.R., Ap. & O.	52
Georgia 6s	85	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, J.&J.	37
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, A&O	37
Ga. 7s, indorsed	89	N. C., Sp. Tax, class 1.	3½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	81	N. C., Sp. Tax, class 2.	3½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N. C., Sp. Tax, class 3.	3½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Illinois War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Louisiana 6s	30	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. new bonds	30	South Carolina 6s	31
La. 6s, new F. D.	29	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	28	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	30½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	28	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	30
La. 8s, Levee bonds	28	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100½	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	30
Long b. due '81 to '91 in	97¼	So. Carolina 7s, 1888	30
Asylum or Un. due '92	95½	S. C. Non-F. bds.	7½
H. & St. Jo., due '75	100	Tennessee 6s, old	64
N. Y. B. Bounty L.	107	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	48¼
N. Y. C. Bounty L.	107	Tennessee 6s, new	64
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	110	Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.	47¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	110	Tenn. 6s, new, b. c.	47
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n. '78	110	Virginia 6s, Con. bds.	58¼
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	113	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	53¼
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	110	Virginia 6s, C., 2d s.	35
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	110	Virginia 6s, Def. bds.	10

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	108¾	Lake Shore C.R. 1st	101⅛
B., C. R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	45	Lake Shore C. O. 2d.	99
Ches. & Ohio 6s. 1st.	41	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	99¼
Ches. & Ohio ex coup	35	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	103¼
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F.	113
Chic. & Alton Inc.	103½	M. C. Equip. bds.	80
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	102⅞
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	99
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n.	109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	95
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C.	104⅞	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100⅞
Cen. of N. J. 2d.	101	N. Y. Cen. 7s, C. '76	100⅞
Cen. of N. J. C. C.	107⅜	N. Y. & H. 1st, Reg.	111
Am. Dock Imp. bds.	102	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875	102
M. & St.P.1st, 8s, P.D.	105⅛	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	100¼
M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D.	84½	North Mo. 1st	85¼
M.& St.P.1st, C.& M.	80⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con.	98
M. & St. P. 1st, Cons.	70	Cen. Pac. Gld. bds.	96⅜
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Cen. Pac. S. J. B'ch.	83½
Ch. & N.W.Con.bds.	88½	Cen. Pac.C. & O. 1st.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	96½	Cen. Pac. State A.B.	104
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs.	80¾	Western Pacific Bds.	87⅛
C. & N. W. Reg.G.bs.	79	U. Pacific 1st Bonds.	96
Gal. & Ch. Extended	105	U. Pacific L. G. 7s	99⅝
Galena & Ch. 2d.	102¼	U. Pacific S. F.	86⅞
C., C., C.& I. 1st 7s. S.F.	106¾	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	89¼
Del., L. & W. 1st.	103	Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101
Del., L. & W. 2d.	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	102
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	105	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	104¼
Erie 1st, Extended	105½	Clev. & P. 3d.	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Clev. & P. 4th.	96
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	C., C. & I. 1st.	59
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	95
Long Dock Bonds	103	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	80
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Alton & T. H. 1st.	104
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	81½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75	102½	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76
Dub. & S. City 1st.	98	T., P. & W. 2d.	25
Ind., Bl. & W'n 1st.	35	T., P. & W. Con. 7s.	25
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d.	102¼	T. & W. 1st Ex.	80
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	61
Cleve.& Tol. New bs.	103	T. & W. 2d.	54
C. P. & Ash. O. B.	100	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	36¼
C. P. & Ash. N. B.	103	Gt. W. 1st, '88	78¼
Buffalo & Erie N. B.	102	Gt. W. 2d, '93	53
Buffalo & State L. 7s.	101	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	55
Lake Shore div. bds.	100½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.	50
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	101		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Irving	127
American Exchange	118	Manhattan	147
Butchers & Drovers'	135	Marine	130
Chatham	137	Market	122
Chemical	1600	Mechanics	140
City	300	Merchants	120¼
Citizens	125	Merchants' Exch.	101
Commerce	118⅞	Nassau	108¼
Continental	92	New-York	130
Corn Exchange	125	New-York Nat. Ex.	95
First National	200	Oriental	172
Fulton	163	Pacific	165
Gallatin National	130	Park	140
German American	86	People's	140
Gold Exchange	113	St. Nicholas	107
Greenwich	210	State of New-York	112
Hanover	98	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 6.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104¾	..
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	134
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	..
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20½
Northern Central Railroad	34	34¼
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100½	101

The Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from this port for the week ending to-day, was as follows:

March 2—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	$5,200 00
March 3—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—Silver bars	78,356 85
March 4—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—American gold	70,000 00
Spanish gold	254,330 00
March 4—Steamer Suavia, Hamburg—Silver bars	79,869 35
March 4—Steamer Suavia, Paris—Silver bars	50,000 00
March 4—Steamer Suavia, London—American silver coin	2,000 00
March 6—Steamer Celtic, Liverpool—Silver bars	49,006 21
Total	$588,761 5

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government is 2 ℔ cent.

2 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.

AFRICAN GUM-TREES.

Among the British Consular reports issued is one from Zanzibar, giving an account, by Capt. Elton, of the *mti sandarusi*, or gum copal trees of Dar-es-Salam. Leaving the town, and passing through a clearing of the usual East Coast description, he soon reached a spot where the slaves employed in clearing land had come upon an extensive belt of these trees. Their immense size and number astonished him. He measured an average tree, and found it sixty feet high with the top branches lopped off; the girth at the ground was four feet three inches, and it was two feet ten inches at the first branch, above twenty-one feet from the ground. On stripping off the bark the gum was found deposited in many places between it and the wood in a liquid form. Where the tree was injured a resinous gum had collected in considerable quantities, and it was also seen on the lower sides of the branches of several trees; and one of the two slave guides stated that his wife had received a dollar for what she had dug at the foot of a tree where a rotten branch had fallen. It seemed probable that where trees have been left to fall to pieces from old age, large quantities of the gum may be found buried. Insects innumerable live on the *mti sandarusi*. One branch was cut down, in which a family of ants had formed a large nest behind a wall of the gum, and were rapidly undermining the heart of the wood; and legions of wood-lice, as well as ants, were to be seen between the bark and the wood. Capt. Elton and Lieut. P. Pullen, who accompanied him, came to the conclusion that the attacks of the swarms of ants and other insects led to the slow but sure destruction of these trees, and that as the heart of the wood becomes undermined, a tree throws out the resinous gum almost, it would seem, in an effort to arrest the process of decay. After the fall of a tree a few years would bury the wreck in the shifting sand which covers the surface of the sienna-colored subsoil, rich in vegetable remains, in which the copal tree is found. The slaves stated that one could travel for two days into the interior before losing the *mti sandarusi*; but Capt. Elton says that at the rate at which the clearing progresses, it will not be long before this copal tree wood becomes a thing of the past. Almost all the trees are festooned with the long intertwined ropes of the india-rubber Uiana, the thickly-matted cords of which, pendant from the main limbs and knotted into a sort of rigging, supply easy means of ascent to the natives looking for the resinous deposits on the branches. This india-rubber was at one time worked rather extensively here, but was given up as unprofitable in consequence of the number of slave lads carried off by leopards. The slave guides easily worked up two large balls of india-rubber for Capt. Elton. After making deep longitudinal incisions in the main ropes of the Uiana, they smeared on the left arm the milky substances which exuded profusely; and when enough had been procured, this was stripped off in flakes and rolled up in the hands until it assumed the shape of a small dumpling. At Dar-es-Salam it commands a price of from $6 to $10 per frasilah of thirty-five pounds.

A JOKE ON A SUPERVISOR.

Somebody, says the Hudson *Star*, played a practical joke on Supervisor Ostrom at the late caucus at Stockport. After Mr. Van Buren had been nominated, and while the caucus was deliberating on the remainder of the ticket, some facetious person passed outside and informed Mr. Ostrom that his fellow-townsmen had again honored him by the choice of his name to head the ticket, and suggested that it would be proper for him to address the convention. Fully alive to the requirements of the occasion, and without stopping to make the preparation which usually characterizes his forensic efforts, the gentleman presented himself to the caucus, and, in a few well chosen words, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He had advanced so far as to allude to his continuous and laborious efforts in preceding boards, and stated that, while his election would entail great personal inconvenience, and that he would much rather be left to the quiet retirement of his rural home, he was in the hands of his friends. Having reached this point and when he was about ready to declare that he would endeavor to honestly represent his constituency, some charitable friend pulled his coat and informed him that he was laboring under a mistake, that Mr. Van Buren was the nominee. Imagination cannot depict the embarrassment of the veteran Supervisor. Suffice to say he retired as gracefully as any one could under the circumstances, and the caucus proceeded in the regular discharge of its duties.

LOCK-JAW FROM A FALL ON THE ICE.

Miss Iphigenias Bassett, daughter of Hon. E. D. Bassett, Minister to Hayti from the United States, died Monday at her home in New-Haven. Two weeks previously she fell upon the ice, while playing with other children, and was bruised by the fall, although no fatal result was anticipated at the time. A week later she was, in consequence of the fall, attacked by the lock-jaw, from which she suffered till relieved by death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON BRITISH WILD FLOWERS, CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO INSECTS. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F. R. S., M. P., Vice Chancellor of the University of London. With numerous illustrations. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

This title should not be allowed to convey the impression that the usefulness of the book is restricted to the limits of Great Britain. In one sense it is correct, for the author has taken his illustrations exclusively almost from British flowers; but the subject matter which he uses them to illustrate is one of world-wide interest, for it opens up an almost unlimited field for the investigation of the biologist and botanist everywhere, and nowhere more emphatically than in America. Considering the close attention which during the last fifty years has been bestowed upon the study of plants and animals, it is somewhat remarkable that a discovery which was made toward the end of the last century, and which is of the greatest interest, should have rested almost unremembered till quite a recent period. In 1787, Sprengel, the Halle Professor of Botany, observed that in the corolla of the wild geranium *G. Sylvaticum*, there are a number of delicate hairs. Convinced that these must be placed there for some wise purpose, he endeavored to find it out, and after some pains he satisfied himself that they served to protect the honey from rain. He turned his attention then to other flowers, with a view to similar inquiries, and was surprised to find how many points in reference to them could be explained by their relations to insects. But Sprengel failed to see the full meaning of his discovery, and it remained for Mr. Darwin to extend the investigations, and to interpret them in their bearings upon a most important part of nature's works. "It is now known not only that flowers are of great importance to insects, but that insects are even necessary to flowers, and that "if insects have been in many cases modified and adapted with a view to obtain honey and pollen from flowers, flowers in their turn owe their scent and color, their honey, and even their distinctive forms to the action of insects. There has been an interaction of insects upon flowers, and of flowers upon insects, resulting in the gradual modification of both."

The purpose of the author of this volume is to show what these relations between flowers and insects are. The notes from which it was written were prepared originally to encourage in his own children a love of natural history, and hence, probably, one of the motives for illustrating it from common British flowers. But many of those flowers are also common here, and as in every instance the natural orders are given with most simple explanations, it requires no profound botanist to find other genera for examination than those mentioned. Sprengel observed that nature never intends that a flower should be fertilized by its own pollen. But he did not work out his observation to its results. It is now proved that some plants are fertilized by the wind, others by insects, and in obtaining the proofs of this some curious facts have been noted. For instance, Mr. Darwin has pointed out that irregular flowers are almost always fertilized by insects, while wind-fertilized flowers have organs especially adapted to that process. Sir John Lubbock himself has shown that bees can distinguish colors, and Herr Müller has proved that insects are modified in their structure to accommodate themselves better to the particular flowers they most frequent. Certain flowers can only be fertilized by certain insects, and hence the suggestion has been made and is now being tested that the hours of opening and closing of some flowers may be intended for the purpose of the insects which especially come to them. And again, some flowers show the existence of provisions by which self-fertilization is impossible, and hybridizing therefore necessary, while in others, as the common forget-me-not, there is a method of growth by which, if insects do not approach within a given time, self-fertilization takes place.

In some flowers the various organs come to maturity at different times, and then a novel arrangement is sometimes observed. The aristolochia furnishes an example of this; but a better, because better known, is found in the common arum, of which the calla, often erroneously termed a lily, is the gardener's representative. In a recent number of a horticultural serial we observed that a contributor spoke of the "great ivory-white blossom" of the calla. This again is a mistake. Not only is the calla not a lily, but the flower is not white. The white portion of the calla, green in the common arum, is merely a colored spathe. The flowers are insignificant and inclosed in the spathe at the base of the central pillar. The stigmas are near the base and the anthers somewhat higher. But here we will quote Sir John Lubbock, who says:

"Now, in this case nothing would, at first sight, seem easier or more natural than that the pollen from the anthers should fall on and fertilize the pistils. This, however, is not what occurs. The stigmas mature before the anthers, and by the time the pollen is shed have become incapable of fertilization. It is impossible, therefore, that the plant should fertilize itself. Nor can the pollen be carried by the wind. When it is shed it drops to the bottom of the tube, where it is so effectually sheltered that nothing short of a hurricane could dislodge it; and although arum is common enough, still the chances against any of the pollen so dislodged being blown into the tube of another plant would be immense.

"But small insects, which, attracted by the showy central spadix, or the prospect of shelter or of honey, enter the tube while the stigmas are mature find themselves imprisoned by a small fringe of hairs, which, while permitting their entrance, prevents them from returning. After a while, however, the period of maturity of the stigmas is over, and each secretes a drop of honey, thus repaying the insects for their captivity. The anthers then ripen and shed their pollen, which falls on and adheres to the insects. Then the hairs gradually shrivel up, and set the insects free, which carry the pollen with them, so that those which then visit another plant can hardly fail to deposit some of it on the stigmas. Sometimes more than a hundred small flies will be found on a single arum. In this case there is obviously a great advantage in the fact that the stigmas arrive at maturity before the anthers."

This description will serve to explain the reason why the calla, as it is cultivated by private persons, so seldom bears seed, while the arum almost always yields it abundantly. It is also a fair example of Sir John Lubbock's style in recounting the various processes of fertilization as they are to be observed in different orders, genera, and species. Many of these are yet more remarkable than that we have quoted, and all suggest a wide field for further inquiry. Some points for investigation are stated, as, for example, the purpose of the fifth stamen in pentstemon, of which, although Ogle pronounced it to be useless, Sir John Lubbock insists, and we think rightly, that it must have some function, or it would not be there. In fact, we can only regard this work as a small contribution to a very large subject, of which we are at present only on the threshold of inquiry. Yet it shows in an emphatic manner the immense variety of purpose which is observable in the things about us; and also the remarkable adaptation of means to ends which the world of nature exhibits in all its parts, and nowhere more clearly than in some things which have hitherto comparatively escaped attention. It is a valuable addition to scientific literature, and all the more valuable because in a popular form it directs notice to a subject of boundless interest, in which the ordinary observer may, with a little care, multiply observations that will vastly extend our knowledge of both insects and plants. In this country Mr. Canby has done the cause some good service, but everybody who will study the flowers in our gardens or in the fields with moderate attention may enter upon the same domain of scientific research with almost the certainty of gathering in new fruits. If this little book have the effect, as it should have, of stimulating such inquiry, it will become but the precursor of one much more detailed, containing similarly original notes illustrated from the wild flowers of America. Such a book would be well worth writing.

THE THREE DEVILS: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's, with other Essays. By DAVID MASSON, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

The essay from which the title of this book has been taken will be remembered by most readers of current literature. It was published nineteen years ago, in a volume with the four papers that succeed it here, and even at that time it was not new. For this reason, we do not propose to attempt any critical examination of it, although to those persons who have not read it, we may say that they can profitably do so. It is a very fair examination of the subject, and presents a logically written comparison between the three greatest conceptions of the Spirit of Evil which have come down to us. The other four essays alluded to are "Shakespeare and Goethe," "Milton's Youth," "Dryden and the Literature of the Restoration;" and "Dean Swift," all of which are good examples of the author's work. The sixth has been added, though it, too, is a reprint, since it appeared first in *Macmillan's Magazine* three years ago. It purports to point out "how literature may illustrate history," and in doing so Mr. Masson has given a series of suggestions which may advantageously be used by the historians of the future. Noting the insight into the daily life of the ancients, which we have from such writings as those of Aristophanes, Horace, and Terence; and again how the London life of the time of the second George is illustrated in the works of Smollett and Fielding, he points to a higher and more subtle service which literature may render to history:

"What the historian chiefly and finally wants to get at, through all his researches and by all his methods of research, is the mind of the time that interests him, its mode of thinking and feeling."

*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*

"Poems treatises and the like are actual transmitted bits of the mind of the past; every fragment of verse or prose from a former period preserves something of the thought and sentiment of that period expressed by some one belonging to it. The masterpieces of the world's literature are the thought and feeling of successive generations expressed in and for each generation by those who could express them best."

The proposition thus stated is illustrated by Mr. Masson by reference to some of the old authors, and is clearly set forth. Although it is not remarkable for originality, for the reading public have long been growing every day more impressed with its truthfulness, it was, perhaps, desirable to have it put forward prominently, and with the authority of one so well versed in the literature of the language as Mr. Masson is. For it is too little recognized by historical writers, whose works would gain much both in richness of detail and in attractiveness generally, if they would devote more attention to the inner lives of the people and the prevalent tendencies of thought in the times of which they write. Although the present book is not altogether original, the contents come back to us with a degree of freshness which renders it exceedingly acceptable. And the time that some of the essays have been lying by shows at least, in that connection, that they are not ephemeral in character. On the contrary, they will furnish useful reading for many years to come, and may not improbably serve the very purpose which their author attributes to sound literary work.

ALMANACH DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE. ANNEE 1875. New York: H. DE MAREIL, Editeur. No. 42 Great Jones street.

Each succeeding year the volume of this directory of and for the French residents of the United States comes to us more complete than its predecessor. The present volume appears to have been prepared with great care. It contains a large amount of information especially useful to our French citizens, and much in respect to them which is valuable to all men of business. Following the calendar, we have a list of the officers of the French Ministry, and a classified list of the National Assembly, together with various statistical chapters of the industry, commerce, agriculture, &c., of France. Instruction is also given in regard to the programme necessary to be followed by Frenchmen arriving here who desire to retain their nationality, and also notes of French citizenship, commercial and criminal legislation, the Ministerial circular on military service, American naturalization, and emigration. The second part refers to the American Republic and its laws, so far as they affect immigrants, and in connection with this we find some useful statistics relating to the French population in the various States and cities of the Union; also, a copy of the Customs tariff, and details having reference to the Internal Revenue, Patent laws, and Post Office Department. Next is an enumeration of the Administration of New-York, with such other topics as are usually found in directories, and, finally, is a list of all the French residents in the City, and in the several States, with their addresses and occupations. Such briefly is the plan of the work. It is hardly necessary to say that a large amount of labor must have been expended in its preparation, but beyond that it is worthy of note as showing an admirable state of organization existing among the French who are here. We doubt much whether so complete a list could be prepared by a private individual of the members of any other nationality. M. De Mareil has done his work well; and besides the interest which it possesses as a mirror of the French part of our population, it cannot fail to be of practical value, especially to commercial circles in the country. To the French themselves we should think it is nearly indispensable, and if brought under the notice of the people in France it will serve to give them much information concerning the American Republic which they cannot obtain from any other single source.

FLORAL WORK FOR 1875. Rochester and Chicago: BRIGGS BROTHERS.

This serial, published quarterly, the first number of which for the current year has just appeared, will be found extremely useful to farmers and gardeners—amateur and professional. It is handsomely got up and profusely illustrated.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

— *How to Write Clearly.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

— *The Law and the Lady.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

— *Christ and Humanity.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

— *The Rainbow Creed.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

— *Alice Brand.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

— *Generalship.* Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co.

— *Pennsylvania State Penitentiary Report.* Philadelphia: Sherman & Co.

— *The Law and the Lady.* (Library Edition.) New-York: Harper & Brothers.

— *History of Charles the Fifth.* Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

— *Ezra Stiles Gannett, a Memoir.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

— *A Passionate Pilgrim.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

— *Spain.* Two Vols. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THEFT OF A TOMBSTONE.

The Corpus Christi (Texas) *Gazette* says: "Within the past few months some vandal has stolen the monument from above the grave of Alice Merriman, in the 'Kinney' graveyard. The monument was about four feet high, one foot wide and four inches thick. Two doves were carved on top. The inscription consisted simply of the name, 'Alice Merriman,' with date of her birth and death. The monument was of pure white marble, and stood upon a granite pedestal and marble block. It was there in June last, and has been stolen since then, but at precisely what time is not known."

HUSBANDS' RIGHTS.

It has seemed to me for some years that socially the American world is out of joint. I shall not exclaim with Hamlet, "O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right." for two reasons: First, because I do not believe I am, and, secondly, because I am of opinion that these things are the result of certain transient causes, whose remedy lies in the hand of time. Judging from a certain standpoint there are many who will agree with me in thinking that in American cities we are losing our hold of all that sweetness and happiness which are implied in the little word home. To enter into an exhaustive analysis of the reasons for this most potent loss would require an octavo volume. But, perhaps, it may not be uninteresting just to glance over the subject, and to learn what we can by a hasty and imperfect consideration. The point is that married life in our large communities is not only not what it should be, but not what we ought to expect from an English-speaking race. It approaches far more nearly to that condition which we find on the Continent of Europe, and notably in Paris and in Italy. The day when we used to hold up Parisian households as an awful example has hardly passed away, and behold we are ourselves just what we used to thank heaven that we were not. Remembering the happy conjugal relations of our parents, the purity of the homestead, and also of the city home in the past generation, we cannot without genuine pain ask ourselves why we should not have attained unto the moral stature of those that went before us.

The first and readiest answer that suggests itself will be that we have been demoralized by the war. Like most *prima facie* answers, this will prove, on second thoughts, to be entirely incorrect. The heated atmosphere of war times simply developed the germs that were already lurking in our social body. It did not create them, but supplied conditions favorable to their growth and sinister proportions. By making money abundant it exaggerated enormously the spirit of speculation that was already prevalent. By giving opportunities to the adventurous of gaining vast wealth, it created a great number of parvenus, whose ungracefully-borne riches made them conspicuously prominent in society. But there had been parvenus before the war, who had also been the mark of ridicule and the butt of scornful wit. That their presence in greatly increased numbers would in other countries have lowered the tone of the social world is likely enough. But here, where we have very exclusive and aristocratic circles, the newcomers could only act upon each other, being rigidly shut out from association with those who considered themselves as the genuine upper ten thousand. Whatever pranks the *nouveaux riches* might be guilty of would therefore create no dangerous ripple of imitation, being too closely bounded to do any harm. If the war did any real damage it was not so much by demoralizing the tone of society as by making large cities too expensive for men of small means. The absolute necessity which all women born in this country feel of dressing exactly alike, no matter how different their resources, would of course be keenly felt by men of moderate fortunes, when the prices of over-sea extravagances became inordinately high. But this also was not a new feature. It had been noticed long before the slave-owners' rebellion that the wife of the mechanic and the wife of the millionaire banker dressed exactly alike. The only difference was that one aired her velvet suit in her carriage, and the other dragged her skirts through the melting snow and slush of the Bowery. No! extravagance and ostentation existed before the war, but never could have succeeded in destroying the sanctity of an American home.

Do I err in saying that one of the real causes which underlie the change that has truly come upon our domestic manners must be found in a certain democratic reaction against English thoughts and habits. Whether this was brought on by commercial rivalry or through the influence of a colossal emigration very antagonistic to England, I cannot say. Perhaps the truth is that both had some share in it. There was a tendency to take the opposite opinions—to be contrary to England in most things. At first this manifested itself in a generous detestation of the English laws regulating the holding of property by married women—laws so gross and so unfair that they are indefensible by men who desire to do justly. From the rigidity of the English view of the position of the fair sex the American Solons went over to the other extreme. The Frenchman who, with all his frivolity, which is much more apparent than real, by the bye, has not inherited for nothing the law-making genius of the Latin race, left optional for parties about to contract matrimony what position they would assume toward each other with regard to money. But the Americans determined to be generous to women at the expense alike of justice and of common sense, and framed laws in various States which actually tempt wives to separate their interests from their husbands, and continually incite them to look upon marriage with more and more of levity.

The fact that the statutes first boldly disregarded Husbands' Rights must not, however, be taken as an indication that this was the commencement of the change. For, simultaneous with this revolution in the legal mind, was the growth of an idea in society that the care of the household, which men had imposed upon women, was a remnant of barbarism, a relic of the old savage yoke. If an unhappy husband ruefully showed his wife the buttonless condition of his linen, she would scornfully ask him if he married her to be his seamstress. If he objected at the breakfast table to mackerel three days running, he would be told to speak to the servants—to order what he wanted; the wife's demeanor showing plainly that she considered the matter was none of her business. Married women, resolutely and with malice prepense, threw off their duties to their husbands, and considered that so long as they lived with their lords they were fulfilling all the obligations of a wife. They condescended to bear the marital name, to spend the marital money, and to increase the marital responsibilities by various little olive branches. Beyond this they would not go. If the cook was in the habit of lying in an intoxicated condition on the stairs of an afternoon, and of entertaining Irish cousins of an evening, it was reserved for the master of the house to institute proceedings. The wife would do nothing. If the bread was bad, the meat ruined by bad roasting, the fish raw, the soup burned, the vegetables sodden; if dyspepsia blighted with bat's wing everything that was placed upon the board, it was the husband's affair and not the wife's. She had shaken her hands of all responsibility, and considered herself the victim of her husband's want of management.

Of course, many wives will immediately respond that they have always been most devoted to their spouses, and that though confessedly the table has not been what it should be, yet this is the fault of the servants, as any one but an ascetic old bachelor would comprehend.

Just so. But if wives thoroughly comprehended the nature of Husbands' Rights, they would discover to their amazement that they are bound either to educate their servants to do things correctly or to do them with their own fair hands. I can see the fire flashing from Evelina's eye as she reads this assertion, which she characterizes as unparalleled impudence. But like John Knox, I am not afraid of the angry face of a fair woman, and in the sacred interests of truth must tell Miss Evelina that when she marries her heart's joy, her Charles Augustus, nothing will so well become her as the broiling his steaks in the way that his soul loves. Dear Evelina, it is the woman's right to expect that her husband shall supply her fairly, nay, liberally, with means according to his position, and that he shall build up for both a little competence for their old age. And it is the husband's right to expect that what he furnishes shall be used in the best way. American husbands do not expect economy. They have been so cheated and plundered by their servants that they have forgotten what economy means in a household. But they do consider that they should be made comfortable, and that their meals ought to be more savory and more agreeable than anything they can get in a restaurant.

But the wife of the present day disdains to teach her servants. Perhaps she despairs of them as unteachable. To do this only shows a lack of power in the teacher. It is true that the majority of our servants are Irish, and that the Hibernian race has never produced any good cooks. But they are intelligent and can be taught, if their lady mistress could be persuaded to try. And now all the mistresses of Gotham rise up in arms and denounce the present writer for making unwarrantable statements. *Experto crede.* Any one who has traveled in Ireland has undoubtedly been in places where he has found excellent cookery, wherever the cook has had the advantage of English teachers. The native practitioners untutored and unlearned are simple poisoners. Moreover, can there be such a difference between the male and female Hibernian? The former is undeniably bright and teachable. His judgment is not profound, and his opinion of himself, when he has learned anything from American tuition, is ludicrously exalted. But the point is that he can be taught, and that readily. And why not the female Hibernian? There's the rub. There is but one answer. The male is taught by people who know what they teach; whereas the servants of our households are instructed (?) by ladies who do not in the least know what they are driving at. The consequence is that they rule their instructors with a rod of iron, and are as despotic as so many Czars in petticoats.

How comes it that our wives and sisters and daughters know nothing about the affairs of the household which in former times the greatest ladies considered a necessary part of education? Simply on account of the new ideas. Having announced that there is no sex in mind, the female leaders of the present age resolved that girls should have exactly the same education as boys. There would not be the least objection to this, provided that their pursuits in after life were to be the same. If they were going to be doctors, lawyers, engineers, journalists, &c., *ad finem*, then their receiving such an education as would fit them for such a life would be eminently logical. But when the reformers claim that this is exactly what they intend, they lie, and what is more, they know that they lie. If every girl in the country were to be crammed to the throat with professional and scientific knowledge it would not make a particle of difference in the result, because 82½ per cent. of them would be absolutely certain to marry. And here is where men feel the whole scheme of the woman's reform movement to be a gigantic swindle. That whereas these fair rosebuds received a certain education in order to fit them for pursuits they will never follow, they have not received any education for the marriage life which is certain to be their lot. It is as if a man should purchase an arctic outfit when the odds were enormously in favor of his going to the tropics. And to think that this stupendous fraud is practiced upon the husbands of this generation in the name of culture! It is dreadful to contemplate! Here is falsehood masking in the robe of truth, and degeneracy presenting herself with the credentials of progress!

I shall not ask how women who have given up their home duties pass their leisure hours. I do not want to rake about in the filthy records of divorce courts; but shall content myself by reminding my fair readers that Dr. Watts has already instructed them who it is that finds occupation for idle hands. If any lady shall inquire whether women are to be condemned to be mere housekeepers, I shall retort by asking if men are satisfied with being mere providers of their wives' outlay. Is not every man something besides his down-town occupation? Do not men cultivate their minds besides making enough dollars to dress their wives like little queens? A woman can be taught to be both a good housekeeper and a cultured lady. But if she cannot be both, in Heaven's name let her be the housekeeper. It is the part which Heaven has destined for her, and a most noble part too. I have seen wives who were in reality mere Turkish odalisques, who fulfilled no more of the duties of a wife than the Circassian slave of some rich Pacha. They had, indeed, graceful forms to decorate, tresses to perfume and arrange in fantastic devices, ears that would bear solitaire rings, rounded arms that well set off the diamond bracelets that encircled them, and that was all. No, ladies of New-York, the woman's rights movement is an abominable failure. It has degraded wives into mere mistresses. But take the backward path, hard as it proverbially is. Try Husbands' Rights and you will find that it will give you back your honored position as wives again.

AN ENGLISH DERVISH.

It has been recently stated that an English Dervish has been seen at Yarkand by Mr. Shaw, and some events in his previous life lead to the conclusion that he is a man who presented himself to Col. Taylor at Mashad eighteen years ago as the son of an Englishman brought up in Afghanistan, and whose story was so far believed that he was sent home to this country. He was known as John Campbell, and the recently discovered Dervish gives the same name. An account of the career of the first John Campbell is given in Allen's *Indian Mail*. It appears that when he presented himself to Col. Taylor at Mashad, in 1857, his clothing consisted of a single garment, an old, well-worn Afghan shirt. He was allowed to speak to the English officers in private, and much to their astonishment, he said in Persian, "I am an Englishman like yourselves." He added that he was the son of an English officer killed during the retreat of the British Army from Cabul in 1842; that, on the death of his father, he and his mother were carried off by an Afghan chief, who brought him up, and from whom he ran away when he was about fifteen or sixteen years old. He said he knew two English words, and, pointing with his finger as he said them, he pronounced the words "God" and "forehead." He had been to Bokhara and Khokan, where he had been employed in military service. While making his way south from Bokhara he was attacked by Turcomans, three of whom he said he had sabred, but not before he had received a severe wound in the head. The details of his story were not believed, but his personal appearance in a measure bore out what he said about his parentage. He was fair, with features resembling more those of a European than of a Persian, and appeared of about eighteen to twenty years of age. He expressed a wish to accompany the mission to Herat in any capacity, but it was considered more prudent to send him to Teheran with one of the messengers then taking dispatches from Col. Taylor. From Teheran he was sent to Bombay, and there placed at school by Lord Elphinstone. The result of this education physically was that the lithe desert lad was metamorphosed into a dull, heavy-looking young man, known from that time as John Campbell. From Bombay he was sent to England. During his stay in this country the India House authorities placed him under the care of a clergyman, where he wrote a history of his adventures, *Lost Among the Afghans*, published in 1862 by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. In this work he gives an account of his interview with Col. Taylor, without referring to the two English words he then recollected. He mentions, however, the correct names of chiefs with whom he was thrown into contact during his travels, and whose names he could not have obtained in England by reference to any published documents. According to his own statement he behaved in the defense of Herat against the Persians in a manner which made him much respected by the Afghans for his courage and endurance.

HOW BAZAINE WAS RECEIVED AT SANTANDER.

Galignani prints the following letter from Santander:

"M. Bazaine, the ex-Marshal, must feel well pleased with the reception given him by the population of this town on the 12th of February. The transatlantic packet Louisiane had brought over his mother-in-law from Mexico. He himself quitted Madrid to receive her. Some of the numerous French manufacturers and residents here having heard of the circumstance resolved to convey to him the public expression of their sentiments. To act as legally as possible, they asked the Governor of the town for an authorization to make an ovation to one of their countrymen who was expected to arrive, and the request was granted. The ex-Marshal had alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, and the demonstrators, joined by the French residents and many Liberals of the place, presented themselves before the house, carrying a banner on which were represented a Marshal's bâton attached in the form of a cross to a broom by means of a convict's chain with a ball at the end of it. Below were the three words, 'Metz,' 'Trianon,' 'Sainte-Marguerite,' and underneath the Imperial eagle. This crowd of from about 1,000 to 1,500 persons in passing under the windows of the house never ceased shouting, 'Traitor! Convict! to Cayenne with you, to Noumea!' &c. Bazaine was then absent, and in order to return home he was obliged to avail himself of a side door, to enter the house and reach his apartment. Whether from rodomontade or inadvertence he opened the blinds of the room and suffered himself to be seen by the multitude. Then the cries became absolutely furious. In presence of such a manifestation he retired in a fit of rage, seizing the things within his grasp, broke the pieces of furniture of the apartment. The Police then caused the crowd to disperse."

BURGLARY AS AN ART.

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE FRATERNITY.

THEIR IMPROVIDENT HABITS—METHODS OF BUSINESS—THE TOOLS OF THE TRADE—NO SUCH ARTICLES AS BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—THE DIFFICULTY OF IDENTIFYING STOLEN GOODS.

Two days since I was somewhat shocked when passing through a certain street to see my burglar who had been my guest under circumstances which I have heretofore related, walking along, apparently in the custody of a detective. Anxious to do him any legitimate favor in my power, I followed the pair to a station-house, where I found my burglar closeted with a police captain. When the interview was over I had mine in turn and to my great relief found that my burglar was in no trouble whatever, but had been merely sent for because, as I was informed, he was the "flyest man in New-York." This encomium from a source so authoritative determined me to inflict upon the reader a second installment of the reminiscences of a burglar.

From the point where the former narrative ended my burglar proceeded to give me further details concerning the personal habits of the fraternity. As a rule, he said, burglars are the most improvident of men, and that while this is true of thieves generally, it is eminently so of burglars. So partial are they to good living that any one of them will spend the last $10 he has in the world for a supper for himself alone at Delmonico's, and after supping in this excellent style go forth without the slightest idea where he is to get a bed or how he is to procure his breakfast. A burglar with money always patronizes first-class restaurants, and one of the favorite places of the fraternity is Moquin's. Many cases were mentioned where they have gone there with barely money to pay for a dinner and a bottle of claret, without which they never dine so long as they have the money to pay for it.

After this short digression my burglar returned again to methods of business, and I was introduced to an entirely new personage in crime. I was told, as I very well knew, that all important burglaries were the results of long and careful planning, but I had never known before exactly how these preparations were made. It appeared from these revelations that the burglars—that is to say the men who actually do the work—never originate a burglary. There is always an outside "party" who "puts up the job" as they term it. This individual is invariably a person who is apparently strictly honest, and has free access to the premises to be robbed. He informs himself thoroughly as to the property to be obtained, and makes a careful diagram of the building, so that the burglars may know precisely where to find the goods, the stairways, counters, tables, chairs, or whatever other obstructions there may be. This having been done, this person then proceeds to select his burglars to do the work; for he is careful to keep the job from first to last completely under his own control. Usually he takes two, and the three partners share alike in the proceeds of the affair. Sometimes the job is of such dimensions that more operators are required, but however many there may be there is always an equal division of the spoils. I asked for the professional name of this indispensable agent in the practice of the act of burglary, and was told that I might call him the "Clairvoyant." Upon my expressing surprise at this designation my burglar gave me a satisfactory reason for it. "You know," said he, "that a 'clairvoyant' is one who sees things far in the future, and this man being one who sees burglaries days, and often weeks, before they come off, the name belongs to him." I could not resist this reasoning and agreed with my guest that the clairvoyant is the most dangerous article in the burglary line.

Coming next to the tools of the trade my burglar could tell me little that was positively new, for I already knew all about jimmies, skeleton keys, dark lanterns, chisels, mallets, powder fuses, and the various other things which are necessary for a thief to break through and steal. But there was one point on which I had long been curious, and this curiosity my burglar was able to gratify. I desired to know whether it was safest when locking an interior door to take the key out or leave it in. My burglar gave me the unwelcome intelligence that it did not make the least difference, for in either case the fraternity would get in. If the key were in the lock they would take hold of it from the outside with a pair of nippers and turn the bolt without trouble; if the key were not in the lock all they had to do was to insert a skeleton key, and they almost invariably in either case effected an entrance with the greatest ease. Indeed, my burglar affected the greatest contempt for locks of all kinds, but he had a very different feeling in regard to bolts. Any door bolted by inside bolts is usually invulnerable, especially if it is a bed-room door, for it can only be opened by being pried open with a jimmy, and the chances of awakening the inmate of the room by such a proceeding are too great to be taken by any sensible burglar. In warehouses where it is known that no one is sleeping inside, doors are very often pried open, just as safes are blown open with gunpowder, or broken to pieces with chisels and mallets. Speaking of these articles, I happened to say something about burglar-proof safes, but my burglar laughed derisively, and said, "There ain't no such thing in the world," which will hardly be pleasant information for those unfortunates who are burdened with valuables and are obliged to keep them in these receptacles. My burglar, however, qualified his remark by adding that it often required considerable time to "crack a jug"—by which he meant a safe—and that in many cases it was impossible to get this required time. "But give time," said he, "and they'll crack any 'jug' on earth." Remembering the Ocean Bank burglary and some other notable affairs, I was fully prepared to admit the truth of his remark.

There was little sequence in the talk of my burglar, and he abruptly left these topics to tell me how it was that burglary yields so large a return to the professionals. It is the difficulty of identifying goods. This being a point on which I was as well posted as my guest, I could readily believe all he told me. As a consequence of this fact, it necessarily follows that the choice line in burglary is the warehouse lines, where goods can be secured in the original packages, and the owners are generally unable to swear to them. A striking proof of this fact was afforded by the recent seizure of a large amount of goods on the premises of Mrs. Maudlebaum, one of the most notorious receivers in New-York. There was not the slightest doubt that every dollar's worth was stolen property, but none of it could be identified. One merchant had lost a large amount of sewing-silk, and swore that that which had been seized was exactly that which he had lost through the agency of some enterprising burglar, but he would go no further. When cross-examined by the attorney for the burglar, he refused to go so far, for he admitted that he had imported and sold a great deal of this sewing-silk, and, for all he knew, that in court might not be his property at all, but some which he had sold, and which, therefore, belonged to some other person. A like experience was had with some costly shawls, and the end of the whole matter was that the Police were compelled to surrender all this property to Mrs. Maudlebaum and set the burglar at liberty. Such cases as this are constantly occurring, and this difficulty in identifying property constitutes the great safety of burglars. Another advantage they have is the readiness of owners to compound felonies for the sake of recovering their property. Take a common case for an example. A store has been robbed of goods worth $10,000, and the detectives manage in some way to discover $1,000, which is "rapped to," that is, identified by the owner beyond all question, by reason of some private mark which he has been prudent enough to place upon them. Under a strict enforcement of the law the burglar, under such circumstances as these, would be certain of a protracted retirement from active service, but it by no means follows that he is to be sent to State Prison for his crime. Through some of his "pals" he opens a negotiation with his victim, and by the return of some ninety per cent. of his spoils in too many cases secures immunity for his offenses. Sometimes it happens that the detectives are privy to these transactions, but they are frequently completed without the knowledge of the officers, who are as much astonished as anybody else to find their captive, against whom they had obtained conclusive evidence, at liberty after a few days detention. Perhaps, however, my burglar was induced to make this admission because of the fact that a former member of the force was present and taking part in our talk. But I knew the fact from other sources, and credited my burglar with more honesty in statement, even if enforced, than usually belongs to his class. It is, indeed, somewhat singular, but, nevertheless, wholly true, that, if you can get into confidential intercourse with an outlaw of any grade, he is sure to regale you with terrible stories about the rascality of detectives. When I had this sort of intercourse some months ago with a retired pickpocket he told me a great deal of this sort of stuff, most of which I knew to be false, and all of which I suspected to be so. It will be recollected that the notorious "Spence" Pettus lately had something in this way to say about Capt. Irving, and, although our authorities seemed ready enough to believe him, his lies failed to impose upon shrewd Yankees, and, happily for the community, he remains in the Massachusetts State Prison. Remembering all these things, I gave my burglar credit for the honesty of his admission.

Two hours and more were passed in the kind of talk which I have roughly sketched, and my burglar rose to take his leave. He resolutely refused to accept the "night-cap" which I pressed upon him, and gave some excellent parting advice, to this effect: "Never you be afraid when you find a burglar in your house. Nine in ten of 'em haven't the courage to take a sprat off a gridiron. If you don't care to tackle one of 'em, just give him a chance to get away when he finds you know he's around, and he'll drop his plunder and git. Don't you forget that these house burglars are sorry coves anyhow. They ain't a bit up in the profession. They don't know it's chances. In fact, it's hardly right to call such fellows burglars at all; they're more like sneaks." These concluding remarks were delivered as I was conducting my burglar to the street door, which I did as a matter of politeness, and not of precaution. Arriving at the door, we shook hands cordially, I thanking my burglar for the information he had furnished me, and he begging that I wouldn't mention it, and expressing his readiness to visit me again whenever I should desire a call. Then he disappeared in the darkness, walking rapidly up the street. Whether he went from my house to resume the active pursuit of his calling, and "cracked" some "jug" that night, I have no means of knowing. I rather suspect, however, that he retired to some liquor saloon to contemplate, over a quiet glass, the absurdity, as it would seem to him, of any one outside the fraternity taking any interest in the matters which we had been discussing for some hours.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.—Our ancesters in the days of Queen Anne were very fond of laying down what was the ruling motive which guided any person whose conduct they were examining. This mode of theirs was sometimes carried to an extreme, for with such a variable creature as almost every individual man is, it becomes exceedingly difficult to set forth a ruling motive which would explain his conduct and define his character. But, in thinking of the life of Charles Kingsley, it is perhaps possible to point out if not the ruling motive, at any rate the ruling idea which governed that life. Kingsley's main idea, as it seems to me, consisted in a high appreciation of the perfection to which manhood might be brought. He was in this respect like an ancient Greek, and was thoroughly impressed with the idea that a great man should excel in all directions. He has been called "the Apostle of Muscular Christianity;" but this merely expressed one phase of his ideal. His great man was certainly to excel physically as well as mentally, but morally also as well as either mentally or physically. On this ground alone he was a very useful man in his generation; for, with the advance of civilization there comes the inevitable division of labor; and in these days the chief rewards are for those who excel in some particular branch of human effort, but who, nevertheless, may be narrow-minded and small in other directions—in short, very incomplete men according to Charles Kingsley's standard.

It must not be supposed that this peculiar idea of his rendered him bigoted or narrow-minded in his judgment of other men. He did not expect, for instance, every man to be an athlete like himself. I know of one of his friends who is anything but an athlete, who never rides straight to hounds, and would readily deviate into any beaten track to avoid taking the smallest of fences. But the good canon was always very tolerant of his friend's faint-heartedness, and continued to show him the most affectionate regard, because they fully sympathized with one another in reference to one of the most pressing, though often least-regarded, of public questions.

I think it must be admitted by any one who knew Charles Kingsley well, or who has read his writings faithfully, that he possessed that gift which it is so hard to define, but which almost all men recognize when it is brought before them—namely, genius. It was a discursive genius which one sometimes could have wished to have been bounded in certain directions; but it was genius.

With regard to his moral qualities, he was a singularly affectionate man—very earnest, very kindly, feeling deeply for the labors and sufferings of others, and thoroughly devoted to the welfare of the poor. He was, indeed, the model of a parish priest; and, considering the temptations to higher flights which genius always offers, that he should have fulfilled these humbler duties so admirably is deserving of the highest praise.

He was, if we may use the word, tempestuous in his indignation when any conduct that was base, mean, or cowardly (he could not endure a coward) was brought before him. On the other hand, he was wonderfully tolerant as regards the ordinary frailties of mankind. If the general character of any person he had to deal with was good and worthy, he was very slow to blame for minor faults, and always sought to raise the character by encouragement rather than by condemnation.

There was one point very peculiar in him, intellectually speaking. Though a very ardent man, and holding his opinions very strongly when he had once formed them, he was wont to listen with marked deference to any opinions on the other side, if they were expressed by any one whom he believed to be thoroughly sincere.

This deference on his part was sometimes misconstrued, for some of those who knew how firmly he was attached to his own views could hardly realize his tolerance when adverse views were propounded to him.

He was one of those men in whose eyes you could perceive the nascent tear whenever you told him of any course of action that was noble, long-suffering, unselfish, or magnanimous.

Charles Kingsley was one of the most delightful of companions. There was not any man of his time, unless indeed Mr. Carlyle, with whom a walk or ride in the country was such a high pleasure. His immense knowledge of animal life, his tenderness for it, his appreciation of it, came out then in full force. Nor was his knowledge of trees, flowers, and all the products of the earth less remarkable or rendered by him less instructive. All those who knew him intimately will acknowledge that they have lost by his death one of the most charming companions, as well as one of the best and truest friends. He never said behind people's backs what he would not have said to their faces.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A THRIVING CITY.

The glories of its city the Texakana (Texas) *News* joyfully sets forth as follows: "A little over a year ago, tall, stately pines stood upon the spot where our bright and prosperous little city now stands; deer and other game stalked about heedlessly upon this very spot, little fearing the approach of man. The iron horse approached and all changed, as if by a magic spell. The place is no longer a one-horse town, but a railroad centre on the line of Texas and Arkansas. The sound of the church-going bell is heard; the children go to school; goods are sold at wholesale; two printing offices are in operation; several large and commodious saw and planing mills are working successfully; cotton comes in freely. The city now contains no less than 2,500 souls, and its population is increasing, both by immigration and natural process."

QUIET MEN.

PECULIARITIES OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

THE DISAPPOINTED, THE RETICENT, THE SHY, THE DISAGREEABLE, AND THE SUPERCILIOUS AND CONCEITED MAN.

Occasionally, when you go out to spend the evening, you observe in one corner of the room, a passive looking gentleman, who only speaks in monosyllables, or never speaks at all. His silence is full of the incomprehensible. Like an Egyptian monument, he is hidden in hieroglyphics. In the interstices of thought you find yourself wondering how he came there. If the occasion is a party or reception, he is apt to wander off into some of the ante-rooms, which are free from bustle and glare. There you will break upon him sitting in solitude, pretending to be amused with the pictures on the walls, or awkwardly affecting to be in quest of something for one of the lady guests. If the gathering is that of only a few friends, he stretches himself with an assumption of ease and comfort in a corner of the sofa, observes, with negative expression of feature all that is said and done, and rarely interjects a remark save when he is addressed. Even then he does not say anything particularly bright.

This is one of the small family of quiet men. He may or may not be a genius, but his reticence does not make him one. Now that in this nineteenth century we are reforming so many misconceptions, let us break away from the idea that the foolish people are invariably those who talk much, and the wise those who talk little. It is a rule which, so far from being invariable, is contradicted every day. The popular adage would have us believe that when you meet a man who says little or nothing, you are justified in believing that he might say a great deal worth listening to if he would. But is this true? There are, indeed, a few great geniuses who lock up their pearls of thought in all but unopenable shells of silence. On the few occasions when they do speak, it is so much to the purpose that we wish for more. But we have never been able to discover that the majority of quiet men were remarkable for brilliant imagination, sharp wit, or deep thought. To preternaturally quiet men is proverbially ascribed something akin to sanctity. We are afraid to joke too much in their presence lest we should jar upon their supersensitive nerves. Their reticence is oppressive. They crush us with their silence; they annihilate us with an isolated "yes" or "no." They reward the panoramic conversationist with smiles of inanity. It is very fatiguing to keep up a rapturous strain before them for more than three minutes at a time. Mrs. Siddons disliked to act in the provinces because the applause was so scanty. She missed the "three rounds" to which she was accustomed in London. So with your bright conversers, when they come into the sphere of the quiet man. Their *vim* is apt to desert them unless some one else is present with vitality enough to bestow all the verbal appreciation demanded.

Then, again, there are quiet men who have been made so by misfortune. Nature had no hand in stilling their tongues. Among this class you will find the disappointed men, whose hearts are morgues, where dead aspirations and gaunt ambitions lie. Often, as you pick your way through the sun and shadow of life, you will find yourself walking beside some depressed mortal, younger than yourself perhaps, whose dream of life is over. He is full of what Victor Hugo calls the peace of vanished hopes. The angry acid of failure has bitten deeply into his spirit. Consequently, he has not much to say. Once upon a time, not very long ago, he may have been full of the eloquence born of the belief in one's self and the determination to conquer. His brain, rich as an arbor of arbutus and laurel, was thickly pleached with beautiful thoughts. He looked up to himself. He wrestled with fate as Jacob wrestled with the angel, resolved on getting a blessing in return, even though he came away wounded. Sore was that wrestle, deep were those hurts, and no benediction was wrung from the lips of destiny. He thought to change the mulberry leaf of his aspiration into the satin of fulfillment; but success would not be coerced, and so he entered the crowd of disappointed and silent men—that sombre crowd, who form a dark little world of their own, a world where there is no sun nor star, where cynicism is the firmament and scepticism is the air, and where man becomes embodied spleen.

Shyness is a great sealer of the lips. It is not often one meets a man who keeps quiet because he is afraid to hear himself talk; but such a phenomenon is sometimes encountered. He blushes at the sound of his own voice, and is only heard in gentle confirmation of the last speaker. When called upon to say anything which would involve a series of sentences, his wit is quite gone, and he is crushed for the day. He would never be able to summon sufficient courage to make an after-dinner speech. His constant prayer is that he may never be subpœnaed as a witness. It is death to him to appear in public, and if he is married you may be sure that at the ceremony he would have dispensed even with his wife's presence had it been practicable. Yet these are the kind of quiet men who can be extremely talkative if you get them alone and use tact in drawing them out. Their gentle, unobtrusive manners are the accompaniment of soft feelings and tender sympathies. They are quite ready to pour their hopes, disappointments, and experiences in general into your bosom, if you can only get them beyond ear-shot of any one else. Probably you will be astonished to find how much this kind of quiet man in company has to say when you have once got him out of it.

Perhaps the most disagreeable sort of quietness in men is that which is born of superciliousness and conceit. A man of this description enters a mixed company with the settled conviction that every one there is his intellectual inferior. He does not mean to contaminate himself with miscellaneous conversation. He will reserve his pearls for something choicer than swine. He amuses himself by criticizing the company in his heart. That man, he says, is a born fool, with no capacity for understanding him. This woman is a natural idiot, to whom common sense is forever unattainable. These young people are too frivolous to be susceptible of improvement. Consequently the lofty soul who makes these strictures keeps as mute as a mummy at an Egyptian festival, and not one-half so edifying. There is something amusing in egotism of this astounding character. Its true motive is never once suspected, excepting by the dispassionate looker-on in the domestic Vienna, who sees how the land lies in a single glance, and rates the spectacle at its proper worth. Commend me to these arable intellects, so richly rivuletted with thoughts that they keep them all to themselves! They will not allow any but first-class minds to feed there. Secondary intellects must go elsewhere.

We do not expect to exhaust all the classes of quiet men in a brief paper like the present. But we will close with directing attention to those taciturn gentlemen who are neither shy nor disappointed nor conceited, but who, without having any claim to genius, are quiet because it is their nature to be so. Silence sits upon them as naturally as loquacity upon others, and yet they have a way of listening which is decidedly complimentary to the speaker. A quiet listener like this watches so deferentially the words of your mouth that you are quite sure he is weighing the meditations of your heart. Taciturnity of this order performs the agreeable mission of being bored with grace. The irrepressible talker "spots" an attentive man with an intuition ever alert, and intellectually buttonholes him by the hour together. But we need not compassionate the quiet man too much. He frequently has his revenge. For while the incessant talker runs on his rippling course, and reveals his own life from the cradle to the tomb, the silent absorbers of this loquacity sit calculating his mental calibre and reaching a solution not at all complimentary to it. Nevertheless it is very often the case that those who talk much also talk well, and outweigh in practical value to the world the dreamy saunterers through life, who never open their lips except to aim an epigram. There are talkers to whom Providence has not been so kindly in the matter of brains as could be wished, and yet who succeed in the society of clever people by dint of saying nothing worth listening to in a pleasant manner. All their art has been applied to making themselves look as large as possible, until they remind one of a one-cent piece hammered out to pass for a two. Certainly your quiet man, who can talk if he will, is preferable to one of these. Approach him in seclusion, and warm him with your sunshine, and he will become, like Memnon's lute, self-sounding.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875, LARGE ADDITIONS to their STOCK of THE LATEST AND CHOICEST

Spring Novelties in

Plain and Fancy Silks,

Dress Goods, Grenadines,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Dresses, Cloaks, Sacques,

and Polonaises,

Ladies' and Misses'

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats,

Embroideries, Laces, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF REAL INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls,

PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

THE PRESENT OFFERING is one of EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE and WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION of those DESIRING TO SECURE THE LATEST SPRING STYLES at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, March 8, 1875, an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES of

Carpetings and Carpets

IN ONE PIECE, comprising the LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT offered this season.

And they will LARGELY REPLENISH their POPULAR STOCKS of

English Tapestry Brussels,

BEST QUALITY, at $1 10 per yard.

Five-Frame Body Brussels,

EXTRA QUALITY, only $1 75 per yard.

PARIS QUALITY

AXMINSTERS,

VERY HANDSOME, at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, DECIDED BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of

Rugs, Mats, Boulinikon, Etc.,

In HANDSOME PATTERNS.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks,

20-inch Colored Silks, $1 50; worth $2.

ASSORTMENTS COMPLETE

IN EVERY GRADE.

Checked and Striped Silks, 75c., 85c., and $1.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, March 8, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department,

Extraordinary Bargains

in

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

500 CHEMISES at 70c.; worth $1.
600 CHEMISES at 80c.; worth $1 10.
200 CHEMISES at 90c.; worth $1 25.
200 CHEMISES at $1; worth $1 60.
NIGHT-GOWNS, DRAWERS, CAMISOLES, CORSET COVERS, &c., &c., in great variety, at proportionately low prices.

A splendid line of

Ladies' Linen Chemises,

of superior quality and finish, at extremely popular prices.

We will also offer this week the balance of our stock of Winter garments, in

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, CLOAKS,

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, &c., &c.,

at an immense reduction in prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Have just received two cases of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SQUARE SHAWLS,

in beautiful designs and colorings. Also, some handsome centres, comprising beautiful and elegantly marked Calcuttas, the first ever imported to this country.

HANDSONE STELLA SHAWLS,

full size, $12 and upward.

Just received, an elegant assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, March 8, a great variety of plain, striped, and plaid

CAMEL'S HAIR

for Spring and Summer wear. Also, Algerian, Mexican, and other novelties for Over-dresses. Just received, a large invoice of

EMBROIDERED, CASHMERE, SICILIENNE, and GRENADINE TABLIERS and JACKETS, (unmade,) which we will offer at extremely low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

CACHEMERE DE NOVI BLACK SILK.

Soft satin finish, warranted not to crack, take the dust, or wear shiny as fast as any other silk.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story French-roof tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. BODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, near Carroll Station, Flatbush, L. I., of six or ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. ATKINS, Flatbush, L. I.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS.	Opening daily the latest novelties in Straw Goods.	HOSIERY.
STRAW GOODS.	Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Just received from England, a very	HOSIERY.
PARASOLS.	cheap lot of Tuckings and HAMBURG NET. Also from England and	EMBROIDERY.
PARASOLS.	France an extensive line of China, Majolica, Parian, and Glass Ware, at	EMBROIDERY.
UMBRELLAS.	prices much lower than ever before.	MILLINERY.

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

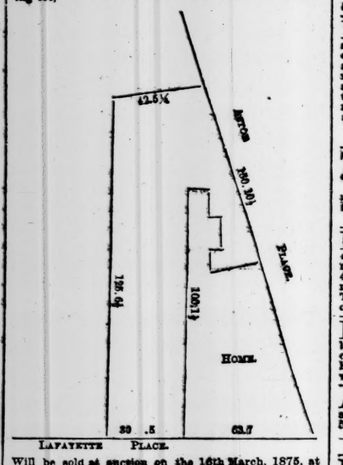
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot,



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or E. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE SECOND, THIRD, and fourth floors, together, of the elegant brown-stone residence No. 178 2d av., fourteen rooms; all modern improvements; rent, $135 per month. Apply on the premises, or to THEODORE RITTER, 29 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 535 8TH AV.; FIVE rooms; water and gas; possession by April or May 1; also first floor; four rooms; water and gas; suitable for family or one genteel business; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BUILT FOR two families, with modern improvements separate for each family; upper half 8 rooms, all lighted; lower half 10 rooms. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th st.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED RENTS) OF FURnished and unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—EXTRA FINE HOUSE—to rent, unfurnished; also, No. 6 West 21st st., to rent, furnished; both worthy attention of tenants.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in West 23d st.; four story, high stoop, twenty rooms; very desirable for boarders; moderate rent.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A SUPERBLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished house in Irving place to rent to a private family; three story, high stoop; every convenience; rent reasonable.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 71 7th av., and private stable, No. 160 West 15th st., garden connecting, to let separately or together. Apply at the stable.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGHstoop house, No. 96 7th st.; in fine order; $1,250.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 50 East 74th st., to let to a good tenant, at small rent; or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, FIVE OR MORE rooms, in brown stone house; balance occupied by one family, three adults; rent low to an unexceptionable family. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

TO RENT LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, the whole or part of first-class house, completely furnished; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO LET.—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 42 MORton st., to a quiet, respectable family, with good reference; terms moderate. To be seen from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN stone front, 22x55x100, situated between 5th and 6th avs., in 47th st. Apply at No. 144 East 27th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

THREE VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR a couple for light housekeeping; terms very moderate. No. 257 4th av.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET a separate bath, &c. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TWO FACTORIES TO RENT ON 33D ST., near Madison av., with a wide alley between; one 45x90, the other 25x90 feet; both five stories, well lighted on three sides; steam elevator, and fitted for any business; will rent together or in floors. Apply to
E. NEW, No. 64 Nassau st.

STORE AND UPPER PART TO RENT.—NO. 51,257 Broadway, nearly opposite Grand Hotel building, 20x44, and yard 20x20; rent, $3,500 per annum. Inquire of
D. L. JAMES,
No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

TWO STORES—NOS. 140 AND 142 WEST 30TH st.; also the second floor over the stores; building new, 20x102; rent reasonable. Inquire of D. L. JAMES, at the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET IN 36TH st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 1. Address Y. D., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—APply on premises to JOHN PARSONS, No. 28 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, on a lease of twenty-one years, ten or twelve full lots, on the water front, either in New-York or Brooklyn, the owner to erect suitable buildings, which will not cost over $25,000. Address GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINing eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A large house near 5th av., with privilege of purchasing furniture. Address FURNITURE, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY. Agents please not reply.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. KINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS BELOW 14th st., for light housekeeping; no high prices. Address L. Y., Box 1,022, P. O.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT MODERATE-SIZED HIGHstoop house, up-town between 44th and 57th avs., in a good neighborhood; price about $20,000. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TO RENT—FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, bed-rooms, and kitchen. Address COOK, Box No. 2,010 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot,

Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or E. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Byatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Dewsnap & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS residence in West Washington place, near the square; house contains ten or twelve rooms, laundry, conservatory, butler's pantry, &c.; is complete in all its appointments, in thorough order, and desirable in every respect. The house is well furnished, and will be sold as it stands, or leased for a term of years on favorable terms; none but responsible parties need apply; will not be rented for a boarding-house. For particulars apply to
J. A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 67 East 10th st.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSES NOS. 7, 9, and 11 West 57th st., of extra width and with dining-room extensions, for sale at low prices.
Also,
an 48th st., just east of 5th av.; new, full size, superbly finished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN IS OFfered in one or both of the very desirable high-stoop dwelling-houses, Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., corner 41st st., a few feet from junction of Broadway and 42d st.; can be purchased for very much less than they must in a few years command for business purposes. This property must be sold this Spring; possession at once. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

FIFTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT square.—A handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 26x70x103, frescoed and in fine condition, will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWNstone house in 46th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale; price $17,500, including fixtures; 20x50; all improvements; newly fitted up, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—THE NEW AND beautiful house, with dining-room and extension, No. 41 West 20th street; also, Nos. 5 and 7 West 57th street. Nos. 7 and 18 West 53d street, and Nos. 511, 537, 675, and 746 5th av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NEW AND VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, 22 by 65 and 35 feet extension, finely located, near 6th av. and 9th st.; Hall's new church; price very low; others, all sizes, prices, and locations; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; corner, $24,000; other property at a low figure. WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED PRICES) OF large and small houses, for sale on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRSTclass four-story-high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee; size, 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR SMALL CAPITALists.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at the Exchange Sales-room, Nos. 545 and 547 West 47th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN P. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY building, 72x100, on Crosby st., (temporarily occupied by Messrs. Ward, Warren & Co.)
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND THREEstory brown-stone house with all improvements; built at reduced prices; sold to suit the times; one to let. Inquire at No. 131 East 78th st.

$26,000.—A FINE BROWN-STONE above, four story, high stoop; 20x50x100; on 46th st., quite near Broadway, (a bargain.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RECTIFYING ESTABlishment in the business part of this City, and having a capacity to run fifty barrels of French spirits per day. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 184 *Times* office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON DEAN ST., NEAR BROOKLYN AV., one of those three handsome new and attractive three-story, basement, and cellar frame houses, (imitation of stone,) with every improvement and finely finished; lot 114 feet deep; must be seen to be appreciated; the location is the best in Brooklyn, being surrounded by first-class residences on every side, valued from $50,000 to $150,000, and these are the only low price houses in that vicinity; price, $6,500; terms easy. For permits apply to PAUL C. GRINING, No. 425 Gates av., near Nostrand.

FOR SALE LOW AND ON EASY TERMS—Two new high-stoop three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 139 and 141 Penn st., Brooklyn, between Bedford and Lee avs., containing all the modern improvements, within ten minutes walk of Broadway Ferry, (South 7th st.) For all particulars, inquire of
D. VAN WART, Esq.,
No. 361 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Or R. T. ANDREWS,
No. 553 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountains unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A COUNTRY seat containing twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park Road, one mile north of the Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The house is new, spacious, built of brick and finely finished throughout with natural woods; has hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and the position is so elevated as to command from the house views of river and mountain, of wide extent and quite unsurpassed. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

AT WYOMING, N. J.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL location on the Orange Mountains, Morris and Essex Railroad; a furnished house to let; owner would board with occupant; two for sale or to let, unfurnished; $300 and $400; also to let or lease, a large and commodious house, eighteen rooms, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, dairery, &c., four acres; a fine opportunity for a large family; also a farm of thirty-five acres; good house; at Fanwood, (Central Railroad, New-Jersey;) cheap to a good tenant.
WM. BARCLAY W. BABCOCK, Wyoming, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DELancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARM or land, "in 80 or 160 acre tracts," 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 120 acres in Elkhart County, Ind.; 200 acres in Massac County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn.; all near towns and railroad stations; price and terms liberal.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT LAKE MAHOpac, Putnam County; 155 feet front; carriage-house, &c.; house modern, commodious, and convenient; pleasantly situated on a rise of ground, commanding fine views of the lake and surrounding country; ten minutes from Harlem Railroad; eight trains daily; stages meet every train. Address No. 308 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE IN Jersey City, one block from depots and ferries, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard room; premises suited to business of any kind, and will be rented low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A MODERN BUILT house, desirably situated at Plainfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' walk from depot; price $8,000; rent $700; immediate possession. Address H., No. 42 Grove st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. SY. WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN ELEGANTly furnished Summer and Winter residence near Mount St. Vincent, and convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 218 West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON ORANGE MOUNtain, N. J.—Two cottages with five acres each; fruit trees; stable; possession; rent, $200 and $300; fine residence with two acres, $7,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A new and desirable residence; all modern improvements, stable, abundance of fruit, good location. Price, $18,000, half cash. Address ABLINGTON, East Orange, N. J.

HOMES ON THE SOUND.—GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD—Country seats and cottages for sale and rent; fine shore front.
J. W. ALVORD, Riverside Station, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS.

42d st., near 5th av., two connecting rooms.
52d st., West, alcove room, private family.
14th st., West, double and single rooms.
33d st., near Madison av., two large connecting rooms.
24th st., near Broadway, second floor, four rooms.
27th st., near 5th av., double and single rooms.
29th st., near 6th av., room at $12 for two gents.
30th st., near 5th av., parlor floor without board.
45th st., near Broadway, second floor, two rooms.
34th st., West, three handsome large rooms.
J. G. SANDS,
Board Directory, No. 1,198 Broadway.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
Has one of her finest parlor suites and a smaller one now ready for occupancy, with or without private tables.
Arrangements can now be made, temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN AN ELEgant house near Madison square, would rent an office to a dentist or doctor, or a suite of furnished rooms, bath, &c., with or without board. Address, P. R. E., BOX NO. 321, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
ONE CHOICE SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with private table.
Arrangements can be made also for the Summer, both in town and at Newport.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.
Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without meals served from hotel; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 77 WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other rooms, with or without board, on easy terms; very moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor furnished, to let, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 46th st.—Sunny rooms with board; hot and cold water; bath; moderate prices; Broadway cars pass door; reference.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A very pleasant room to let, with board; private family. Address, with reference, Alpha, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADison Park.—Handsomely furnished suite rooms, front; private bath, &c.; with or without private table; table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; highest references. No. 41 West 29th st., a few doors from Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH and without board; also, flats and houses. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms; also, single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room, second-story, front. No. 138 East 61st st., corner Lexington av.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor; plenty of closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE OR SMALL room, to gentlemen; no moving in May. Apply at No. 119 Leroy st.

TENTH ST., NO. 41 EAST—ONE LARGE FURnished room; also hall room, with board; second floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRDfloor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; two hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 15, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, three rooms, (unfurnished except carpets and curtains,) with breakfast; must be near some first-class hotel or restaurant; private family preferred; none but parties of undoubted respectability need address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,058 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board and handsomely-furnished second-story front room with a family of refinement, located between Broadway and 6th av., below 14th st.; terms, $25 per week. Address R. C. M., Station A.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mountain Station; fifty minutes from New-York; Morris and Essex Railroad. This charming hotel, situated among the mountains, will be open for the reception of guests April 1. Rooms en suites or single for the season or year. Apply personally or by letter to S. P. BARBOUR.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

A fashionable college, institute, kindergarten, and hotel combined. Unparalleled for magnificence and educational advantages. Parties making immediate arrangements, and paying for one year in advance, will receive a note for the entire amount paid, payable five years from date. For further particulars address the Secretary, Miss J. L. BROWN, Box 257 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. Special arrangements made for day scholars.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution.
F. G. SCHWIER, A. M.

PACKER'S COLLEGE, 69 BOWERY; UPtown, Broadway, corner 31st st. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Classics; Writing lessons, $3, monthly. Backward persons advanced privately. Ladies' department.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE MONEY by giving addresses of pupils who intend to study short-hand, telegraphing, please address BOBERT B. SHAW, No. 205 East 14th st., New-York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; unexceptionable City references. Address PARISIAN, No. 256 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address
Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 50TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION, at moderate terms; reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

DERBY LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

MR. E. REINBECK, TEACHER AT THE NEW York Conservatory of Music, having a few hours at his disposal, offers them to pupils anxious to be thoroughly instructed in piano-playing, practically and theoretically, at moderate terms. Address or be left at C. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER'S SITUATION desired, either in a school or family as governess. Address Mrs. SCHMIDT DOUAI, No. 640 7th av.

A LADY, NOW TEACHING, WISHES A pupils in music, English branches, Latin, French, or German. Address A. E., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, will lecture to the ladies only, on "Convent Life," in ROBINSON'S HALL, East 16th st., between 5th av. and Union square,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.
Doors open at 2 o'clock; lecture at 3:30.
This lecture was given in Philadelphia to an audience of two thousand ladies. Mrs. Peters-Hunt attended this lecture in Boston. In Washington City Mrs. Senator Sprague, Mrs. Dr. Newman and other distinguished ladies attended.
Tickets, $1; secure seats; reserved seats, 50.
For sale at Hall and No. 805 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
But two
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
115th to 121st performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
Mr. JOSH HART.....Sole Proprietor
First week of the double-bar lambrequinos, the
ALVARDO.
First week of the wonderful artist,
Mr. JOHN LE CLAIRE.
First week of F. F. LEVANTINE, in his wonderful performance, entitled
THE MAGIC CROSS.
The laughable burlesque,
MABANIELLO.
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss KITTY O'NEIL.
Miss AMY ROBERTS, Miss ALICE BENNETT,
Mr. HARRY KERNELL, Mr. JOHN WILD,
Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
and the entire Company in A NEW OLIO,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The postponed MATINEE for ST. JOHN'S GUILD will take place on TUESDAY, March 9.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-MORROW.
Second week of the Farewell Appearances of
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (Marchesa del Grillo.)
MONDAY, positively last night of Schiller's renowned tragedy, MARY STUART.
RISTORI in her great rôle, MARY STUART.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 11, first production in America, of Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI, (first time).....as.....Lucrezia Borgia
Recognized as one of her greatest characters.
FRIDAY, (by request,) positively last performance of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY at 1:30, second RISTORI MATINEE.
*** Free list completely suspended; no applications attended to.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND MONTH.
JARRETT and PALMER.....Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; (SATURDAY) MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GILMORE

AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
SATURDAY, MARCH 13,
ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., AT 8 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

MME. MARIA B. VOLKMANN,
PIANISTE,
Will be happy to fill a few vacant hours by playing four hands at sight, with ladies or gentlemen of a good musical taste. Th

STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

CREDITABLE RECORD OF THE PRESENT BOARD.

THE RECENT SEVERE SNOW STORMS—CLEARING THE STREETS WITH DISPATCH—UTILIZING REFUSE MATTER AND ENRICHING THE CITY.

Since the reorganization of the Street-cleaning Department last Fall, under the direction of Superintendent Thorne, great progress has been made in raising the bureau to a higher standard of efficiency than has yet been attained in that department. One of the most important services rendered by the department has been performed in keeping the streets clear of obstructions during the severe snow-storms of the past Winter. In this respect the labors of the bureau afford a striking contrast to the inefficiency of the old board. After the first heavy fall of snow it was at once decided by the present board that an effort should be made to clear away the obstructions from Broadway, Fifth avenue, and some of the leading thoroughfares down town, such as Wall and Fulton streets. A large force of men and several hundred carts were set to work during the night, and next morning for the first time in the history of New-York people were surprised to find Broadway, from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, swept clear of snow. When this had been accomplished the force of the department was directed with equal success to clearing the leading thoroughfares. Since that time the City has been visited with eleven snow-storms of more than ordinary severity, and on each occasion the department has brought all the available resources at its command to remove the snow and ice from the streets. Broadway has been cleaned eleven times, and most of the other streets named have been cleaned on eight or nine different occasions. The total expense incurred was about $15,000, but were it not for the admirable system adopted by the Commissioners, and the careful supervision of the work by the department, the same amount of work could not have been accomplished at less than double the expenditure. Five hundred and seventy-five laborers and 400 carts were employed, and 387 miles of streets were cleaned.

When it is taken into consideration that the appropriation for the department at present is not more than $800,000, or nearly $300,000 less than was expended in 1873, the efficiency of the present Commissioners will be more apparent. With little over two-thirds of the sum at the disposal of their predecessors, they have rendered fully double the amount of valuable service to the public. To clear away the accumulated snow in New-York during a severe Winter would require more carts than could be furnished by the entire State, and with the resources at the disposal of the Street-cleaning Department nothing more could have been accomplished than the cleaning of a few of the principal thoroughfares. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring additional carts to aid those in the possession of the bureau, few persons being willing to allow their carts to be used for this purpose, as they generally get injured in being loaded and unloaded with heavy lumps of congealed snow, and but for this circumstance much more would have been done during the past Winter in clearing away the relics of the snow-storms. The Commissioners have been greatly hampered by the restrictions placed upon them by the Pilot Commissioners, who allow them to dump nothing but pure snow in the North or East River. During the greater part of the season the scows are ice-bound, and cannot be brought into operation.

Another very important service rendered to the City is that of utilizing the matter collected in the streets. Instead of dumping it on private property as heretofore, arrangements have been made where practicable, to fill up land for the benefit of the City. Already much has been done in this direction by dumping at the foot of Christopher street, where property worth nearly $500,000 has been secured for the City at a cost of about $4,000. It is also proposed to fill in the waste land at Coenties slip which, when finished, will be worth another half million.

An effort has been made to utilize the labor of the pauper and criminal classes in the island institutions. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have, at the request of the Police Commissioners, organized a system by which the inmates of the institutions under their control can render valuable assistance in helping to unload the scows. It is expected that by making proper use of the ashes and street refuse removed from the streets, property can be acquired for the City worth much more than the expenditure of the Street Cleaning Department. The Commissioners are also endeavoring to find a market for the sweepings of the streets, which are known to make an excellent fertilizer. Large contracts have been entered into with the Commissioners of Parks, and advertisements have been published with the view of securing other contracts with private parties in need of manure.

In anticipation of the Winter storms arrangements were entered into with most of the street railroad companies by which they undertook to pay one-third of the expense for removing the snow on the avenues through which their cars run. Mr. J. W. Foshay, President of the Seventh Avenue Railroad, recently paid into the department $884 as his portion of the cost of clearing away the obstructions, and other lines have acted similarly. The Dock Commissioners, Commissioners of Parks, and Commissioners of Charities and Correction have rendered the department every assistance, and it is expected that before long the Street-cleaning Bureau will be one of the most efficient in the country. Great difficulties have yet to be encountered before the vast quantities of refuse accumulated in the streets can be speedily removed and disposed of to the best advantage for the City; but the Commissioners hope that after a short time they will succeed in raising the department to the highest standard of efficiency. They complain, however, that during the prevalence of snow-storms the citizens do not keep the gutters cleared so as to permit the melted snow to be carried off, but allow them to become choked and useless. This largely increases the labor of the Bureau, which is powerless to remedy the matter.

Yesterday a large number of men and several hundred carts were engaged along Broadway removing the remains of the heavy snow-storm of Friday, and it was expected before morning the thoroughfare as far as Thirty-fourth street would be cleaned. To-day the force of the department will be engaged on Fulton street and other thoroughfares down town.

THE ALDERMANIC INVESTIGATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF CONTROLLER GREEN'S DEPARTMENT—HASKIN'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met again yesterday to investigate the management of the Finance Department. A large number of persons whose claims against the City have not been paid were present to give testimony on that point. After the roll of witnesses had been called, Mr. A. T. Farnsworth submitted a series of questions to be put to Commissioner Wales, of the Department of Docks, relative to his direct examination. The Chairman said they would be asked through the committee.

Mr. Herbert B. Turner, a lawyer, was then called. He deposed that his firm was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who held a mortgage of $10,000 on school property in the annexed district. The mortgage was foreclosed, and the Corporation Counsel stated that the City had no defense. The costs of the suit and a year's interest were $1,300. The witness said he wished it to be understood that he did not appear as a partisan, but in answer to the summons of the committee.

Mr. Gilbert H. Badeau was next called. He testified that he was engaged as counsel in a foreclosure suit against the City, the costs of which had amounted to $600; Mr. Green had previously refused to pay the amount.

Ex-Senator Cauldwell testified to his connection with the movement for the annexation of part of Westchester County. He helped to draw up the annexation act, but Mr. Simon Stern, a lawyer, received, as he believed, $1,650 for his services in connection with the bill, although it would have been better to have paid him to keep away, as he had done more harm than good. His interference had only resulted in additional expense to the City without any corresponding benefit.

Dr. Rosenthal, general interpreter of the criminal courts of this City, testified that Mr. Green had frequently refused to pay his salary, which he always received by obtaining judgment with costs. The committee then adjourned.

The following letter has been received by the Chairman in relation to certain statements made by John B. Haskin:

THOMAS & JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Contractors,
THOMAS E. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1875.

Alderman Henry D. Purroy, Chairman Committee of Law:

SIR: I see by the newspapers that Mr. John B. Haskin stated before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen that "Andrew H. Green advocated and initiated various public improvements in the vicinity of and beyond Central Park, and that after selling certain property to Thomas Murphy, William M. Tweed, and others through a favored contractor named Crimmins at a price which was regulated by prospective improvements, he used his official influence to have all improvements abandoned, having no more real estate to sell; that he procured the passage of bills providing for such improvements, and subsequently obstructed them."

This statement has not one word of truth in it. Andrew H. Green never had one dollar's interest in any business transaction with us, directly or indirectly.

Very respectfully, JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following are the names, crimes and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Hughes, burglary, two years; Thomas Lahan, burglary, two years and six months; James O'Neil, burglary, two years; Henry Mayers, burglary, two years and six months; Michael Keating, burglary, two years and six months; Joseph Lanagan, burglary, two years and six months; Paul Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Connors, petit larceny from the person, one year; Patrick Carlos, receiving stolen goods, one year and six months; Richard Fleming, grand larceny, one year and six months.

PNEUMONIA.

THE EXTENT OF THE DISEASE DURING THE PAST AND PRECEDING WINTERS—WHERE IT IS MOST PREVALENT, AND WHO ARE MOST AFFECTED BY IT.

The prevalence of pneumonia in this City during the past Winter, and the alarming proportions it has attained compared with former years, show that a great deal yet remains to be learned in the treatment of the malady. It is evident that the disease does not partake of the nature of an epidemic, and that it is not contagious there can be no question, inasmuch as no concerted effort has been made by physicians to limit its extent, as in cases of known contagious diseases, such as small-pox or cholera. Although the disease is not in all cases fatal, it is subtle in its nature, and often baffles the skill of the most practiced physicians. From the Autumn of 1873 to the present time, pneumonia and acute congestive diseases of the lungs have been more prevalent, and apparently more fatal than since 1865. Although that season was marked by unusual fatality, the number of deaths was not nearly so great as those registered during the two and a half months ending March 1 of the present year.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as registered by Dr. Elisha Harris, show the number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis during the past nine years to be as follows:

1866	1,945	1871	2,798
1867	2,101	1872	3,190
1868	2,471	1873	3,396
1869	2,977	1874	3,450
1870	2,691		

During the two months of the present year ending on the 1st inst. the number of deaths from bronchitis was 280, and from pneumonia 766, making a total of 1,046, caused, no doubt, by the unusual severity of the weather. The mean temperature during the first three months of the year 1873 was 31.74°, or just a point below the freezing point. During the same period in 1874 the mean temperature was 32.15°, and in the two months ending March 1 it was 25.02°. The fluctuation in the temperature has been extreme, notwithstanding the great degree of cold, and these two causes are essential aids to the propagation of pneumonia.

Another feature in the two diseases named this season is that the majority of those who have died from these causes had passed the period of early childhood, whereas in ordinary Winters one-half the victims of these maladies were young children. As an illustration it may be stated that the highest rate of mortality from this cause during the present season was shown in the last week in January, when ninety-three deaths took place. Of this number only twenty-nine were under five years of age; ten were between the ages of forty and forty-five; and two were between the ages of seventy-five and eighty. From the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics it is shown that individuals suffering from children's diseases, those of old age and broken-down constitutions are most liable to be affected by pneumonia. In hotels, boarding-houses, and crowded tenement-houses the same classes have suffered severely. And still others, without reference to predisposing conditions, have suffered severely in the three classes of dwellings named. The Penitentiary and work-houses on Blackwell's Island have produced a large number of cases of such diseases. Hospitals and all the more carefully conducted asylums have apparently been more secure from pneumonia than crowded tenement-houses. In the old tenement-house districts of the City, and in the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, the population has suffered extensively. Pneumonia has not followed in the same direction with diphtheria in all cases, nor does it appear to be obeying the same natural laws. Certainly, diphtheria has prevailed to a great extent in the old districts, but has attained its fullest degree of fatality in the newer localities of the City. Pneumonia and bronchitis are most frequently generated in unventilated bed rooms, restaurants, school-houses, halls, or assembly-rooms, and many a young person has left a heated, fashionable resort to die of pneumonia within five days. This is not a season of typhus or typhoid fever, and yet pneumonia has frequently been designated typhoid pneumonia. In order to guard against pneumonia, the sleeping and living rooms should be well ventilated and properly lighted, and sudden changes from over-heated rooms to cold atmosphere should in all cases be avoided.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

THE SOUND BOATS RUNNING REGULARLY—NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON STILL CLOSED—THE RECENT STORM.

Communication between New-York and the New-England cities by steam-boat, which had for some time past been almost entirely suspended, has been resumed, and the boats are now making their trips pretty regularly. A great quantity of floating ice still remains in the Sound, but is not of sufficient thickness to materially retard the progress of the steam-boats.

Some little delay was caused by the snow-storm of Friday night, the majority of the boats being an hour or two later in getting to their docks. The New-Haven and Elm City, of the Hartford Line, due at noon yesterday, did not arrive until 2 P. M., and the Galatea, of the Providence Line, was two hours later than usual. She sails for Providence again to-night. The Doris, of the same line, which left New-York early on Friday afternoon, was detained in the Sound by the storm, and did not reach Providence until noon yesterday. The boats of the Stonington Line made better time on their last trips from Fall River than at any time during the Winter. The Narragansett, of this line, arrived in this City yesterday morning without having been detained by the storm. The Stonington started on her return trip to Fall River, with a full cargo, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Narragansett will leave to-day.

The ferry-boats, with the exception of the People's Line to Staten Island, are running all their boats and making the usual number of trips. The Americus, of the People's Line, running from the foot of Dey street to New-Brighton, was badly injured by the breaking up of the ice on the Kill Von Kull on Wednesday, and while she is being overhauled but four trips will be made daily by the other boats of the line.

The ice in Newark Bay having broken up, navigation has been resumed by the numerous small lines plying between this City and ports on the bay. The Matteawan, the only boat on the line between Keyport, N. J., and New York, has resumed her trips, and is now running every day.

Along the North River, the decks of nearly all the lines are filled with accumulated freight, and the streets are blocked daily with trucks delivering wares of all kinds. The Hudson River is still closed to navigation, only one freight boat being run to Dobb's Ferry, above which point the river is still frozen solid. The ocean steamers experience much difficulty on the outward trip by reason of the prevailing head-winds and intensely cold weather. The Weser, of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived in the lower bay yesterday morning after a very rough passage. She left Bremen on Feb. 20 with a full cargo and about 220 passengers, consigned to Oelrichs & Co. Vessels from the South also have experienced very bad weather. The brig Victoria, from St. Pierre, Martinique, encountered strong head-winds throughout the entire passage, and was much inconvenienced by losing some of her sails when only a short time out.

SINKING OF A BARGE.

DISASTER AT MOTT HAVEN—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A barge, which had been secured by the New-Haven Steam-boat Company to transport freight from its dock at Peck slip in this City to a dock at Mott Haven, sunk while at her moorings at the latter place on Friday night, and yesterday morning was discovered careened over and partially emptied of her cargo. The goods destroyed, which are valued at a large sum, were consigned to different parties in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The officers of the company state that in consequence of the ice the boats had been prevented from making their regular trips, and a large amount of freight had accumulated at their docks in this City. Fearing to trust the most valuable portion of it to their boats, they had concluded to send it by barges to the terminus of the Portchester Railroad on the Harlem River, whence it could be transmitted to the several points of destination. Accordingly they hired two barges, which were loaded with merchandise. One of these arrived at the Mott Haven dock on Friday night, and, as already stated, filled with water and sunk.

It appears that the barge, which had been lying up all Winter, was loaded with 9,700 pounds of pig-iron, consigned to Pettingill & Co., of Hartford, Conn.; groceries, dry goods, flour, &c., consigned to Martin & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; groceries, consigned to C. Martin, New-Haven, Conn.; barrels of sugar and cases of cigar-boxes, consigned to Glennan & Andrus, New-Haven, Conn. A large quantity of goods, consisting of brandies, whisky, gin, cigars, crockery, &c., was consigned to A. G. Haening, New-London, Conn.; and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods to other parties. Mr. Simmons, the agent at Mott Haven, stated that there were about 110 shippers altogether, but the quantity of goods lost cannot be ascertained at present. He said that the loss should properly fall upon the barge-owners, as it could be clearly shown that there were three feet of water in the hold during the entire passage. The barge, the seams of which were open, sunk a little before midnight, and it was supposed that contact with the dock caused the disaster. The officers state that the hold is still full of merchandise, which they are afraid may be swept into the water. They hope, however, to be able to recover the goods, and yesterday afternoon they were doing all in their power to save the deck cargo. To-day they will endeavor to rescue the merchandise in the hold, should the barge meanwhile not break up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Postmaster James is in Washington.

The arrests by the Police last week were 1,632.

Mr. Henry Varley, of London, will preach in the Hippodrome this evening.

The imports of dry goods for the week were $3,733,542, and of merchandise $7,086,316, making the large total of $10,819,858.

A Lady Washington reception will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, April 6, 1875, in aid of the building fund of the permanent floating hospital of St. John's Guild.

Miles McCrimisk, aged fifty, of No. 25½ Sheriff street, was caught between two railroad cars at the corner of Sheriff and Grand streets yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The Park Commissioners have declared the skating season at Central Park at an end, and have issued orders to the keepers to discontinue clearing the ice of the accumulated snow.

The failure was reported yesterday of Daniel C. Fisk, a stock broker, at No. 15 Wall street. Mr. Fisk, it is said, was "short" of Wabash and Pacific Mail. The failure is not one of importance.

The officials of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company deny the report telegraphed from Ithica, that they propose to take possession of and operate the bankrupt New-York Midland Railroad.

William Crawford, indicted for violation of the Lottery law, was released yesterday on giving $500 bail at the District Attorney's office. Christopher Johnson, No. 166 Prince street, became surety for Crawford.

Christopher Coffey was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of reckless driving on Broadway, preferred by officer Pratt, of the Broadway squad.

In a suit brought by the Nassau Bank against Benjamin Allen, of the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., to recover on a note for $5,000, an attachment has been issued on the ground of the defendant's non-residence.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 657 deaths, 487 births, and 116 marriages, showing an increase of fifty-two deaths and six marriages, and a decrease of sixteen births as compared with the preceding week.

Ann Coleman, aged thirty-five years, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 320 West Forty-eighth street, yesterday morning. She is supposed to have committed suicide by taking poison. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

The European steamers which sailed from this port yesterday carried 141 cabin and 260 steerage passengers. Among the former were Signor Muzio, Richard B. Irwin, of Pacific Mail notoriety, and Hon. Charles Clayton, of California.

Mr. Henry E. Gumbleton, the new Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, will enter upon his duties to-morrow. No changes in the office will be made for several days. The work of reorganizing the bureaus will probably not begin before the 15th inst.

Yesterday's mail consisted of 56 bags of letters and 91 bags of newspapers. The Tybee took 4 bags of letters and 2 of papers; the Mosel 15 of letters and 19 of papers; the Celtic 34 of letters and 65 of papers, and the France 3 of letters and 5 of papers.

John J. O'Brien, the well-known United States Weigher, slipped on the ice near the Post Office on Thursday, while engaged in the duties of his position, and broke his collar bone, besides injuring himself seriously otherwise. He was taken home in an unconscious condition.

A rumor was current in Wall street just before the close of business yesterday, that the Treasury would find it necessary to sell gold next week, but a subsequent telegram from Washington stated that the Treasury officials deny the rumor.

A number of the friends of Mr. Daniel Whalen, formerly connected with the Controller's office, tendered him a reception, at Dramatic Hall, Houston street, last evening. Dinner was followed by congratulatory speeches, dancing, and other festivities.

Thomas Stephens, keeper of a second-hand store at No. 13 New Chambers street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of receiving a wheel-barrow, worth $13, stolen from in front of the store of Charles N. Smith, No. 32 Liberty street.

In the case of the two children, Minnie and Augusta Levy, suffocated during a fire at No. 763 Tenth avenue on February 9, Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Capt. Erwin, of the steam-boat Minnahannock, was yesterday requested by the Board of Charities and Correction to discontinue the regular trips to the islands, and to make passages during flood and ebb tides only until the river and Sound are clear of ice.

Judge Donohue yesterday, on application of Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Duncan D. Templeton, granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoner. The object of the writ is to have Templeton admitted to bail pending a new trial granted him in Supreme Court, General Term.

At the Kipp's Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Richard Meredith, Pastor, services to-day at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock, and communion service at 3 P. M. Seats are free, and all are invited.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted an attachment against the property of the People's Bank of Tideoute, Penn., on the ground of the bank's non-residence in this State. The suit is on a note for $25,000, brought by the New-York Loan and Trust Company of this City.

A delegation of liquor-dealers again complained to the Mayor yesterday that saloon-keepers have been arrested at night by the Police for selling liquor without a license, being thus deprived of the opportunity of procuring bail. The Mayor said he had no power whatever to interfere in the matter.

Maurice Vignaux has challenged A. Garnier to play him 600 points at the French game of billiards for $2,500 a side, the game to be played according the rules which govern games played for the championship except as to the table to be used, for the choice of which the contestants will draw lots.

The counsel of Sergt. Muller, who was recently dismissed from the Police force, preferred charges against the Police Commissioners before Mayor Wickham yesterday. The charges are that the Sergeant was not allowed a hearing, and that the board is incompetent. The Mayor placed the papers upon his desk.

Argument on the orders to show cause why the attachment issued against Lafayette Graff's box of valuables shall not be vacated, and Marshal Fiske restrained from opening the same until the further order of the United States District Court, was to have been made yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, but went over until next Saturday, in order to give the defense time to raise the question of the jurisdiction of the court.

In the case of Thomas Green against the Mayor, &c., to recover a claim of $150, application was made to Judge Donohue yesterday for a mandamus to compel Green to produce the papers relating to the claim. The necessity of the order asked for was avoided by the representative of Green announcing a willingness to produce the required papers, which, he said, had been previously mislaid.

Representatives from the various commercial exchanges, under the name of a "Conference on Commercial Facilities," met in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to consider the proposed bill for the establishment of a bureau of statistics of the port of New-York. After a long session, during which many amendments were suggested, the matter was referred to a subcommittee to incorporate the amendments and put the bill into shape. It will then be sent to Albany, where an effort will be made to secure its passage by the Legislature.

Custom-house Officers Utley and McGonigle seized thirty-one large baskets of Brie cheese from a passenger on the France yesterday. Notwithstanding the fact that the cheese emitted a powerful odor the owner attempted to smuggle it through as personal baggage. The cheese did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception at the Custom-house. Since its arrival the atmosphere of the seizure-room has been anything but agreeable, and Gen. Nichols is despondently calculating the length of time that must necessarily elapse before it can be sold or removed to Barren Island.

BROOKLYN.

The tax receipts last week amounted to $104,251 78.

During the past week the Police made 389 arrests.

There are 670 convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary.

A new fire bell, weighing 4,100 pounds, has been placed in the Sixteenth Ward bell-tower.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will this morning preach his sixth anniversary sermon at the Tabernacle in Schermerhorn street.

On Monday evening next the Brooklyn exhibition of water colors will commence at the rooms of the Art Association, on Montague street.

The special committee of seven appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Education to investigate the facts connected with the difficulty between Mr. Kinsella, a member of the board, and Thomas W. Fields, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in consequence of an alleged unlawful intimacy between Mr. Kinsella and the wife of Mr. Fields, met yesterday for the first time. The proceedings were strictly secret.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct report the tenement houses, Nos. 8 and 20 North Portland avenue, as being in a dangerous condition. The walls are bulging outward.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Charities held yesterday, a number of clerks who have been engaged during the winter in distributing out-door relief were discharged.

Mr. W. J. McKelvey, one of the telegraph operators attached to the Police Central Office, who has been confined to his house for many weeks by severe illness, reported for duty yesterday morning.

In the libel suit of Charles A. Quitzow against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the jury, after being locked up all night came into court yesterday morning and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged.

Arrangements are being made by the postal authorities in this city, by which the letters dropped in the various lamp-letter boxes throughout the city will be collected and distributed with greater dispatch than heretofore.

Justice Walsh issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Henry Havens, colored, who is charged with bigamy. Two women claim Havens as their husband, one of whom says she was married to the accused in 1861, and the other in 1871.

President Massey and Chief Engineer Nevins of the Fire Department, have received a communication from Gen. Galty, commanding Fort Hamilton, for their "gallant and well-directed efforts" in saving Government property at the fort on the occasion of the recent fire.

Coroner Simmons yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Le Roy, who committed suicide on Thursday morning by shooting himself through the right temple, at his boarding-house in Bergen street. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts already published.

The publisher of the Brooklyn *Union* has issued a card in relation to the announcement of the bankruptcy of the "*Daily Union* Association," in which he states that the proceedings in question refer to and only affect the former proprietors of the paper. The *Union*, he states, is now under able and responsible management.

Supervisor at Large Fox has approved the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, recommending the passage of an act by the State Legislature to provide for the relief of the poor of Kings County. The new bill fixes the annual appropriation for that purpose at $450,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Four children of Peter Brown, of Perth Amboy, have died during the past two weeks, of diphtheria.

The wife of F. F. Patterson, editor of the Newark *Courier*, died at her home in Newark, Friday evening.

The Women's Temperance League of Jersey City have elected Mrs. Mary B. Park, President; Mrs. H. Post, First Vice President; Anna Raymond, Secretary, and Harriet Pease, Treasurer.

There are no regular trains running on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, and the milk train, which is protected from seizure by having a mail car attached, is the only one which runs over the State line.

A tramp who had been allowed to sleep in the barn of a farmer named Haseldine, near Dayton, attempted to rob the house during the night, but the farmer gave him a warm reception with a double-barreled shot-gun, the second discharge of which took effect, as traces of blood were discovered in the snow. The burglar succeeded in making his escape.

The jury in the Jaques perjury case in Newark, after deliberating for twenty-four hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict. They came into court at noon yesterday, and the foreman announced that it would be impossible for them to agree. They were sent back, and returning in an hour with the same announcement, Judge Titsworth discharged them. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

William Flynn, a lunatic, confined in the Passaic County Jail, at Paterson, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a small pair of scissors, but he only succeeded in inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Previous to making the attempt, he had been allowed the freedom of the main hall, being considered harmless; but he was no sooner out than he became violent, and made a desperate attack upon some of the prisoners, throwing spittoons and other missiles at them. He was finally put in a strait jacket.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

TESTIMONY OF INSPECTORS OF BUILDINGS WHO CONSIDERED THE WALLS UNSAFE.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday continued the inquest into the circumstances connected with the Duane street calamity. It was generally expected that the inquisition would be terminated yesterday evening, but this step of the inquiry was not reached.

William T. Croft, Inspector of Buildings, was examined, and testified that he had examined the building immediately after the fire; reported the walls as unsafe, and still considers them unsafe. The gale of wind had undoubtedly a great deal to do with the falling of the walls. Witness saw men bracing the walls, and thought they were making them safe; did not consider anything unsafe in the west wall except some loose bricks. On the morning of the fire witness thought the walls might fall, and as they did not, recommended that they be made safe by bracing; considered that if the walls had been thrown down they might have damaged the surrounding buildings. Witness had no consultation with any of the Engineers of the Fire Department regarding the dangerous condition of the walls.

Walter Adams, Superintendent of Buildings, of No. 168 Spring street, testified that he had no personal knowledge of the dangerous condition of the walls of the Shaw Building; witness had no power to pull down any building save through regular process of law; is compelled to employ capable men as inspectors; he had no consultation with Mr. Shaw or the architect of the building.

Nicholas Murphy, an inspector of buildings, testified that he was appointed on Feb. 8, and assigned to the district in which Shaw's building was situate; instructions were given him by the General Inspector to see that the proper repairs were carried out; witness reported progress as the work went on, and did not find fault with the way the work was conducted; witness did not examine the walls, as he thought he had only to follow the instructions given him by the General Inspector; believed that the wall was unsafe, but not dangerous; witness believed that his duty was to see that no violation of the law took place while the wall was being pulled down; considered the building unsafe to the tenement-house, but not so much to the church, and did not think it necessary to warn persons connected with the church; did not take into consideration the effect of a heavy wind upon the walls.

At this point the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. W. Kirkland, of Georgia, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. George Q. Cannon, of Utah, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major V. Sanchez and Capt. L. Moragues, of the Spanish Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressmen E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; W. E. Lansing, of New-York, and G. A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, and ex-Gov. R. McClelland, of Michigan, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash. BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—H. E. Falk, H. J. Falk, N. G. Stevens, M. E. Bennett, John H. R. Molson, Mrs. Molson, Miss Cordner, Henry Archibald, W. G. Wilson, Herman Behr, C. W. Bathgate, E. D. Klein, E. A. Small, Mrs. Small, Miss Nellie Belle Small, Davis Collamore, Mrs. Collamore, Miss Collamore, Mrs. Samuel Partridge, Francis E. Archer, P. E. Lockwood, Signor Muzio, Mr. Powell, Albert V. Nolen, Theodore G. Palmer, John T. Warrington, Jr., James Holcomb, G. W. Waters, J. D. Murray, Thomas J. Higgins, C. Cavell, Richard B. Irwin, Hon. Charles Clayton, G. W. D. Dick Lauder, Hon. R. T. Rowley, Joshua T. Wilson.

In steam-ship France, for Havre.—George Mesmin, Emile Pommier, M. Pommier, W. H. French, D. Oesterman, Victor Francois Marguet, E. Rubens, Mme. Potintini, Mr. Del Puente, Mrs. Del Puente, Bruguet de la Grye, Mr. Holt, Mr. Courrijolles, Mme. A. M. Abbott, Victor Kraff, Mrs. Victor Kraff, Henri Florenville, Leon Lambert, A. Dumas, Mme. A. Dumas, Mrs. Augustine Zimmerman, Mrs. C. Chaffraujau, George Menegan, Eugene Demesmay, Mrs. Louis Madru, Louis Madru, Mr. Gabilla, Mr. To..ella, Mr. Marino, Mr. Costa, Mr. Tessero, Mr. Galloni, Mr. Bellorio, Mr. Anselmi, Mrs. Anselmi, Mlle. Rosetti, Mlle. J. Stepbecker, Emile Bonvoisin, Victor Rousse, Victor Anjou, Eugene Prevost, Jean Andre, Desire Endymion, Eugene Bona, Pierre Gauvain, Jean Carre, Joseph Le Louet, Gabriel Thomas, Pierre Aliam, Guillaume Le Gonidec, Eugene Carre, Victor Tombrel, Claude Grelet, Chas. Hirschy, Jean Ortet, Yves Marie Le Callemec, Pierre Josse, Jean Latond, Joseph Cadic, Georges Pereret, Mrs. Victorine Liot, Mme. Marie Casablanca, Fernand Rousse, Benj. Janssand, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Arnand, Edmund Boy.

In steam-ship The Queen, for London.—A. W. Cook, George Hughes, Miss Minnie Loder, Frank Herbert, James L. Starus, Alexander Rollason, Richard Hands, G. H. F. Pryune, Wybert Reeve, Miss Adeline Stanhope, Mr. Grant, Mr. Ballantyne, John Thompson, W. P. Johnson, and Miss Jeremiah.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—George J. Mitchell and wife, Miss Annie E. Davis, Mrs. Charles Parsons, [illegible] and wife, E. Russell, Charles Able, E. L. Richardson, A. Carpenter, S. S. Burt, F. S. Kent, E. R. Swett, S. H. Bacon, C. E. Prince, Miss Lina Timanus, Mrs. E. P. Baltsell, Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, Charles Lanier, wife, and daughter; W. C. Warner, H. C. Paxson, Dr. G. Mourraille, wife, two children, and nurse; Miss L. Fanning, Mrs. C. H. Winfield, Mrs. L. M. Gilbert, H. W. Winfield, W. Fanning, P. C. Penalver, Mrs. M. C. Gablehouse and two children, Mrs. Annie Golden, Daniel Grinnon and wife, D. Billings, J. Billings, Mrs. T. F. Pike and child, Mrs. E. H. Hames, H. L. Shaw, John Ramsay, James Cooney, David Cooney, Arthur Owens, R. A. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Mr. Becker, T. Muray, Mrs. Norman Hine, Mr. Sternheimer, Theodore Boas, J. Jeselson, Chas. Spielman, John Muller, J. P. Wessels, Countess N. R. Steinach and child, Carl Plugge, Frank G. Smith, Jr., S. Shearman, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:25 | Sun sets......5:59 | Moon sets..6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:39 | Gov. Island..8:28 | Hell Gate...9:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Tybee, Gardiner, San Domingo, Porto Plata, &c., L. del Monte; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Moselle, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, George McKenzie; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Metropolis, Ellis, Savannah, Lunt Bros.

Ship Dover Castle, (Br.,) Culbert, London, Arkell, Tufft & Co.

Barks N. M. Haven, Ulrich, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Jasper, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Lindola, (Norw.,) Rustrop, Bristol, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Gaselle, Duntse, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Carrie Winslow, McCart, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton; Geralomo, (Aust.,) Ghesto, Rio de Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.; Proteus, Farr, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas, J. Borland & Co.; Kaluna, Nash, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Bro.

Schrs. N. Hand, Doherty, Manzanilla, R. N. Hand; Minnie, Hudson, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Wave Crest, Gawley, Jacksonville, W. Ray; John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Feb. 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 26 cabin and 194 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. First part of the passage had fresh N. E. and easterly winds with fine weather, then variable winds and weather, with a considerable high sea from the S. W. and N. W., and often snow and hail; March 4, off Sable Island, met with a N. E. and E. wind, which increased to a very severe storm, with a very high sea and much snow and rain, lasting till the next morning; March 2, lat. 45 44, lon. 49 30, passed a steamer of the White Star Line bound E.; 5th, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 33, a German steamer with signal letters R D W I, do.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Naples Feb. 1; Melazzo and Messina 6th, Palermo 11th, Valencia 16th, and Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Henderson Bros. Anchored off Sandy Hook 5th at 7:30 P. M.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Fernandina, via Port Royal, with mdse. and passengers to Herm. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Bifrost, (Swe.,) Wettergrin, Newcastle Feb. 16, with mdse. and 4 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Barling & Davis.

Ship Carrie Reed, (of Boston,) Crowell, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to Samuel G. Reed. Feb. 8, passed Queenstown; 20th, lat. 45 40, lon. 32 32, passed bark Grace, (Br.,) hence for Bremen; 25th, crossed the Grand Banks; 28th, lat. 45 20, lon. 58 10, passed through a belt of field ice about 300 yards wide, extending N. N. W. and S. S. E. as far as the eye could reach; March 4, saw two fishing schrs. to anchor on the S. E. part of George's Inlet, blowing a N. E. gale at the time, with a heavy sea and thick snow-storm; 6th, at 10 A. M., took a pilot and steam-tug; since crossing the Banks had very severe cold weather; most of the ships co. are more or less disabled; the sails on several occasions have been so badly frozen that we could not set them; thus ends a severe passage of 29 ds. and 18 hours.

Ship North American, (of Boston,) Tucker, Hong Kong 105 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 7, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, and crossed the Equator Feb. 17 in lon. 36 30; had light winds and calms most of the passage; Feb. 4, 2 A. M., lat. 38 04, lon. 73, came in contact with an unknown vessel; blowing a gale from the west and snowing heavy at the time; could not ascertain her name; Dec. 26, lat. 23 16, lon. 70 54, spoke ship River Nith, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool; Jan. 9, lat. 30 50, lon. 39 37, ship Anna, steering W.; 16th, lat. 35 01, lon. 18 54, ship Naomi, do.

Ship Continental, (new, 1,681 tons,) Bosworth, of and 6 ds. from Bath, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Will load for San Francisco in Sutton & Co.'s Line.

Brig Hebe, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Le Brun, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had fine weather; crossed the equator Feb. 14, in lon. 39. Feb. 6, lat. 16 35, lon. 35, spoke ship Black Hawk, hence for San Francisco, 28 ds. out.

Brig A. H. Curtis, (of Harpswell,) Harriman, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Sanders, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, and 4 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffin, of and from New-Haven in ballast to L. W. and P. Armstrong.

Schr. Mary, Leighton, Southport.

WIND—Sunset, light, s. w.; thick and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships France, for Havre; Mosel, for Bremen; Celtic and The Queen, for Liverpool; Elysia, for Glasgow; Tybee, for San Domingo City, &c.; State of Texas, for Galveston via Key West; Knickerbocker and United States, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Geo. W. Elder, for Baltimore; Perkiomen, for Boston; ships Marianna VI., for Lisbon; Carl, for Bremen; barks Benefactor, for Shanghai; Johann Kepler, for Bremen; brigs R. McK. Spearing, for Guantanamo, &c.; C. A. Sparks, for Havana; schrs. Mabel F. Staples, for St. Jago; Clara Woodhouse, for Brasos, Santiago.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Notice is given by the Light House Board that the main light at Racine, (Root River) Wis., will be discontinued after the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1875. Also that at and after the same time the Pier Head lights at Racine, Wis., will be changed from a sixth order red light to a fourth order red light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barge Rhinebeck, chartered by the Morrisania Steamboat Co. to carry freight from the City to Morrisania, sunk the night of the 5th inst. at Railroad Freight Dock, with $20,000 of freight, all for Eastern States.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, March 3.—Arr. schrs. George B. McFarland, Santiago; H. S. Marlor, New-York.

Sld. brig Neva, (Portu.,) New-York.

HALIFAX, March 6.—Arr. steam-ship Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Liverpool, for Baltimore.

HAVANA, March 5.—Arr. steam-ships Juniata, Philadelphia, and sailed for New-Orleans; Charles W. Lord, New-Orleans; bark Lavinia, Cardiff.

Sld. sch. Ralph Carleton, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, March 4.—Arr. schrs. J. R. Halliday, Havana; Etta and Josie, Havana.

Sld. bark Ann Elizabeth, New-York; brigs David Owen, Cardenas; Herman, N. of Hatteras; Willie, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras; Nellie Jones, (Br.,) New-York; schrs. Silver Spray and Moses Patten, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 6.—The steam-ship Nova Scotian left this afternoon for Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 6.—Sld. for the United States: C. C. Sweeney, Ridderkirk, Mary Stowe, Albert Newmann, Berlin, Albatross, and Gauss.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Baltimore and Henrietta.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Tarifa, Pohjola, Ringleader and Wellington.

Also arr. out, Simeto.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., March 6.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, from New York Feb. 23, for Hamburg, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION —OF— CARRIAGES, SEASON OF 1875.

DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 8,

We shall make a special exhibition at our Warerooms,

5th Av. and 14th St.,

of the entire production of our Factory during the Winter months, embracing Carriages in styles now fashionable in LONDON and PARIS, together with a large variety of lighter Vehicles, suited to our own Roads and Parks, including the "Brewster Wagon," the standard in quality for all weights for pleasure driving and speeding.

For the convenience of visitors, the lower floors of our building will, during the week, be devoted solely to the display of sample Carriages, representing duplicates in course of construction and ready to finish to order in any colors desired; and we beg to assure the public that the exhibition will surpass in attractiveness and value any similar display ever before made by a single firm, *every vehicle offered being the result of special effort to make it a fit representative of its class in beauty of design and excellence of workmanship.* In order to preserve an unbroken display during the week, all carriages sold of which we have no duplicates finished will be held for delivery until the close of the exhibition.

Our Revised Price List may be had on application.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FACTORY, Broadway and 47th St. WAREROOMS, 5th Av. and 14th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, March 6, a full and magnificent assortment of Cheney Brothers' AMERICAN SILKS, Black and Colored Gros Grains, and would call the attention of the public to these beautiful goods, which are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS MARKED HAND-SPUN (TRADE MARK.) BLACK SILKS. "ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

Depuis plusieurs années les dames élégantes se plaignent, et avec raison, du peu de solidité des soieries noires. Ce défaut de qualité provient d'abord, de l'emploi des produits chimiques dans la teinture, lesquels brûlent la soie, qui se coupe au bout de quelques jours d'usage; ensuite, par l'emploi des soies de Chine et d'Asie, au lieu du pur organsin d'Italie; mais surtout à cause de la tendance croissante chez des fabricants de chercher à produire des tissus soieries par les metiers mécaniques. Cependant, tous les efforts qui ont été faits jusq'à présent pour produire une bonne soie par le tissage mécanique, n'ont obtenu qu'un succès douteux, et il est reconnu presque impossible de fabriquer par ce procédé une étoffe qui n'ait pas ce toucher dur et carteux inhérent aux soieries ordinaires.

Nous ajoutons qu'il est absolument étranger au caractère Français de travaillier dans les usines, où tous les ouvriers sont réunis—toutes les démarches faites pour amener les bons travailleurs dans cette voie ont été infructueuses. Ceci explique l'excellence supérieure des Hand-Spun Cachemire Silks de l'Ancienne Maison Hamot, tissés des plus pures soies Italiennes, et dont le Beau Noir est obtenu par les teintures végétales, chaque pièce est faite avec le vieux système du métier à la maine, et par l'ouvrier travaillant tranquillement chez lui. De cette façon on peut produire, dans les meilleures conditions, une soie garantie à l'usage, et rendant au tissu ce toucher velouté et agréable si estime par les vrais connaisseurs.

☞ *Reliable qualities of these fine Silks at* $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, *and* $3 50.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS., 14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT. BREWSTER & CO. (OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street, & 5th avenue and 14th street.

FURNITURE. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY, ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARDWOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING, AND DECORATING.

657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

GENUINE VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by BOUCHE FILS & CO., NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON, WILL PREACH THE GOSPEL IN BARNUM'S HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING. ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION. COME AND WELCOME.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS. THE GORHAM COMPANY, NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Designers and manufacturers of Art-work in Silver for Bridal, Christening, and Birthday Presents, and for Family Use. Also, exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated GORHAM ELECTRO PLATE.

THE GORHAM COMPANY, in 1864, added to their Silver Works the manufacture of a high quality of HARD METAL PLATED WARE.

It is like pure Silver in its clear, ringing tone, beauty and finish.

It cannot be easily bruised or dented, and is noted for its extreme durability, enduring severe wear without exhibiting shabbiness.

The most extensive and brilliant collection of RICH SILVER WARE and GORHAM PLATED WARE to be found in the city.

At Retail at their sales-rooms, No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway. ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS Grand Opening of New Spring Styles. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM. J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.